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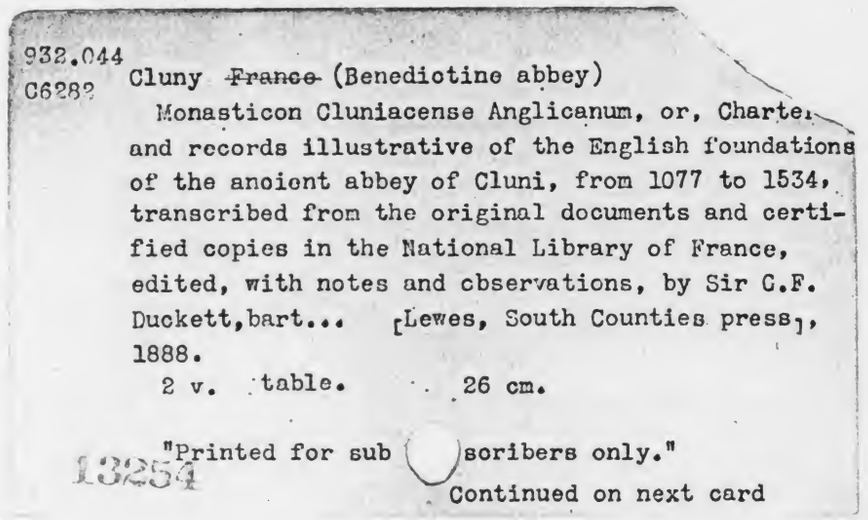

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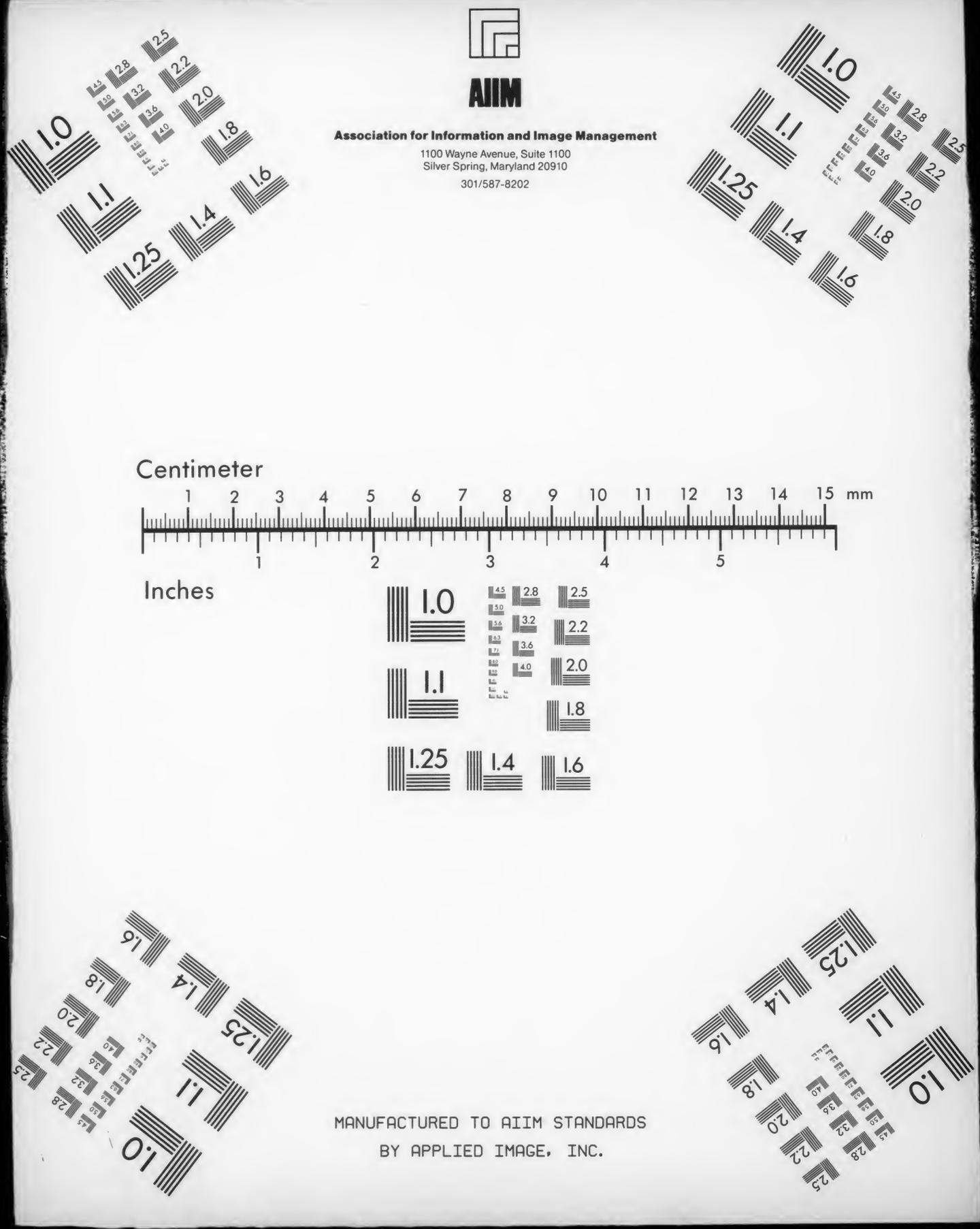
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CHARTERS AND RECORDS

AMONG THE ARCHIVES OF THE

ANCIENT ABBEY OF CLUNI,

FROM 1077 TO 1534;

Illustrative of the acts of some of our early kings; and all the abbey's English foundations.

TRANSCRIBED FROM THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS AND CERTIFIED COPIES IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF FRANCE.

EDITED,

With Notes and Observations,

BY

SIR G. F. DUCKETT, BART.

"Plus debetur domui quam debet ipsa domus."
[*Vol. II., p. 122.*]

VOL. I.

PRINTED FOR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

M.DCCC.LXXXVIII.

Cluny, France (Benedictine abbey)
Monasticon Cluniacense Anglicanum
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Arms* ascribed to the Abbey of Cluni:—Gules, two keys in saltire, the wards upwards, or; surmounted by a sword in pale ppr., blade arg., hilt and pommel or.

* Exist still on the groined vault of the "*Chapelle Bourbon*," at Cluni.

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INTRODUCTION.

THESE volumes have not had the advantage of the *Imprimatur* of the Master of the Rolls; they have been undertaken without such license or permission; for the result, therefore, we are under no obligation of acknowledging with thanks that customary indulgence, by which works of record are usually allowed to be brought to public notice, and ushered into existence. There may be some to whom this may appear no drawback, or rather a probable benefit, for the work carried out on somewhat different lines from those of our Record Series, and unhampered by any particular form or restrictions, has enabled us to follow our own views. If any hostile or envious spirit should especially for these, or even less cogent reasons, seek to disparage the undertaking, putting forward exclusive rights or individual claims of a personal, or even national character, the answer is, that it has been carried out at the "Head-quarters of Paleography" by members of the "*École des Chartes.*" This, of itself, as regards the actual records, is a sufficient guarantee for ability and trustworthiness, and at once effaces incompetent criticism and *prétention.*

In a work of this nature, accuracy is the main desideratum, and the correctness of the text, though sometimes ambiguous, is in strict keeping with the original MS. It need scarcely be observed that in documents of the Middle Ages (without specifying any particular century), the ecclesiastical Latin of the time is marked by a style both tortuous and affected, not to say pedantic (witness the compositions of St. Augustine and St. Jerome); so that the high-flown language indulged in by monkish correspondents in these Record-Evidences, is often as conspicuous for obscurity as for questionable Latinity.

Had the editorial services of others been called in aid, the work would possibly have been more complete, but

whatever may be its omissions and defects, we feel disposed to bear on our own shoulders the weight and responsibility of the entire undertaking. While making this remark, however, and admitting the possible imperfections with which we may be charged, we sincerely believe that the work will constitute an important addition to our monastic and historical literature generally, but principally in its bearings on the order of Cluni.

Those we have to thank in various degrees for their countenance and assistance, in the accomplishment of our task, are concerned in the matter *relatively* and *absolutely*. To the former belong, His Excellency the French Ambassador, M. Waddington; the Director-General of the National Library, M. Léopold Delisle (Membre de l'Institut, et Administrateur-Général de la Bibliothèque Nationale); and the Keeper of the Manuscripts in the same establishment, M. Michelant, Ph. D. (Conservateur du Département des Manuscrits).

To the actual transcribers of the Records, our thanks are due to two most able and accomplished paleographers, members and associates of the École des Chartes, viz., M. Michel Deprez, Archiviste-paléographe, and Librarian in the MS. Department of the National Library; but especially to M. Léon Pajot, Archiviste-paléographe (Licencié ès lettres), by whom the greater, or rather *entire*, portion of the transcripts has been made.

CHARTERS AND RECORDS OF THE ANCIENT ABBEY OF CLUNI.

The task which we have imposed on ourselves in the ensuing pages, is to give *verbatim et literatim* copies of the different MSS. and charters among the archives of the ancient Abbey of Cluni, which concern this country, now preserved in the National Library of France. To attempt, in addition, a full and complete account of this great Burgundian monastery would scarcely be practicable, neither does it enter into our plan. To do so, would be to write the entire history of the Cluni order, and the acts of the different abbots from its foundation in 910, to its ultimate suppression in 1790. Some information, however, more or less comprehensive, is imperative, as well in respect to these two named events, as of those celebrated abbots under whom Cluni attained its highest pitch of celebrity, and to whom the rise and progress of its library and MS. Collections may be ascribed. In carrying out this purpose, we shall borrow partly from what we have already made known in a previous publication,[1] with much additional information not therein included from other authentic sources.

The archives of Cluni are the subject to which we should first direct attention. It is not too much to say of them that their importance in illustrating monastic history generally, and their value in elucidating ambiguous and controverted questions connected with our early Norman Kings and notabilities, is very great, whilst it is satisfactory to consider that they remain to

[1] "Record Evidences of Cluni," 1886.

this day, with some omissions, more or less intact, and have survived the numberless vicissitudes to which they were exposed during the abbey's existence.

We are indebted to the printed catalogue of the Cluni charters, or rather to their descriptive list, for the order and arrangement in which we have presented them; and we have, therefore, to thank M. Léopold Delisle, the Director-General of the National Library, for the lucid and able manner in which he has brought the whole series of the Cluni documents to the knowledge of the antiquarian world.

The original formation of the Cluni Library is attributable to some of its first (canonized) abbots. These were Aimard (942-954), St. Maïeul (954-994), St. Odilon (927-942), St. Hugh (1049-1109), and its 9th abbot, Peter the Venerable, under whose rule (1122-1158) the order of Cluni may be said to have attained the most glorious period of its existence. To a succession of less celebrated, but zealous and indefatigable abbots, the further development and subsequent augmentation of the Cluni library is ascribable, down to the invention of printing. These seem to have been :—Yves (1256-1275), Raimond de Bonne (1319-1322), Androuin de la Roche (1351-1361), Jean de Cosan (1383-1400), Raimond de Cadoëne (1400-1446), Eudes de la Perrière (1421-1456), and Jean de Bourbon[2] (son of John, Duc de Bourbon)

[2] Among the later abbots of Cluni, Jean de Bourbon was a man of some note, chiefly, however, in respect of high connection, and was already Bishop of Puy when called to govern the Abbey of Cluni. He was a glaring instance of the abuses of that day, and belonged to no monastic order. Charles VII. recommended him for election to the monks of Cluni, and notwithstanding a special bull of Pope Calixtus III. (in 1457), he was in reality, although ostensibly a regularly appointed abbot, the first of Cluni's commendatory abbots. His abbatial palace at Cluny exists still in tolerable preservation; and he it was who laid the foundation of the "Hôtel de Cluny," at which all the abbots resided when visiting Paris. Special mention is made of two stone chimney-pieces in his palace at Cluni, whereon is an escutcheon, quartering the arms of Bourbon, the see of Puy, and abbey of Cluni. The latter were :—Gules, a sword in pale ppr, hilted and pommelled or; and two keys in saltire, the wards upwards, or; very much the same as those of the English See of Exeter, but with different tinctures.

(1456-1480); its principal acquisitions having been accumulated during this period by purchase, gift, or the literary labour of the fraternity. The religious community of Cluni had always been celebrated, above any other monastic institution, even after the rise of other orders, for its learning and practical knowledge of letters, and held so high a character in this respect, that at the Council of Bâle, in 1432, references and authorities were applied for to Cluni, in order to assist its deliberations. The catalogue of the Cluni Library at that period occupies a folio volume. Its importance, in short, was only commensurate with the position that great Benedictine abbey held in the Christian world, and the influence it exercised on the civilisation of the Middle Ages. As a matter of fact, it preceded the foundation of the Vatican Library at Rome by several centuries.

Among the first and most important evidences of the Cluni archives are the Chartularies of the abbey, and these will be found in the Collection known in the MS. Department of the National Library, under the name of the "Cabinet Moreau."[3]

Towards the latter end of the 18th century the French Minister Bertin appointed a committee, under the presidency of Jacob-Nicholas Moreau, the Queen's librarian, to dispossess all the religious establishments in France of their archives, both civil and ecclesiastical, to master their contents, or to transcribe any documents which might tend to illustrate the history of France. The committee accordingly deputed for the purpose a certain archiviste of Autun, Lambert de Barive, to thoroughly search and examine the historical treasures of the abbey. For upwards of 20 years (like our own Dodsworth), he was unceasingly at work among its archives in this direction, and his mission was only suspended by the Revolution. In 1699, 1701, and 1703, another celebrity, Étienne Baluze,[4] had made transcripts from these Chartularies, and other original documents at Cluni, and which now form the Collection known as the

[3] "Pignot," I., 3.

[4] Delisle, "Inventaire, Fonds de Cluni," 234, 236, 307.

"Collection Baluze," containing copies of many original records, abstracted (as is said) on these occasions.

The Chartularies, above named, are five in number, and known as Chartulary A, Chartulary B, C, D, E. The Chartulary A contains the administrative acts of Cluni's first four abbots, viz., Bernon, Odon, Aimard, and Maïeul (*i.e.*, from 910 to 994), being a parchment folio volume containing 1,493 records and charters.[5] Chartulary B gives the acts of administration of the abbots Odilon, Hugh, and Pons (Pontius) (*i.e.*, from 990 to 1122). It contains 1,582 charters, including among them evidences of the grants of Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester. Chartulary C contains the most important charters of the 9th, 10th, and 11th centuries, and descriptive mention of its contents is given by Bruel ["Recueil des chartes de l'abbaye de Cluni," I., p. 28-30]. This chartulary contains 155 records; papal privileges, grants, imperial and royal ordinances; being a folio parchment volume. Chartulary D, from 888 to the end of the 13th century, consisted of some 560 records, but it has disappeared, and cannot be accounted for. What was transcribed from it by Baluze, at the commencement of the 18th century, is in existence, and twenty charters of this copy were collated by him with the originals. The Chartulary E is the concluding one of the collection, and contains 423 record evidences. These Chartularies are respectively classed No. 1,497, No. 1,498, No. 2,262, No. 5,459, No. 17,087, and No. 5,458 of the MSS. known as "Fonds latin des nouvelles Acquisitions." In addition to the foregoing, we may name the Register of the abbey, forming No. 9879 of the "Fonds latin." This volume contains documents relative to the abbey's transactions with England, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Spain.

These Chartularies more particularly affect the history of the Order. With a view of making more intelligible to the English reader, the different sources named in these pages, as depositories of the records therein transcribed,

[5] Penjon, "Abbaye de Cluni," p. 146.

the following brief summary may be cited as to their history:—The collection known in the National Library by the name of "Collection de Bourgoyne," is composed of two distinct parts.

1st. Copies or extracts of documents concerning the History of Burgundy; and these records were at one time in possession of the Benedictine community of Saint-Maur.

2nd. Original charters of divers monasteries of Burgundy, obtained at different times during the first part of the 19th century. It is in this collection that the

See "Corrigenda," p. 323, vol. II.

Revolution. The "Fonds latin des nouvelles Acquisitions" includes the different Latin MSS. obtained by the National Library from about 1860. Those documents among the Cluni MSS., which are calendered in M. Delisle's Catalogue of the archives of Cluni, (from pages 259 to 287), are quite independent of the chartularies of Cluni, and have no connection with them.

The transcripts in Vol. 283 of the "Moreau Collection" which concern England, are not given in detail, but there are some among them, no doubt, not elsewhere to be found.[6]

But the thousands of charters and records now in the

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2nd. Original charters of divers monasteries of Burgundy, obtained at different times during the first part of the 19th century. It is in this collection that the principal number of Cluni charters is to be found. The charters of Cluni which have been acquired at different intervals during the last 30 years, are to be found in the "Fonds latin des nouvelles Acquisitions." In this collection also are the ancient Chartularies, ceded by the town of Cluni in 1882.

There are no original documents, strictly speaking, in the "Collection Moreau," but numberless copies, made at the end of the 18th century by Lambert de Barive, from the original records at that time preserved at Cluni.

The "Collection (or Cabinet) Moreau," is totally distinct from the "Fonds latin des nouvelles Acquisitions," and became part of the National Library at the time of the Revolution. The "Fonds latin des nouvelles Acquisitions" includes the different Latin MSS. obtained by the National Library from about 1860. Those documents among the Cluni MSS., which are calendered in M. Delisle's Catalogue of the archives of Cluni, (from pages 259 to 287), are quite independent of the chartularies of Cluni, and have no connection with them.

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French National Library, affecting the abbey's connection, not only with Burgundy[7]—for the archives of Cluni were long the sacred and official depository of the title-deeds of its Kings—but with all its affiliated foundations in Germany, Lombardy, Spain, England, &c., attest the innumerable literary treasures of a manuscript-library, formed and augmented by men of note and diligent application. The archives of Cluni were, in fact, the most important and richest in France, and surpassed even those of the Abbey of Saint Denis.

Many of these treasures, indeed, were lost by subsequent events, as will be seen, enabling one to form but an inadequate idea of their former value. The invention of printing, however, first put a stop to the further development of this library. It had then reached the apogee of its celebrity, for before the close of the 16th century its decadence set in, its misfortunes were at hand. This invention caused disregard throughout all monastic institutions, for the till then only known, but more laborious practice of writing by hand, and from that time its labours practically ceased. Its losses, however, commencing with the Huguenots in 1562, culminated with the revolutionary proceedings at the suppression of the abbey.

To these, though long posterior in point of date, we may briefly allude. On the 30th November, 1793, a revolutionary mob, accompanied by the municipal officials of Cluni, attacked the abbey and its depositories of valuables, setting fire to all devotional books, statues of wood, &c., not deemed of any value, and in so doing destroyed many deeds and charters belonging to the town, as well as the Abbey of Cluni. That the latter were objects of acquisition is seen by a letter from the revolutionist Prud'hon to M. de Joursanvault (in 1779 or 80).

"With respect to old papers and parchments," runs the letter of this person, "there are very few forthcom-

[7] The Sovereigns of Burgundy proper, held sway over Provence, le Dauphiné, le Lyonnais, Franche-Comté, and part of Switzerland, and in the 10th century had the title of "Rois de la Gaule."—Penjon, "Abbaye de Cluny," p. 153.

ing in (the town of) Cluny. What there were have been converted into jam-pot and other covers. We could only come upon them at the quarters of '*Messieurs les Bénédictins*,' who, not content with their own deeds and titles, have appropriated all those of the town; but these [*coquins*] 'rascals' relinquish nothing."[8]

In the year ix of the Republic, "out of 295 manuscripts found at Cluny by the librarian of the École centrale of Autun, 97 alone escaped; the rest were stolen or destroyed;" and these losses reckoned among them many valuable volumes.[9]

Among those of a universal kind, specified by M. Delisle, were the "Life of Charlemagne," by Alcuin, of which only a very few copies existed. Charles, King of France, gave one to the Duc of Acquitaine, the founder of Cluny, who gave it to its first abbot Bernon. During the civil and religious wars of the Huguenots, it had another title given to it, in order to escape destruction, but it cannot be traced. Neither is a second record, known as "King Alfred's Manuscript," containing the history of Paulus Orosius, any longer to be found. Alfred had used it for his translation of Paul Osore. Peter the Venerable received it as a valuable present from the Cardinal-Bishop of Winchester, King Stephen's brother. Neither can a very ancient copy of the "History of the Francs" be accounted for, by Gregory of Tours, which had survived these revolutionary ravages, and was seen at Cluni in 1801. But the losses of the abbey's MSS. are endless. The Cluny Chartulary D, has also been pilfered since 1843. Another document, the existence of which was well known in 1792, and said to have been abstracted by the municipal authorities of Cluni, cannot either now be discovered; it was one which would have had the greatest interest both for England and France, "The Life and Letters of Mary Queen of Scots,"[10] supposed to be the very same manuscript which was offered for sale to a M. Chantelauze by one of the townspeople

[8] Penjon, "Abbaye et Ville de Cluny," p. 157.
[9] "Inventaire du fonds de Cluni," p. XVIII., 397.
[10] Delisle, "Inventaire," XX.

of Cluni, and used by him in his compilation, "Marie Stuart, son procés et son exécution."

"As for charters" (says M. Delisle)[11] "they have disappeared or been destroyed by thousands. Many have found their way to England, and now form Nos. 1538-1596 of the Additional MSS."[12]

These losses date from the French Revolution downwards, but Cluni's greatest loss—in fact, what might have proved the entire destruction of its magnificent library—is to be attributed to the Calvinists in the 16th century.

In 1562, the Protestants or Huguenots, under the French reformer Théodore de Béze, laid sack to the abbey;[13] and it is a matter of congratulation, as well as of wonder, that a considerable portion of its MS. treasures, thus scattered abroad, should ever have survived these acts of Vandalism, and have been gradually recovered, as they now are, in the National Library of France. This event tended naturally to disperse many of its treasures, but the Abbey of Cluni still possessed in the following century a vast collection of MSS. in its muniment-room, and this we learn from Dom Anselme le Michel, who has left us a catalogue of them. Many went, by that event, probably, to enrich the collections of Mazarin, Colbert, Harlay, Baluze, and the monks of St. Germain-des-Prés, but after the subsequent French Revolution, when the abbey in 1790 had been entirely suppressed, and given over to secular authority,

[11] "Inventaire," XXI.

[12] These are quoted from the volume:—"List of Additions to the Manuscripts in the British Museum, in the years 1836-1840" (London, 1843, 8°).—"Bulls and privileges granted by Popes Gregory VII., Adrian IV., Urban III., Clement III., Innocent III., Innocent IV., Alexander IV., John XXI., Nicholas III., John XXIII., and Eugenius IV., to the monastery and order of Cluny, 1077-1447." [Add. Ch., 1538-1563].—"Thirty-three charters and instruments, relating to the religious houses of Cluny;—Lieudieu, in Besançon; Château-Chinon, in le Nivernais; Souvigny, in Clermont; Moissac, in le Quercy; Beaume, in Besançon; Beaulieu, in Argonne; Thiers, in Auvergne; Meure, in Burgundy; Paroy and Nagera, in Spain, 1187-1490" [Add. Ch. 1564-1596].

[13] "Note historique concernant le sauvetage du trésor des chartes de l'abbaye de Cluni au XVI. siècle," (Dijon, 1870, p. 5).

it was generally believed that neither its MSS. or charters had survived that destructive event. Such was the current opinion during the first quarter of the present century. It was left, however, to M. Buchon to dispel that belief. In 1829, when at Cluni, he discovered in different drawers and cabinets at the town-hall, no less than 225 folio and 4to volumes of charters and manuscripts.[14] The municipal authorities at Cluni still possessed a vast number down to a very recent date, and these in 1881 were purchased by the French Government for 20,000 francs. Some of the Cluni charters found their way elsewhere. The Add. MSS. in our British Museum number some of them, as already observed. The greater part of the Cluni archives now surviving, being wholly original, or transcripts from original documents, and the result of acquisitions from various sources, are summarized by M. Léopold Delisle in his splendid catalogue.[15] He shows how in succeeding years, commencing from 1829 and extending down to 1883, these MS. treasures of Cluni have been obtained, and how they have been brought to light from their places of concealment. These charters, MSS., and printed works, which it would be impossible to particularize at greater length, are now massed together in the National Library of France, having been gradually united there since the first-named date.[16]

[14] Delisle's "Inventaire des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Nationale; Fonds de Cluni;" Préface, p. xvii.

[15] "Inventaire des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Nationale; Fonds de Cluni;" par Léopold Delisle, Membre de l'Institut et Directeur de la Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, 1884.

[16] The following may give a general notion of these valuable sources of information:—Scripture History; the Doctrine or Theory of Liturgies; Works of the Fathers; Theology of the Middle Ages; Modern Theology; Canon Law; Civil Law; Philosophy; Medicine; General History; History of the Order of Cluni and its Abbey [comprising, Chronicles; Annals; Lives of Abbots; Chartularies (of which five); Registers; Original Charters; Copies and Extracts; Charters of various offshoots on the Continent; Spanish Charters; Charters of England and Scotland; Inventories; Chapters of the Order; Pensions; Abbatial Visitations, &c., &c., &c.].

Cf. Lorain, "Histoire de l'Abbaye de Cluni;" Pignot, "Ordre de Cluni;" Penjon, "Ville et Abbaye de Cluny."

In addition to monastic evidences, some few of the Cluni MSS. have reference to our earliest Kings. We may quote the following especially :—The mandatory epistle of Peter the Venerable, Cluni's 9th abbot, to the different Cluniac foundations, respecting the prayers to be offered up and oblations made on the death of the Empress Matilda (mother of Henry II.) in 1167.

Such is the origin of Cluni's MSS. collections and library; the charters and records of which relating to England, will be found faithfully transcribed in these pages. We will now briefly remark on the history of this remarkable Benedictine abbey.

The abbey of Cluni, in the former diocese of Mâcon, in ancient Burgundy, now that of Autun, was situated about 15 miles from the former place, in the Department of Saône-et-Loire. This celebrated Benedictine abbey was founded in 910 in the Valley of Cluni, on the River de Grosne, by William IX., surnamed the Pious, Duke of Acquitaine. He was also Count d'Auvergne, de Velay, and de Bourge, and Marquis of Gothie. He endowed his foundation with his entire demesnes, and called Bernon, abbot of Gigny, to become its first abbot. Governed by a succession of men in its earliest abbots, who held fast to the spirit of their calling, it attained a degree of splendour, influence, and prosperity unequalled by any religious institution of the Middle Ages. Popes received in it their early training; Kings and Sovereigns sought peace within its walls, or made it a refuge and asylum. It possessed enormous wealth, and covered the whole of Christian Europe with its affiliated foundations. Its abbots took part in all the political events of the age; they were concerned and consulted on all the great questions of the day. The importance of this abbey, standing at the head of all monastic institutions, even after the rise of other orders, was chiefly conspicuous in the early stages of its history, under its first saintly abbots, and, culminating in its 9th abbot, Peter the Venerable, attained under his rule the most glorious period of its existence; a fact which in after ages was more especially realized and acknowledged.

In short, Cluni, when at its height, was, with Rome, one of the chief centres of the Christian world. Under these abbots, Cluni's mission may be said to have been fulfilled, and its apogee attained; for in the latter part of the century following its foundation, a powerful rival had sprung up in Citeaux, which then became the oracle of the Templars, and of the (military) religious orders of Calatrava and Avis.[17] Up to that time it had reigned supreme, and the influence which it had exercised till then, in the civilization of a barbaric age, had in reality been accomplished. In its 9th abbot, as observed, its mission in this direction was fulfilled, and, as the historian of the order, Lorain,[18] observes :—" With Peter the Venerable the legitimate glory of this great monastery became practically extinct. From that time until the recognized era of commendatory abbots,[19] Cluni was governed by a succession of simply 'feudal' abbots,[20] more conspicuous for the grandeur of their name and political associations, than for the services which they rendered to the Church."

The influence, however, of Cluni, the central point for many succeeding generations of all monasteries in France and the greater portion of Europe, was, perhaps, more perceptible and greater in foreign parts among its distant affiliated foundations, than in France itself. These dependent abbeys and priories passed for models of enlightenment and good works, and England,[21] Spain, and Palestine turned their regards towards this great luminary of the West, and sought to enlighten themselves by its rays. The words of Pope Urban, when ad-

[17] Pignon, " Ordre de Cluni," III., 277.

[18] Lorain, " Histoire de l'Abbaye de Cluni."

[19] Abbés commendataires ; Commendaturäbten. The practice of granting abbeys to be held " *in commendam*," as benefices, was as ancient as Charles Martel, A.D. 732. Kings and others claimed the privilege by feudal and hereditary right.

[20] The abbots had the right of coining money, and their broad pieces were accepted as a legal tender, equally with those of France.

[21] Witness the reigning family of England, and its branches, for the first five generations from the Conquest. One and all devoted themselves to the service of Cluni.

dressing the Convent, were :—"Ye are the light of the World."

The order of Cluni was not only the most powerful institution of the Middle Ages, but the one especially of all other orders which gave its aid to the See of Rome, with most assiduity and devotion, and contributed beyond any other order to extend its influence over the greatest part of Europe. The abbey's missionaries imported into Spain, Italy, Germany, and England, their language, their customs, and their architecture, and the last is still apparent in all the remaining early styles of ecclesiastical buildings in England and France, attesting to this day[22] the skill of monastic communities as scientific architects. Its abbots, no doubt, played an even more important *rôle* in the political complications of their respective times, than is already chronicled of them.

The grand basilica, or abbey church of Cluni, claims our next attention. It was commenced by St. Hugh, the 8th abbot, in 1089, and at his death, 20 years afterwards, was within measurable distance of its completion. Pope Urban II. consecrated the choir in 1095, being as much of the church as was finished at that date, and in 1131 Pope Innocent II. performed the final dedication of the whole basilica. This edifice, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, was, until the construction of St. Peter's at Rome, the largest known church in Christendom, exceeding in length that of St. Paul's in London by 50 feet, and less by 10 feet only than that of St. Peter's at Rome. In 1220 one of its abbots, Roland de Hainaut,[23] lengthened the church by adding an ante-

[22] The architects were two monks of the Cluniac order, Gauzon and Hézelon. The former had been abbot of Baume, and the latter, who was the chief architect (or as then called *cimentarius*), had been a prebendary of Liége, and is so designated in one of Peter the Venerable's letters [Penjon, "Cluny, Abbaye et Ville," p. 72; Cucherat, "Cluny au xi^eme siècle," p. 104]. Both had left their occupations, and taken the religious habit at Cluny.

[23] Penjon, "Cluny, Abbaye et Ville," p. 72; Pignot, "Ordre de Cluni," II., 491, 493, 505; Lorain, "Essai Historique sur l'Abbaye de Cluni," p. 77, &c.

church or *narthex* to the original west-front façade,[24] having a nave and two aisles, with two massive flanking towers in the front projecting beyond the aisles, which with the deeply recessed entrance between them, then formed the west front.

The length of this colossal structure, which has been handed down as a masterpiece of architecture and beauty, and a wonder of Christian art, was from east to west 520 feet, exclusive of the entrance-porch between the two flanking towers, making the entire length 555 feet.

The history of its first construction is in many ways romantic. It was undertaken, or rather the first funds for its erection were furnished by Alfonso VI., King of Castile, Leon, and Gallicia (the youngest son of Ferdinand I., King of Castile, and the same who had been betrothed to the Princess Agatha of England, the sister of King Henry I.). He was instigated to the act by two debts of gratitude; one in return for the aid afforded him by the abbot St. Hugh's relative, Eudo, Duke of Burgundy, in the capture of Toledo, after a siege of five years; the other being due to the abbot himself, for the consummation of a marriage brought about with Constance de Chalon, niece to (St.) Hugh, abbot of Cluni, after the divorce of his first wife. Constance de Chalon was the daughter of Robert-le-Vieux, Duke of Burgundy, and widow of Hugh II. de Semur, Comte de Chalon. The divorce of his first wife was caused from her relationship to the Princess Agatha, and this connection, distant though it was, was found a sufficient excuse for enforcing the canon law. Moreover, King Alfonso was destined by Pope Gregory VII. to carry out his views in Spain,[25]

[24] The *narthex* is sometimes within, sometimes without the church. It was always further from the altar than the part occupied by the "faithful." The narthex was the place for the catechumens, or those who were being prepared for baptism, and also for the general public.

[25] The order of Cluni, from the time of Alphonso I. (the Catholic), had been unremitting in the propagation of the Christian faith, and no other country in Europe had become in the XI. century more thoroughly subjected to the Roman Pontiff than Christian Spain, as it is in fact to

seeing that his first wife had made herself an obstacle to this object, the subjection, namely, of Spain to the influence of the Holy See, and the abolition of its Gothic ritual. [Pignot, "Ordre de Cluni," II., 108, 112, 131, 132, 138, 492.]

In fact, the order of Cluni and their missionaries were always working with this same view, and Pope Gregory VII. was one of themselves.

King Alfonso had always entertained a strong affection for the monks of Cluni from the time that he was a prisoner in his brother's (Sancho) power, for they, by their prayers, had, according to his belief, effected his

this day. This had been mainly the work of the monks of Cluni, and Ferdinand I. had also greatly contributed to the same end. For these reasons Alphonso doubled the annual sum, or rent, contributed by his father to the Abbey of Cluni, and undertook the foundation of additional monasteries. Still, the realization of the projects of the order was not complete, for the Moors were in the possession of a large part of the Peninsula, and the Christians held still to the Gothic (or Mozarabic) ritual. Thus it happened, that on the accession of Pope Gregory VII. to the Papal chair, the further development of its projects was destined to be made by means of King Alphonso, as observed above. On the death of Agatha, the Conqueror's daughter, he had married Inès, dau. of William VI., Duke of Acquitaine, from whom, after a union of five years, he was divorced on the ground of her consanguinity with Princess Agatha. The relationship had just then been opportunely discovered; it was not only very distant, but the marriage with Agatha had never been consummated; moreover, she was dead. Nevertheless, the canon law was enforced in the way stated. The object of Pope Gregory VII. was to place Spain under the entire influence of the Holy See. The Cluniac missions worked with the same view, viz., the conversion of the Christian Goths, the abolition of their ritual, and the establishment and supremacy of the doctrines of Rome. This design was to a great extent gained by Alphonso's second marriage. An alliance was found for him in the niece of (St.) Hugh, Abbot of Cluni. This Queen was entirely in the interests and under the influence of Pope Gregory VII., and as far as related to the suppression of the Gothic ritual, his projects became substantially realized. But the expulsion of the Moors was still a remaining obstacle, though not till long afterwards accomplished. A crusade was preached by the Order, and between 1080 and 1085, hosts from central France and Burgundy flocked to Alphonso's standard. As a first step he undertook the capture of Toledo, in which he succeeded, the chief seat of the Moorish Government, and, as one may say, the key of their position. [*Cf.* Pignot, "Ordre de Cluni," Vol. II., pp. 132, 133, &c.; Labbe, Concil. X., 253, 254].

liberty and release.[26] Hence it was, that he not only doubled his father Ferdinand's annual rent-charge to the abbey, but was conspicuous above all others in his munificent donations towards rearing the grand basilica in question, which he did from its first foundations. The issue of this purpose he was not, however, destined to survive, and it was left to our own King Henry I. to carry out its final completion. These two facts are recorded in Peter the Venerable's mandatory epistle to the order. (See *postea*, Record 9.)

It must at the same time be observed that, whilst King Alfonso and Henry I.[27] are credited, and justly so, with being the principal benefactors towards rearing the fabric, the chief Sovereigns of Europe, who were unanimous in their affection for Cluni, assisted also, but in a less degree, towards its construction. In addition, it is said that workmen and artificers gave their labour gratuitously,

[26] The facts of his captivity, escape, and munificent benefactions towards founding and building the basilica of Cluni, are thus noticed in Gallia Christiana:—

Tanti quoque S. Hugonem faciebat Alfonsus V. (*sic.* VI.), Hispaniarum rex, cujus precibus e carcere, quo tenebatur a fratre Sancio clausus, evasisse pro certo habebat, ut annuum censum a patre Ferdinando Cluniacensi monasterio concessum duplicaverit, duo monasteria in Hispania pro Cluniacensibus condiderit, & ipsam basilicam Cluniacensem immensis pene sumtibus a fundamentis excitaverit. Legenda hujus regis epistola (vi. Spicil. p. 445). Hanc rem sic narrat Bertholdus ad an. 1093:—Hoc anno, ex quo Cluniacensis basilica ab Hugone venerabili inchoata erat quinto, Alfonsus Hispaniæ rex in conservatione Cluniacensis abbatis obedientiarius Cluniaci majorem ecclesiam a fundamentis ædificavisse perhibetur, & ad istius ecclesiæ dedicationem infinitam pecuniam Cluniacum direxisse, qui etiam jamdudum se ibidem monachum fecisset, si dominus abbas eum sub seculari habitu retinere non satius judicaret.

Anno 1095 summus idem pontifex [scilicet Urbanus II.] majus altare novæ basilicæ consecravit, precipiens ut hac ipsa die basilica opportuno tempore consecraretur.—["Gallia Christ.," IV., col., 1132.]

See two of his diplomas, or charters of donation, among the Cluni archives, dated May and July, 1077 ["Coll. de Bourgoyne," V., 78, No. 134, 135]; also his letter to St. Hugh, abbot of Cluni, remitting him 1,000 talents [*id.* No. 136].

[27] William of Jumiège maintains that Henry I. principally (or entirely) contributed to the construction of the abbey-church, whereas Peter the Venerable imputes the chief aid to King Alfonso. [Gemeticensis, "Hist. Norm.," I., VIII., ch. II.; "Statuta S. Hugonis, Migne, Patrologia," IX., 945.]

and that the dependent priories contributed as well their proportionate share.[28]

We have dwelt upon this part of the history of the abbey-church at some length, because it tends to verify an incident in English history, namely, the betrothal of the Princess Agatha, which, together with her death and other romantic circumstances, having no part in this inquiry, to many have had the semblance of a fable.

The interior of the basilica or abbey church of Cluni, which partook of the Norman and early Gothic styles of architecture, is said to have been incomparably beautiful, both in details of structure and ornamentation, and cited by all authorities as one of the wonders of the Middle Ages. A few brief notices of this edifice we will endeavour to give.

The ground-plan, in the form of an archiepiscopal (patriarchal) cross[29], consisted of one central and four lateral naves, with two transepts (very similar, we imagine, to that of the grand basilica of St. Paul-without-the-walls, at Rome). The east end of the church terminated with the apse, and ambulatory, the latter formed by the prolongation of the two lateral naves. Five apsidal chapels surrounded the ambulatory, such being, it is said, more or less the plan of all Cluniac churches. The striking peculiarity in this form was the length of the nave, which continued through an extended range of 16 arches on each side, and which, on entering the basilica from the west end, produced an intense impression of grandeur and magnificence, increased by the effect of the cupolas at the transept intersections. Its vaulted roof was semicircular throughout its whole length. The choir and sanctuary occupied the entire space between the first and eastern transepts. Of these the second (or eastern), terminated with an apsidal chapel in the north wing, dedicated to Saint Agatha, and with a chapel of grand proportions, on a level with the high altar, in the south wing. This last, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, (and

[28] Pignon, "Ordre de Cluni," II., 492.

[29] The ground-plan of Salisbury Cathedral is similar, in the form of a double cross. Lincoln and Canterbury have also double transepts.

known as the *chapelle Bourbon*), was restored in the 16th century by Jean de Bourbon, Cluni's 42nd abbot, with all the richness of Gothic art. The *narthex* (or *ante-church*), already mentioned, was in three distinctive styles of architecture, the large entrance-porch from which into the abbey-church proper, (which was the original entrance before the same was added on to it), was in keeping with the vast proportions of the building. Well worthy of the appellation of the "beautiful gates" communicating from the narthex with the nave, it is described as one of those deeply recessed semicircular Norman entrances, supported on a series of slender clustered columns, remarkable for the abundance of ornament and rich mouldings, which distinguished that period of the Norman style. Mention is made of a colossal sculptured figure of Our Saviour, seated, filling the tympanum, as the space under the arch is designated. The length of the basilica from the apsidal end to the west, including the church proper, together with the ante-church (or *narthex*), was 520 French feet, or 555 feet,[30] reckoning in addition the space of the narthex-entrance, between the two projecting towers of the west front.[31]

Some features in the ornamentation may be noticed; but for further details of structure, all admirable for the beauty of their arrangement, we refer the reader to the undernamed authorities.[32]

The gorgeous tomb of Pope Gelasius II., who died at Cluni in 1119, occupied the centre of the nave, and

[30] Sixteen French feet equal, as nearly as possible, 17 English feet; or 100 French feet equal 106 feet and six inches English.

[31] Among the numerous chapels erected in different sites of the basilica, the following are some which are recorded:—The Chapelles de St. Michel, de St. Orient, de St. Benoît, de Ste. Madeleine, de Ste. Agathe, de St. Nicholas, de SS. Nazaire & Celse, de St. Vincent, de St. André, de St. Clément, de St. Jacques, de St. Denis, Bourbon, de St. Martial, de St. Étienne, de la Congrégation, de la Vierge, etc. The remarkable clock, also, due to the abbot Pierre de Chastelux, should not escape notice. Its complicated mechanism indicated the years, months, weeks, days, hours, and minutes of time; the motions of the stars; and the phases of the moon [See Appendix].

[32] Lorain, "Essai Historique sur l'Abbaye de Cluni;" Viollet-le-Duc, "Dictionnaire de l'Architecture." The latter, in Vol. VII., p. 268, gives a detailed description of the *avant-nef*, or narthex of Cluni.

somewhat broke the vast line of perspective on first entering the church. Many of the tombs and monuments with the epitaphs of no less than 26 abbots, besides those of archbishops, bishops, and princes interred within it, were conspicuous for their magnificence. The same may be said of three huge coronals for lights (*coronæ lucis*), suspended by chains from the vaulted ceiling of the choir, singularly beautiful by a happy mixture of brass, silver, and gold, used on certain festivals only, to give additional light to the choir. But the immense and highly ornamented brass candelabrum which stood before the altar, the gift of the Empress Maud, is especially to be noticed. It was of exquisite workmanship, adorned with crystals and beryl, constructed, it is said, on the model of that which the Lord commanded Moses to burn before the tabernacle (Exodus xxxvii., 17).[33] The stem, irrespective of the seven branches, was upwards of 18 feet high, and on its base the four following lines were inscribed, giving to the number "*seven*," the mystical sense applicable to its form and fashion.[33a] This Saint Augustine designates as the number of the law of Grace, seeing that it recalls the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit, the seven cardinal virtues, the seven sacraments :—

Ad fidei normam voluit Deus hanc dare formam,
Qua quasi præscriptum doceat cognoscere Christum ;
De quo, septenæ sacro spiramine plenæ,
Virtutes manant, et in omnibus omnia sanant.

[God has Himself vouchsafed to give us the form of this work, as a rule of our faith, as a precept which teaches us to know Christ, whose sacred breath makes the seven virtues flow, full to the brim, healing the ills of all.]

[33] This was not her only gift to Cluni. She gave, with certain golden crucifixes, a (*supposed*) fragment of the true cross ; gold brocaded vestments, studded with precious stones; and a peal of church-bells of peculiar alloy, which continued to be known from those days as "Anglican" [See p. 78, Vol. II.]. The gift of a candelabrum has also been attributed to Queen Matilda, but scarcely to the "new" church (under consideration), commenced in 1089 by St. Hugh [See Appendix].

[33a] "Bibl. Clun.," col. 1640; Cucherat, "Cluny au onzième siècle," p. 109 ; Pignot, "Ordre de Cluni," II., 503 ; Ord. Vit., l. XXIII., p. 3 ; Crosnier, "Iconographie chrétienne," p. 54. The inscription engraved on this candelabrum is given also at fol. 74 of Documents relating to the history of the abbey of Cluni ["Fonds latin.," p. 942, Bibl. Nationale].

Nothing could exceed the beauty, either, of a certain mural painting, which at the time of the Revolution in 1790 was still in existence, and it was suggested at the time to preserve it (but ineffectually) amongst the monuments of France.[34] A writer of that period, in commenting on the extreme magnificence of the church, describes this painting. On the cupola, surmounting the semi-circular apse, supported by columns of Pentelican and green Cipolin marble, was a marvellously executed colossal painting *in tempera* on the gold ground of the 13th and 14th centuries. Our Saviour enthroned on clouds, resting one hand on the Apocalypse, pointed upward to heaven with the other, the "Lamb without spot" resting at His feet. Certain emblematic objects tended to fill up the composition, retaining even at that date all the freshness and brilliancy of its original colouring, and described as unequalled in Europe. We cannot more worthily close our imperfect description of Cluni's glorious basilica, than by quoting the words of Hildebert, of Mans :—"That if it could be possible for the inhabitants of celestial abodes to take pleasure in a habitation constructed by the hand of man, this one (*of Cluni*) would become the ambulatory of angels" [*deambulatorium Angelorum*].[35]

The exterior of the abbey church was not less strikingly impressive ; but before attempting any, however imperfect, account of it, one may observe that one of the peculiarities of Cluni was the vast *mur d'enceinte*—precinct or boundary wall—encompassing the entire area occupied by the abbey, its conventual buildings,[36] and grounds. That which, perhaps, first struck the eye was the prodigious height of the abbey church, and the innumerable double-arched flying buttresses, rendered necessary to support and carry its central and other vaults, adding considerably to the effect. Not less remarkable were its lofty, massive, and highly en-

[34] "Monumens français, an x de la République," p. 118.

[35] Hildebert, "Vita S. Hugonis," C. VI.; Pignot, "Ordre de Cluni," II., 491.

[36] Pignot, "Ordre de Cluni," II., 506 *v.q.*

riched towers; whilst the general harmony of the proportions of this magnificent structure, displayed the characteristics of the early Norman times, with some of the later styles of ecclesiastical architecture. From the interception of the nave and the first (or great) transept, rose the three principal belfry-towers, of great height, of which the north and south were octagonal, containing each four enormous bells, whilst the quadrangular central-tower, loftier and larger than these, contained eighteen. From the eastern transept rose an octagonal lantern-tower, but of less dimensions. If we add to these the two square western towers,[37] forming the west front of the narthex, with the magnificent circular rose-window[38] (30 French feet in diameter) filling up the entire space between them over the entrance-porch (Penjon, "Cluny, Abbaye et Ville," p. 81), the effect was sufficiently grand and imposing. Of these towers, one, with part of the transept, is still standing, being all that is left of this once magnificent church. The general effect of this unrivalled and marvellous pile was in the highest degree grand, and struck with wonder the beholder. As it is not yet a hundred years since the abbey was destroyed, the account handed down to us may be deemed in no way wanting in authenticity; besides which, the ground-plan taken by Philibert fils in 1790 is still in existence, serving to verify the minutest details.

The south side of the abbey church was bounded by a cloister of great extent, communicating by an entrance-porch with the south wing of the great (or first) transept. Some of this still remains. The cloister gave access to the chapter-house, the refectory, the "calefactorium" [*chauffoir*],[39] and the dormitory above, which ran the whole length of these.

[37] One tower at the west front was known as "*Tour de la Justice;*" the other as "*Tour des Archives.*"

[38] This rose-window was unique, and said by Bouché to have been one of the most striking parts of the abbey. The glass was removed from it in 1798 [Penjon, 81].

[39] Apartment in which the monks were able to warm themselves in winter, after certain offices and duties were performed.

The conventual buildings were not only numerous, but on a grand scale, for the exigencies of so large a congregation, covering in the 16th century upwards of 25 English acres. Of these the Refectory, the site of which the Cluni Register records as on the south side of the cloister, was 100 feet in length, and sixty in breadth.[40] Six rows of tables occupied its length up to the three cross tables at the head, those, namely, of the abbot, the grand-prior, and sub-prior; whilst the walls of the hall were decorated with frescoes from sacred history, and conspicuous at one end for a mural painting of the "Last Judgment."[41] An example of a painting of this same subject occurred, it is said,[42] in the refectory of the Priory of Charlieu, portions of the frescoes from which may be still seen at the Cluni Museum. Without particularizing all the buildings, we may mention the Infirmary, like a small monastery within a larger, with every necessary accompaniment; the Hôtellerie (or guest-houses); the residence of the Novices; and lastly the Stables, 280 feet in length, with all the requisite accommodation for the servants.

On the memorable occasion when Pope Innocent IV. came to Cluni in 1245, with his chaplains and whole court, in order to confer with Louis IX. of France, there were present within the abbey-precincts, the patriarchs of Constantinople and Antioch, the archbishops of Rheims, Lyons, and Besançon, the bishops of Paris, Langres, Clermont, Senlis, Évreux and seven more, with their several attendants; St. Louis, King of France, with his mother Blanche of Castille, her sister, and whole suite; Robert, Comte d'Artois his brother, and their suites; Baldwin, Emperor of Constantinople, with all his court; Hugh, Duke of Burgundy, and the Comte de Ponthieu; the Princes of Aragon and Castile, and all their followers; 13 cardinals; six earls; with an infinity of knights and abbots, among the former of whom were the Comte de Forez, the Sires de Beaujeu and de Bourbon. Nevertheless, this vast assemblage neither deprived the brethren of

[40] The French foot is longer that the English foot (see p. 17, *antea.*)

[41] A similar composition was to be seen in the refectory of the abbey of Moissac, until the Toulouse and Bordeaux railway ran through that part of the abbey grounds [Viollet-le-Duc, "Dict. d'Arch.," I., 261].

[42] Pignot, "Ordre de Cluni," II., 510.

their dormitory, their refectory, chapter-house, or other apartments,[43] although they numbered 300 at the time.

It may be here observed that the number of these subsequently suffered diminution. When the great mortality first commenced in 1346, the brotherhood was computed at 260, and the sickness which carried them off lasted three years. Under Richelieu they were reduced to a hundred, and to half that number in the 18th century. They were then practically lost in their cloisters and vast range of buildings. At the time of the abbey's suppression in 1791, there were no more than 40 monks at Cluni.[44]

A noteworthy circumstance in connection with the abbey at this time should not be omitted, coupled as it is with the name of Turenne. Among the abbey's reliques was a silver-gilt coffer, on which was engraved the following inscription:—"*Ici est enfermé le cœur du très-haut et très-puissant prince Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, vicomte de Turenne, colonel-général de cavalerie légère de France, gouverneur du Haut et Bas Limousin, et maréchal des camps et armées du Roi*," the heart of Turenne having at one time been brought to Cluny, to be deposited in the mausoleum of the Bouillons.

It happened that in the gilt case in question was an inner one of lead, which enclosed the heart of Turenne, and at the time of the Revolution the outer case, apparently the only thing of value, was stolen by the insurgents, so that the other was left untouched. In 1818, down to which time the municipality of Cluni had rigidly preserved it, the family d'Auvergne disputed its possession, and, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Deputies of Saône-et-Loire, the Government decided the matter against the town, in favour of Comte de la Tour d'Auvergne-Lauragais. Then it was, as Lorain observes: "The heart of that great man was seen transported about hither and thither, as a bale of merchandise, by the messageries royales."[45]

It was after Pope Innocent II. had consecrated the basilica of Cluni in 1132, that the project of reforming the Order first occupied the attention of its celebrated abbot, Peter the Venerable. The discipline of the Order had considerably relaxed, and this relaxation of discipline seems to have been the common lot of all monastic institutions. Nothing on this score could have been worse or more disgraceful than the state of our own convents and monasteries at the time of their suppression. The words of a French writer[45a] on the subject deserve quoting. Speaking of the Cistercian Order, one which was somewhat pitted against that of Cluni at this epoch, he observes: "St. Bernard[46] had placed too high his ideal of the monastic life for it to maintain its purity indefinitely. It is an inherent condition in all institutions, however firmly rooted and constituted, that the more they extend their action, the more they become weakened and enfeebled." Thus it had become, to some extent, with the Order of Cluni, when Peter the Venerable[47] undertook its reformation.

The inaugurating ceremony of the general chapter (or council) convoked by Peter the Venerable on this occasion, is graphically set forth by Orderic Vitalis, who was himself present at the time as a monk of St. Ebrulph. The subordinate Houses had been summoned to assemble at Cluni throughout the whole order, from Italy, England, and elsewhere. On the day appointed, no less than 200 priors of the several foundations met in convocation at the enormous abbey-church or basilica of St. Peter and Paul, and with them 1,212 members of the same communities, forming an imposing host, which, both on the assembling and breaking up of the chapter, entered and left the building in procession, chanting the prescribed ritual ("Ord. Vit.," L., xiii., pars. 3).

Before closing our remarks on the subject of the abbey's history, and giving a list of the men who governed it for 847 years, we may observe that Cluni was the training school of four Popes, viz., Gregory VII., Urban II., Pascal II., and Urban V. Of these, Pope Gregory

[43] Lorain, p. 155; Bibl. Clun., c. 1666; Champly, Hist. de Cluny, p. 104.
[44] Penjon, "Cluny, etc.," pp. 109, 116; Bibl. Clun., 1705, 1640.
[45] Penjon, "Cluny, abbaye et ville," p. 97.

[45a] Pignot "Ordre de Cluni," III., 134.
[46] The celebrated Cistercian abbot.
[47] To Peter the Venerable is due the first translation of the Koran into Latin.

VII. (St. Hildebrand) [1073-1085] was the first who decreed the *infallibility* of the Pope, a doctrine afterwards confirmed and established by Leo X. He was also celebrated for his struggle with the Emperor Henry IV. on the subject of "investitures;" a quarrel which continued under Urban II. and other popes. It was Pope Urban who preached the first crusade in 1095.

The abbots of Cluni took rank above all other abbots. In 1116 the abbot Pontius assumed that of "*abbas abbatum*," or chief abbot, at the Roman synod (Pet. Diac. I., 4; Chron. Cas. C., 62). Leo of Ostia states that St. Odilon, one of Cluni's earliest abbots, refused, when at Monte Casino, the pastoral staff offered him by Theobald, its abbot, saying: it was not becoming "Quempiam abbatum manu pastoralem præferre virgam, ubi Benedicti vicarium, *abbatum* scilicet *omnium abbatem*, adesse contingeret" (l. 2; c. 54). The abbots had conferred on them the title, also, of "*abbas in capite*," or "*abbas cardinalis*," and this privilege was granted to them in perpetuity (Hugo. Clun. Epist. ad Pont. II.), when Calixtus II. visited Cluni:—"ut *abbas Cluniacensis* semper et ubique Romani fungatur officio *cardinalis*." Pope Urban II., in 1091, conferred on the abbots of Cluni the title of "*abbé souverain*" (Gavanti, Rit. Eccles. II., I., 86). To these may be added the title of "*abbas generalis*," as the abbot of Cluni was known, among all congregations springing from the Benedictine order.

At the later periods of its existence, but particularly from the reigns of Hen. III., Louis XIV., and Louis XV., when Cluni had simply become one of the great prizes for favouritism in high places, the abbey was known for its grand titular or secular abbots (commendatory-abbots), and reckoned among these, princes of the blood, ministers, and notabilities, as will be seen by the list here given.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ABBOTS OF CLUNI.[48]

		A.D.
1.	Bernon	910
2.	Odon (St.)	926
3.	Aimard	944
4.	Mayeul (St.)	964
5.	Odilon (St.)	994
6.	Hugues I. (St.)	1044
7.	Pons de Melgueil	1109
8.	Hugues II.	1122
9.	Pierre le Vénérable de Montboissier	1122
10.	Hugues III.	1158
11.	Étienne I. de Boulogne	1163
12.	Rodolphe de Sully	1173
13.	Gauthier de Châtillon	1176
14.	Guillaume I.[49]	1176 ou 1177
15.	Thibauld I. de Vermandois	1179
16.	Hugues IV. de Clermont	1180
17.	Hugues V. d'Anjou	1190
18.	Guillaume II. d'Alsace	1207
19.	Giraud (ou Gérold)	1215
20.	Rolland de Hainaut	1220
21.	Barthélemy de Florange	1228
22.	Étienne II. de Berzé	1230
23.	Hugues VI. de Courtenay	1236
24.	Guillaume III. de Pontoise	1244
25.	Yves I. de Poyson	1257
26.	Yves II. de Chasant	1275
27.	Guillaume IV. d'Igé	1295
28.	Bertrand I. de Colombiers	1295
29.	Henry I. de Faultrière	1308
30.	Raymond de Bonne	1319
31.	Pierre II. de Chastelux	1322
32.	Itère de Miremande	1344

[48] The dates are those of their election or nomination. The list is according to the "Chronicum Cluniacense" as far as the 43rd abbot; from that to the end of the list, on the authority of Bouché.

[49] He was William, the 12th abbot of the Benedictine Abbey of Ramsey, in Hunts. S. Ramsey chartulary (Hart.).

33. Hugues VII. Fabri 1347
34. Androin de la Roche[50]... 1351
35. Simon I. de Brosse 1361
36. Jean I. du Pin 1369
37. Jacques I. de Cosan 1374
38. Jean II. de Cosan 1383
39. Raymond II. de Cadoëne 1400
40. Robert I. de Chaudesolle 1446
41. Ode II. de la Périère 1424
42. Jean III. de Bourbon[51] 1456
43. Jacques II. d'Amboise 1485
44. Geoffroy d'Amboise 1510
45. Jean IV. de la Magdeleine 1518
46. Aimard II. de Boissy 1518
47. Jacques III. de Roi 1528
48. Jean IV. de Lorraine[52] (the first titular or commendatory abbot)[53]... 1528
49. Charles de Lorraine,[54] Cardinal de Guise ... 1549

[50] Androin de la Roche is named as cardinal-abbot in deed [445].

[51] Jean de Bourbon was a son of John, Duc de Bourbon, and belonged to no monastic order. With him the practice may in reality be said to have commenced of holding the abbey of Cluni "*in commendam*," notwithstanding that Jean de Lorraine is entered as the first commendatory or titular abbot. It was he who caused to be built at Paris the present "Hôtel de Cluni," the town residence of the abbots whenever they took up their abode in Paris. At the end of the 15th century he commenced to build the Abbots' Palace at Cluni. His vicar-general and chamberlain in England was John, Prior of St. Pancras at Lewes, who in 1460 obtained a pardon for breaches of the Statute of Provisors. [Rymer, Nov. 11, 1460.] The coat of Jean de Bourbon was:—"*Azure, 3 fleur de lys or*, over which *a bar sinister or*." He was not only abbot of Cluni, but also Bishop of Puy-en-Velay. Part of the Chapelle Bourbon in the basilica of Cluni, which he restored, is still remaining. A shield of arms, "*Bourbon impaling Cluni and Puy*," is also visible on the boss of its vaulted ceiling, the tinctures of which are remarkable for their richness of colouring. Jean de Bourbon was interred in this chapel in front of the altar.

[52] Of the ducal house of Lorraine.

[53] The practice of granting abbeys *in commendam*, was as ancient as Charles Martel, A.D. 732. Kings and others claimed the privilege by feudal and hereditary right.

[54] Charles de Lorraine, Cardinal de Guise, was brother of Francis, Duc de Guise, and son of Claude of the ducal house of Lorraine, and played an important part in the reign of Charles IX. of France.

50. Claude de Guise 1575
51. Louis de Lorraine 1612
52. Jacques de Vény d'Arbouze 1622
53. Richelieu[55] 1629
54. Armand de Bourbon, prince de Conti[55a] ... 1642
55. Mazarin[56] 1651
56. Renaud d'Este... 1661
57. Henri II. de Beuvron... 1672
Paul Pellisson (during the vacancy, charged with the administration of the abbey)
58. Emmanuel Théodore de la Tour d'Auvergne, card. de Bouillon[57] 1683
59. Henri-Oswald de la Tour d'Auvergne ... 1713

[55] Cardinal Richelieu, one of the most powerful ministers in history, flourished in the reign of Louis XIII., whom he completely ruled. At an early date he became Bishop of Luçon; had the command at the siege of Rochelle; he also founded the French Academy. His private life was not the most exemplary; he had many mistresses, and although he enjoyed so much church preferment, he did not possess a breviary ("Histoire de Louis XIII."). He died in 1642. The badness of the man was as great as his hypocrisy. When receiving the last offices of the Church, he called God to witness that during the whole of his official life, "il n'avait jamais eu en vue que le bien de la religion et de l'état" (*Id.*). His character is thus summed up: Endued with depth and penetration in the conception of his projects, and power in carrying them out, his hypocrisy, complaisance, courtesy, and cruelty were only equalled by his pride, avarice, and ambition (*Id.*). The arms of Richelieu—*Argent, 3 chevrons gules*—were on the south-west front tower's entrance, demolished in 1792 by the Corporation of Cluny, at the instigation (or order) of the *Club des Récollets*. [Penjon, "Abbaye et Ville de Cluny," p. 80.]

[55a] Son of Henry II. de Bourbon, bore the title of Prince de Conti, as a younger branch of the house of Condé, and was brother of the great Condé.

[56] Cardinal Mazarin succeeded Richelieu as prime minister, from whom he totally differed in character. He amassed an incredible fortune during the reign of Lous XIV, and died in 1661.

[57] Emmanuel Théodore de la Tour d'Auvergne, Cardinal de Bouillon in 1669, was son of Henri, Duc de Bouillon, and brother of the great Turenne, and ambassador at Rome in 1698. His estate was confiscated more than once, and restored; his brother Frédéric-Maurice de la Tour d'Auvergne, Duc de Bouillon, and Prince of Sedan, who died 1652, played a principal part in the civil wars of the Fronde during the minority of Louis XIV. The Duchy of Bouillon originally formed part of Luxemburg, and in 1815, on being partitioned, a portion of it was ceded to this grand duchy when annexed to the Netherlands.

60. Frédéric-Jérôme de la Rochefoucauld[58] ... 1747
61. Dominique de la Rochefoucauld (died at Münster in 1800)[59]... 1757

The grand-prior held, after the abbot, an important position as coadjutor, and second in authority to his superior. The *prior claustralis* was of lower grade, but both were appointed by the abbot.

A list of some of Cluni's grand-priors is given by Pignot, 111, 609; (quoting Gallia Christiana V., 1164; Annales Bénédictines, IV., 480; and transcripts made by Lambert de Barive):—

Archembauld	... ...	931
Hildebrand	... ...	961
Warnier	... ...	972
Vivien ...	... ...	992
Raynald...	... ...	993-1032
Humbert	... ...	1019
Geoffroy	... ...	1019
Robert ...	... ...	1034
Warnier...	... ...	1020
St. Hugh de Semur	...	1049 [elected Abbot of Cluni].
Signald	... ...	1065-1075
Hunald ...	... ...	shortly after foregoing.
Joscerand	... ...	do.
Gérald de Ratisbonne	...	1052 [created Cardinal-Bishop of Ostia in 1073].
Gontier ...	... ...	
Guy ...	... ...	1073-1083
Geoffroy	... ...	1075-1078
Odon de Lagery	...	1077 [created Cardinal-Bishop of Ostia 1078].
Hughes II.	... ...	1078
Warnier, or Warmond[59a]		1080

[58] In descent from François, Duc de la Rochefoucauld, who died in 1680.

[59] Cardinal Dominique de la Rochefoucauld, Cluni's last abbot, became Archbishop of Rouen, and died at Münster in 1800.

[59a] Apparently the same sent on a mission to William, The Conqueror.

Raynald ...	... ...	1088 [supposed to be identical with Ranieri, who was elected Pope in 1088, and took the name of Pascal II].
Yves I. ...	... ...	1081-1093
Henri de Landry	...	1103
Bernard de Brancion	...	1114
Yves II....	... .	t. Abbot Pons.
Arman or Adalelme	...	1131
Guillaume de Roanne	...	1145 [Prior of Ambierle; became grand-prior of Cluni; elected Abbot of Moissac; resigned, and again became grand-prior of Cluni; was poisoned in 1145].
Arbert ...	... ...	after 1145
Arman de Montboissier...		
Pierre ...	... ...	1151

It was under the government of St. Hugh, the abbot of Cluni [1044-1109], that the extension of the order of Cluni began to take effect, and it will be seen hereafter, [see "List of Cluniac Foundations in Europe," p. 33], the number of the principal (or conventual) priories which became affiliated to it in France, Lombardy, Germany, the Pyrennean provinces, &c.

The extension of the Order in England dates to the Conquest, for the first act of William, after the battle of Hastings, was to found the abbey of Battle, which he gave to monks of the Order of St. Benedict. It is plain to any ordinary observer that from this time to the reign of Henry II., without exception, the reigning family in its nearest and remotest branches, turned its thoughts to Cluny, and that English foundations for Cluniac monks became established, and continued to be so from that time. The Conqueror's followers, the propagators of the Order of Cluni, vied with one another in this direction, and no less than twelve religious houses received charters of

foundation or re-establishment about that time, or as soon as the Conqueror's throne was firmly established. First among these was William de Warenne, who in 1077 founded the Cluniac priory of Lewes, and this house ranked from that time as the principal English foundation of the order, its prior being usually appointed the abbot of Cluni's vicar-general over the whole order in England and Scotland.

The cells or dependencies to it, were Prittlewell and Stanesgate in Essex, Farley in Wiltshire, Horton in Kent, Clifford in Herefordshire, with Castle Acre in Norfolk. This last, again, had subordinate establishments at Mendham, Bromholm, Reinham, Slevesholm, &c.[59b]

Shortly following the foundation of St. Pancras, succeeded in due course that of Thetford in Norfolk, by Roger Bigot; that of St. Peter and St. Paul of Montacute, in co. Somerset, by Roger, Earl of Mortain; that of Wenlock, refounded by Roger de Montgomeri, Comte de Bellême and d'Alençon (the Conqueror's cousin), who in 1083 founded another priory at Shrewsbury. Alwin Child founded in 1082 the Priory of Bermondsey, raised in after days by Richard II. to the rank of an abbey. About 1074 Simon de Senlis founded the priory of St. Andrew at Northampton, and his son Simon that of Saint Mary des Prés, near the same town; but it will exceed our purpose to recapitulate the further Cluniac foundations, Preston, Pontefract, &c.

As early as 1072, or thereabouts, a spiritual mission under one of Cluni's monks, Warmond, was sent to the Conqueror, at his request, by St. Hugh, abbot of Cluni.[60]

It is stated, on apparently authentic authority, that on this occasion King William and Queen Matilda sent to Saint Hugh, in recognition of their thanks, the former a richly ornamented "cope," interwoven with gold and silver, and bordered with pearls and precious stones; the latter a "chasuble," the material of which was so stiff

[59b] "Monasticon," II., 613 *sq.* "Bibl. Clun.," p. 1748.
[60] Pignot, "Ordre de Cluni," II., 299.

that it could not be folded[61] (being probably gold brocade).

The fate of the English alien priories in after times became precarious, and exposed to constant risk. Their vicissitudes would be difficult to chronicle; in fact, there is a total want of materials for that purpose. Their estates were from time to time confiscated, then again restored, with repetitions of the same sort, until finally suppressed. At an early date their estates began to be confiscated; they lost in due course of time their alien character, and were made indigenous, receiving charters of denizenship.

In 1286, Lewes Priory was confiscated as alien.

1327. The lands of 64 alien priories, seized on account of the war in Aquitaine, restored to them (Rymer).

1337. (11 Edw. III.) The revenues of alien priories were seized, especially those of the Cluniac and Cistercian order.

1345. The priory of Totnes, and 31 other alien priories were summoned in respect of an annual tenth (Rymer, Sept. 15).

1351. (25 Edw. III.) Charter of denizenship or naturalization given to Lewes, and the five subordinate houses of Castle-acre, Prittlewell, Stanesgate, Farlegh, and Horton.

1361. Restitution to the alien priories of Montacute, Northampton, Arundel, and others of lands taken from them 20 years before (Rymer) (Rapin).

1399. Restitution of the alien priories of St. Mary of Barnstaple, Loders, Mount St. Michael, and 29 others (Rymer, Nov. 13).

1408. (10 H. IV.) The profits from alien priories assigned for divers expenses for two years (Rymer, Feb. 21).

1414. (1 Hen. V.) One hundred and ten alien priories were suppressed, and their revenues given to the Crown [about two years before the battle of Agincourt].

[61] Warmond was abbot of Déols in 1074, archbishop of Vienne in 1077. His mission, therefore, to William the Conqueror may be referred to 1072 or 3.

1440. Grant of the alien priories in England and Wales to Henry, Archbishop of Canterbury, and others (Rymer).

1445. Two of Cluni's English estates were given to the abbey and convent of Westminster, viz., Offord-Cluny and Letcombe-Regis (Rymer, July 9).

The English Cluniac affiliations (irrespective of the Scotch), numbered about 35 houses at the time of their ultimate suppression in 1539 (t. Hen. VIII.), but in the preceding century, the order reckoned in England and Scotland together two abbeys and thirty-eight priories.[62]

Of these English and Scotch foundations, the following priories and cells have been handed down in existing Cluni records:—St. Pancras at Lewes (Sussex); Castle-Acre (Norf.); the Priory of the Holy Trinity of Lenton (Notts); St. Mary of Thetford (Norfolk); St. Andrew of Bromholme or Baketun (Norf.); St. Peter and Paul of Montacute (Somerset); St. Andrew of Northampton (N. Hants); St. John the Evangelist of Pontefract (Yorkshire); Prittlewell (Essex); Bermondsey (Surrey); Wenlock (Salop); Dudley (Staff.); Prene or Preen (Salop); St. James's (Derby); St. Helen's (I. of Wight); Kershall (Lanc.); Roche Chapel (Notts); St. James's (Exeter); St. Clare (Caermarthen); Barnstaple (Devon), Careswell (Devon); Holme (Dor.); St. Syria (Cornw.); Malpas (Mon.); Wangford (Suff.); Clifford (Heref.); Arthington (York.); with the Cluniac abbeys of SS. Mary, James, Milburga, and Mirin of Paisley, in Renfrewshire, and that of Crossraguel (near Maybole) in Ayrshire.

[See Table of English and Scotch foundations, Record 433, *postea*.]

[62] "Mon. Angl.," I., 63 *sq.*; Lingard, "Hist. of Engl.," 64; Thierry, "Conq. de l'Angl." II., 372.

CLUNIAC FOUNDATIONS IN EUROPE.

[The following list of abbeys and priories[63] is taken from Pignot's "Order of Cluni," II., 566, showing the chief affiliated foundations of the Abbey of Cluni in France, and other parts of Europe.]

This list of Cluni's principal dependencies appears to have been drawn up towards the end of the 15th, or the commencement of the following century, and shows the number of brethren in each respective house *ab antiquo*. But, (as observed by the above writer,) the religious communities had at that time decreased in number in most of these foundations, and some, if not all, of the larger abbeys had made themselves independent of the mother-house.[64]

PROVINCE DE LYON.

The Abbey of Cluny, in the diocese of Maçon, about 200 monks.

Doyenné of Paray, diocese of Autun, 25 monks.

Priory of Marcigny, diocese of Autun, 99 nuns and 12 monks.

Priory of Gigny, diocese of Lyon, 25 monks.

Priory of Nantua, diocese of Lyon, 25 monks.

Priory of Saint-Marcel, diocese of Chalon, 25 monks.

Doyenné[65] of Saint-Vivant de Vergy, diocese of Autun, 20 monks.

Priory of Ambierle, diocese of Lyon, 20 monks.

PROVINCE OF FRANCE.

Abbey of Beaulieu in Argonne, diocese of Verdun, 20 monks.

[63] Priories named "prieurés *conventuels*" are here indicated—namely, priories in which the extent of the buildings and value of the revenues were sufficient to enable them to observe in every way the same Rule, *ad plenum*, as with the mother community ["Bibliotheca Cluniacensis," p. 1751].

[64] The Cluni brethren numbered 260 monks before the years of great sickness and mortality, viz., 1364, 1347, 1348 (See *postea* deed [457], showing other periods of disease and pestilence).

[65] Appears to have been similar to a college of dean and canons.

Priory of Sainte-Marie de la Charité, in the diocese of Auxerre, 80 monks.

Priory of Saint-Martin des Champs, in the diocese of Paris, 60 monks.

Priory of Saint-Pierre and Saint-Paul de Coinci, in the diocese of Soissons, 36 monks.

Doyenné of Saint-Pierre de Lihons-en-Santerre, in the diocese of Amiens, 25 monks.

Priory of Saint-Pierre d'Abbeville, in the diocese of Amiens, 24 monks.

Priory of Saint-Leu d'Esserent, in the diocese of Beauvais, 25 monks.

Priory of Saint-Arnoul de Crespy-en-Valois, in the diocese of Senlis, 28 monks.

Doyenné of Sainte-Marie de Gaye, in the diocese of Troyes, 20 monks.

Doyenné of Saint-Denis de Nogent-le-Rotrou, in the diocese of Chartres, 20 monks.

Priory of Saint-Saulve de Valenciennes, in the diocese of Cambrai, 28 monks.

Priory of Sainte-Marguerite d'Élincourt, in the diocese of Noyon, 13 monks.

Priory of Saint-Révérien, in the diocese of Nevers, 13 monks.

Priory of Sainte-Marie de Donzy-le-Pré, in the diocese of Auxerre, 13 monks.

Priory of Sainte-Marie de Nanteuil, in the diocese of Meaux, 13 monks.

Priory of Sainte-Marie de Longpont, in the diocese of Paris, 22 monks.

PROVINCE OF PROVENCE, TARENTAISE, DAUPHINÉ, VIENNE.

Priory of Saint-Saturnin du Port-sur-le-Rhône, in the diocese of Uzès, 30 monks.

Priory of Tornac, in the diocese of Nimes, 15 monks.

Priory of Lagrand, in the diocese of Gap, 12 monks.

Priory of Rompon on the Rhone, in the diocese of Viviers, 12 monks.

Priory of Saint-Marcel de Die, in the diocese of Valence, 13 monks.

Priory of Ganagobie, in the diocese of Sisteron, 13 monks.

Priory of Domène, in the diocese of Grenoble, 13 monks.

Priory of Faillefeu ou Faillefoc, in the diocese of Digne, 10 monks.

Priory of Saint-Victor of Genève, 10 monks.

Priory of Contamines, in the diocese of Genève, 12 monks.

PROVINCE OF POITOU AND SAINTONGE.

Abbey of Saint-Jean-l'Évangéliste and Saint-André of Moustier-Neuf (or Montierneuf) of Poitiers, 40 monks.

Priory of Saint-Eutrope de Saintes, 20 monks.

Priory of l'Ile-d'Aix, in the diocese of Poitiers, 13 monks.

Priory of Sainte-Marie of Barbézieux, in the diocese of Saintes, 13 monks.

PROVINCE OF AUVERGNE.

Abbey of Mozac, in the diocese of Clermont, 41 monks.

Abbey of Thiers, in the diocese of Clermont, 20 monks.

Priory of Souvigny, in the diocese of Autun, 40 monks.

Priory of Sauxillange, in the diocese of Clermont, 40 monks.

Priory of la Voulte, in the diocese of Saint-Flour, 25 monks.

Priory of Riz, in the diocese of Clermont, 20 monks.

PROVINCE OF GASCOGNE.

Priory of Saint-Orens, in the diocese d'Auch, 25 monks.

Priory of Saint-Martin de Layrac, in the diocese of Condom, 16 monks.

Priory of Saint-Pierre de Carennac, in the diocese of Cahors, 12 monks.

Abbey of Moissac, in the diocese of Cahors, 80 monks.
Abbey of Campredon, in Catalonia, 13 monks.
Abbey of Arles-sur-Tech, in the diocese of Perpignan, 20 monks.
Abbey d'Eysses, in the diocese of Agen, 22 monks.
Abbey of Lézat, in the diocese of Pamiers, 25 monks.
Abbey of Figeac, in the diocese of Cahors, 40 monks.
Priory of la Daurade of Toulouse, 25 monks.

PROVINCE OF GERMANY.

Abbey of Baume, in the diocese of Besançon, 40 monks.
Priory of Payerne, in the diocese of Lausanne, 30 monks.
Priory of Romans-Moutier en Vaud, in the diocese of Lausanne, 22 monks.
Priory of Vaux-sur-Poligny, in the diocese of Besançon, 16 monks.
Priory of Saint-Alban de Bâle, 12 monks.

PROVINCE OF ITALY.

Abbey of Saint-Benoît on the Po (Padolirone), in the diocese of Mantua.
Priory of Saint-Mayeul, in the diocese of Pavia, 13 monks.
Priory of Saint-Jacques de Pontido, in the diocese of Bergamo, 24 monks.

PROVINCE OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

Abbey of Paisley, in the diocese of Glasgow, 25 monks.[66]
Priory of Saint-Pancras of Lewes, in the diocese of Chichester, 26 monks.

[66] Founded in 1160 by Walter FitzAlan, Lord High Stewart (Steward) of Scotland, 7 Malcolm IV. (See pp. 117, 118, 119, Vol. II.)

Priory of the Holy Trinity of Lenton, in the diocese of York, 22 monks.
Priory of Montacute, 24 monks.
Priory of Saint-Mary of Thetford, in the diocese of Norwich, 22 monks.
Priory of Bromholm, 16 monks.
Priory of Bermondsey, near London, 24 monks.
Priory of Saint-Milburga of Wenlock, 40 monks.
Priory d'Arthington, 25 monks.
Priory of Saint-John the Evangelist of Pontefract, 22 monks.
Priory of Castle-Acre, 26 monks.
Priory of Mendham, 9 monks.
Priory of Prittlewell, in Essex, 14 monks.
Priory of Saint-Mary-Magdalen of Farleigh, 20 monks.
Priory of Saint-Mary of Clifford, 11 monks.

Principal priories after the prieurés conventuels (10 monks and upwards).[67]

PROVINCE OF LYON.

Priory of Charlieu, in the diocese of Mâcon, 26 monks.
Priory of Pommiers-en-Fores, in the diocese of Lyon, 10 monks.

PROVINCE OF FRANCE.

Priory of Saint-Etienne de Nevers, 12 monks.
Priory of Saint-Marie de Montdidier, in the diocese of Amiens, 12 monks.
Priory of Saint-Fidès de Longueville, in the diocese of Rouen, 36 monks.
Priory of Saint-Pierre and Saint-Paul of Rueil, in the diocese of Meaux, 25 monks.

[67] These following priories were not entirely subject to Cluni. Some were subordinate to la Charité, to Saint-Martin des Champs, etc. All priories under 10 monks are omitted, although they were the most numerous ("Bibliotheca Cluniacensis," pp. 1706–1751.

Priory of Saint-Pierre and Saint-Paul of Bonny, in the diocese d'Auxerre, 12 monks.

Priory of Sainte-Marie of Gournay-sur-Marne, in the diocese of Paris, 25 monks.

PROVINCE OF SPAIN.

Priory of Saint-Mary of Najera, in the diocese of Calahorra, 30 monks.

Priory of Saint-Pil de Carrion, in the diocese of Valencia, 25 monks.

Priory of Saint-Isidore, in the diocese of Valencia, 12 monks.

Priory of Saint-Mary de Ratès, in the diocese of Braga, in Portugal, 15 monks.

Priory of Saint-Peter of Cacerès, in the diocese of Viseu, 10 monks.

PROVINCE OF ENGLAND.

Abbey of Crossraguel, in the diocese of Glasgow, 10 monks.

NUNNERIES.

PROVINCE OF LYON.

Salles, in the diocese of Lyon, 30 nuns.

PROVINCE OF FRANCE.

Saint-Victor de Cey, in the diocese of Liège, 30 nuns.

PROVINCE OF AUVERGNE.

Marsac, in the diocese of Clermont, 50 nuns.

Lavenne, in the same diocese, 80 nuns, 20 young ladies of gentle birth, 4 monks.

Courpière, in the same diocese, 20 nuns.

PROVINCE OF ITALY.

Canturio, in the diocese of Como, 40 nuns.

Abbey of Saint-Colomban, a cell of Pontido.

PROVINCE OF SPAIN.

Saint-Christophe of Layre, in the diocese of Pampeluna, 17 nuns.[68]

In the middle of the 15th century, there existed, according to the "Chronicles of Cluni," upwards of 2,000 religious houses, founded as offshoots or affiliations from or connected with the abbey, in France, Italy, Spain, England, Germany, and Poland; in all cases maintaining a close dependence on, and acknowledging the rule of, the mother-community, the intercourse between which and its several foundations was very much greater, and more frequent, than might be supposed. In addition to the above foundations, there were 314 churches and collegiate chapters belonging to the order[69] at that time."[70]

It has been supposed, however, that this figure somewhat exceeds the reality, for it varied frequently, especially after the rise of the Cistercian order. Neither could it have attained that number at the time of its 9th abbot in 1122. The alphabetical list of Cluniac foundations in the 15th century, given at the end of the "Bibliotheca Cluniacensis," records only 825.[71]

The Abbey of Cluni, which, from the time of Peter the Venerable, had still maintained a great name and position in the hierarchy, notwithstanding the rise of other orders, especially the Cistercian order, up to the close of the Middle Ages, sunk rapidly in utility and importance during the last two centuries of its existence. It had withstood, unlike many other monastic institutions, the evils of civil and religious war; it had suffered much from, but had survived the outrages of, the Calvinists in

[68] Pignot, "Ordre de Cluni," II., 579.

[69] "Bibl. Clun.," p. 1658.

[70] It is noteworthy that England was the last of Cluni's foreign provinces (or territories) which received its monks, and that Barnstaple was their earliest establishment (Pignot, III., 419) in this country. The Cistercian order, founded nearly 200 years after that of Cluni, took deeper root on English soil than the latter.

[71] Pignot, "Ordre de Cluni," III., 420.

the 16th century; still, these religious troubles it only outlived to fall a prey, two centuries later, to violence and the relentless decrees of the Republic at the French Revolution. Numerous negotiations transpired between the town of Cluni[72] and the Directory for the abbey's preservation. Petitions followed on petitions without effect. The Directory disposed of it for what it would fetch, and the Consulate turned a deaf ear to further remonstrance. Alas! for the end of all things human; the site of the nave is traversed by a road from east to west, and houses now stand where formerly the "mass-music swelled through the columned aisles."

Cluni, as observed, had attained the zenith of its greatness under its 9th abbot, Peter the Venerable. Its Christian mission in the conversion of nations was then at an end, for the enlightenment and civilization of a barbarous age had at that time been accomplished, and Citeaux, above all other orders, carried on what it had begun.

Pignot, the historian of the order, concludes his account of the lives of its first saintly[73] abbots, down to Peter the Venerable, in these words:—"We will not further pursue our investigation, or recite the gradual decadence of one of the grandest institutions of the Christian world. In its first abbots the Benedictine order may be said to have been almost 'glorified.' These men were the guardians of Christianity, the apostles of charity, the propagators of peace, the arbiters of Kings, the right hand of the Papacy, and the instruments of social progress. But Cluni could not escape the fate of human destiny, nor the law which

[72] Notwithstanding that the town of Cluni takes credit for these endeavours on behalf of the abbey, it is certain that when Napoleon, passing through Burgundy on his way to Milan, to assume the Iron Crown, received at Mâcon a petition from the municipality of Cluni to visit their town, his answer was: "You allowed your grand and beautiful abbey to be sold and destroyed; *allez*, you are a set of Vandals, I shall do nothing of the kind." [Lorain, p. 278.]

[73] Pignot, "Ordre de Cluni," III., 508.

renews without ceasing the ways of Providence, and the actions of mankind, in the government of things here below. Other and later orders, continuing the mission which it had fulfilled for nearly three centuries, had in their turn to succumb, and give place to others, proving that the purity and chastity of the religious and monastic state, when its special work has been accomplished, becomes inevitably compromised." From this time down to the ultimate suppression of all religious orders in France, "Cluni," says this historian, "will never be regarded save in the light of a great feudal establishment, the vicissitudes of which, to this day, present to moralists a lively and interesting subject for reflection, but none whatever in regard to the true service of God."

"As with the death of Peter the Venerable the 'heroic' age of Cluni for ever ceased, together with its saintly abbots and men of mark, so from that time forward, it will be neither looked on as the hearth at which, as in times past, all that was great and good was kindled, nor held up to mankind in the memorable words of Pope Urban II. as 'the *Light of the World*.' That sun, which shone at first with incomparable splendour, sent forth ever after oblique and wintry rays, without brilliancy and without heat."

CHARTERS AND RECORDS OF THE ANCIENT ABBEY OF CLUNI.

COLLECTION DE BOURGOYNE.

Original charters of the eleventh century [1039-1090], forming Vol. LXXVIII. of the "Burgundy Collection," ("*Collection de Bourgoyne*"), in the National Library of France.

The two first Charters of the following Cluni Evidences [121 and 122] are of paramount importance.[74] They are conclusive as to the validity of the foundation and first charters of Lewes Priory, and put beyond doubt the question raised within *recent* date, as to their trustworthiness, in order to support an ingenious theory.

121. Original foundation-charter of the Priory of St. Pancras, by William de Warenne, attested by William the Conqueror, his Queen Matilda, William Rufus (here unusually styled "*comes*"), and others.

This charter is exhibited under glass in the National Library, numbered 428, and lithographed *fac-simile* of it is given in "École des Chartes," No. 549.

[74] The numbers prefixed to the several following documents and charters, are those of their number in Delisle's Catalogue, which, for purposes of identification, would have to be quoted, together with the number of the volume.

NOTVM SIT OMIB^{9} FIDELIB^{9} QVOD EGO WILLELM^{9} DE Warenna ⁊ Gundreda uxor mea p redemptione animarum nostrarum consilio ⁊ assensu đni nostri regis Angloꝝ Guillelmi . donam^{9} đo ⁊ sc̃is a$\tilde{p}$lis ejus petro ⁊ paulo ad locum cluniacū ubi preest domn^{9} hugo abbas in eadem Angloꝝ terra eccłam sc̃i Pancracii cum his que ad eam ꝑtinent . ⁊ terrā duarū carrucarū in ꝑprio in suamberga cum villanis ad eam ꝑtinentib^{9} ⁊ uni^{9} in terra que nuncupatur—[75]. ⁊ villā falemetā ubi sunt tres carruce ꝑprie . cum his om̃ibꝫ que ad eam ꝑtinent . sicut tenebat eam supradicta uxor mea .

IN NOMINE D̃NI N̄RI IH̄V X$\tilde{P}$I EGO GVILLELM^{9} D̃I GR̃A REX ANGLOR̃ INSPIRATIONE DIVINA compunct^{9} ꝑ incolomitate regni mei ⁊ salute anime mee . rogantib^{9} etiam ⁊ obnixe postulantibꝫ Willelmo de uuarenna ⁊ uxore eius Gundreda hanc inscriptā donationē quā faciunt sc̃is a$\tilde{p}$lis Di . p. ⁊ p. ad locum cluniacū sigillo ñro signatā confirmo . ⁊ regali auctoritate corroboro . ut in ꝑpetuū firma ⁊ inconcussa ꝑmaneat. Hanc donationē ita concedo ut habeā eandem dominationē in ea . quā habeo in cetis elemosinis quas mei proceres faciunt meo nutu . ⁊ hoc in ista elemosina habeā . q̃d habeo in aliis.

+ s̄. Rotb̄ti de bellomonte[76] + sig̃ henrici de bellomonte[77]
+ s̄. Rotb̄ti Gifardi.[78] + s̄. rogeri de mortuo mari.[79]
+ s̄. Goiffridi de calvomonte[80]
+ s̄. Radulfi dapiferi[81]
+ s̄. Mauricii cancellarii[82]

✝ signū Wilł̄mi regis Angloꝝ
+ signū M. regine Angloꝝ
+ s̄. Wilł̄mi comitis filii regis
+ signū Willelmi de Warenna
+ s̄. Gundrede uxoris W. de Warenna.

[75] The name of this place appears to have been omitted by the original writer of the charter.

[Extended copy.]

NOTUM SIT OMNIBUS TIDELIBUS QUOD EGO Willelmus de Warenna & Gundreda uxor mea, pro redemptione animarum nostrarum, consilio & assensu domini nostri regis Anglorum Guillelmi, donamus Deo et sanctis apostolis ejus petro & paulo ad locum Cluniacum, ubi preest Dominus Hugo abbas, in eadem Anglorum terra, ecclesiam Sancti Pancracii cum his que ad eam pertinent, et terram duarum carrucarum in proprio in Suamberga cum villanis ad eam pertinentibus, et unius in terra, que nuncupater—, & villam Falemetam, ubi sunt tres carruce proprie, cum his omnibus, que ad eam pertinent, sicut tenebat eam supradicta uxor mea.

IN NOMINE DOMINI NOSTRI IHV CHRISTI, EGO Guillelmus Dei Gratia Rex Anglorum, inspiratione divina compunctus, pro incolomitate regni mei, & salute anime mee, rogantibus etiam & obnixe postulantibus, Willelmo de uuarenna et uxore ejus Gundreda, hanc inscriptam donationem, quam faciunt sanctis apostolis Dei Petro et Paulo ad locum Cluniacum, sigillo nostro signatam confirmo, et regali auctoritate corroboro, ut in perpetuum firma et inconcussa permaneat. Hanc donationem ita concedo, ut habeam eandem dominationem in ea, quam habeo in ceteris elemosinis, quas mei proceres faciunt meo nutu, et hoc in ista elemosina habeam, quod habeo in aliis.

[76] Robert, Count de Beaumont, son of Roger de Bellomonte; recorded for his valour and prowess at the battle of Hastings. His last signature as "Bellomonte" was in 1081, subscribed to the confirmation of a charter to the abbey of Fécamps. From that date his signature occurs as Count de Meulent, the title which he held on the death of his mother. He was created Earl of Leicester by K. Henry I., whose army he commanded in 1106 in Normandy. His 2nd wife was Elizabeth de Vermandois, who deserted him for William, second Earl of Warenne and Surrey.

[77] Brother to the foregoing Robert de Beaumont; created afterwards Earl of Warwick. On the death of the Conqueror, both he and his brother sided with Rufus.

[78] Mentioned by O. Vitalis as joining the expedition in 1084 under Robert Guiscard. At that time, following in the Conqueror's train, were several Giffards:—Bérenger Giffard; Gautier Giffard; Osberne Giffard. (List of the Conqueror's followers, by Delisle, 1862, Caen.)

[79] Dugdale, quoting William de Jumiège, says that he was allied by blood to the Conqueror, his mother being niece to Gunnora, wife of Richard, Duke of Normandy, great-grandfather of the Conqueror.

[80] Witness to a deed in the chartulary of the Holy Trinity at Caen.

[81] Tenant in capite in Domesday.

[82] Chancellor in 1067 (Dugdale, Orig. Jur.); reappointed in 1077 (Spelman).

The deed of Inspeximus [122] recites two charters, viz., William de Warenne's original 2nd charter of foundation, and the confirmation charter of his son, William, the 2nd Earl. According to the notarial attestation, this *Inspeximus* was issued by direction of Prior Nelond, 6th Sept., 1417, partly for the general business purposes of the convent, and partly to avoid the dangers incidental to transport, and conveyance from place to place; but in respect of the second foundation charter, owing to the age, general condition of that instrument, and the fragility of the seal. It is worthy of note that this *Vidimus* or *Inspeximus*-charter was made 27 years before Prior Amicel's copy of the same charter, for the compilation of the "Nigrum Registrum prioratus de Lewes" (Vesp. F. xv.), and is, therefore, of *an earlier date* than that Cottonian MS., with which it agrees, word for word and letter for letter.

[*The following copy of this (and the foregoing) instrument, was expressly made by M. Léopold Delisle, Administrateur-Général of the Bibliothèque Nationale. Their accuracy and value are thereby greatly enhanced.*]

122. *Notarial Vidimus* (or *Inspeximus*), of two ancient records of the Priory of St. Pancras, viz., William de Warenne's second foundation charter of the priory; and the confirmation charter of William de Warenne, second Earl of Surrey; dated 6th Sept., 1417.

[*Extended copy.*]

In Dei nomine amen. Per presens publicum instrumentum cunctis appareat evidenter, quod anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo decimo septimo, indictione decima, die lune sexta mensis septembris, sede apostolica summo pontifice carente, in quodam deambulatorio prioratus sive monasterii sancti Pancracii de Lewes, ordinis Cluniacensis, Cicestrensis diocesis, juxta aulam ejusdem situato, in mei notarii publici, et testium subscriptorum precencia, personaliter constitutus discretus et religiosus vir, frater Thomas Nelond, prior monasterii sive prioratus predicti, ut dixit, quamdam cartam per prepotentem virum

et dominum Will'm de Warenna, Surreie comitem, ejusdem monasterii sive prioratus primum fundatorem, super fundatione ejusdem monasterii editam et confectam, status et regimen monasterii sive prioratus predicti concernentem, michi notario predicto realiter exhibuit et liberavit, supplicans cum instancia non modica, ac in virtute juramenti in assumpcione officii mei prestiti, quatinus predictam cartam suam, quam cartam originalem pro suis diversis negociis in remotis partibus agendis, et benignius expediendis, propter viarum discrimina ac alia pericula, que racione delacionis hujusmodi carte, si ipsam eandem cartam originalem ad hujusmodi partes deferri contigerit, propter ipsius vetustatem, atque cere sigillique sui fragilitatem, de facili et veresimiliter (*sic*) valeat deperire, mittere non audebat, inspicerem, transumerem (*sic*), copiarem et exemplarem, ac hujusmodi copiam sive transcriptum in formam publicam redigerem, ad omnem juris effectum qui inde sequi poterit in futurum; quam quidem cartem per prefatum excellentem virum et dominum de Warenna, Surreie comitem, ex parte una, et religiosum virum et dominum Dominum Hugonem, quondam monasterii Cluniacensis abbatem, et ejusdem loci capitulum, ex parte altera, editam sive factam, spiritualium et temporalium diversas bonorum donaciones ac convenciones sive ordinaciones, inter prefatos dominos in se continentem et testificantem, prout inferius intuenti apparebit, sigillo pendenti dicti domini Will'mi, quondam Warenne et Surreie comitis, alba cera veraciter consignatam, non viciatam, non cancellatam, non abrasam, nec in aliqua sui parte suspectam, sed omni prorsus vicio et suspicione carentem, vidi, inspexi, palpavi, et examinavi. Cujus quidem carte tenor verus sequitur, et est talis :—

[2*nd Foundation charter of St. Pancras recited* verbatim.]

In nomine patris et filii et spiritus sancti. Amen. Ego Will'mus de Warenna, et Gundrada, uxor mea, volentes peregrinacionem facere ad sanctum petrum in Roma, perreximus per plura monasteria que sunt in francia et bur-

gundia causa oracionis. Et cum venissemus in burgundiam, didicimus quod non potuimus secure transire propter querram que fuit tunc inter papam et imperatorem. Et tunc divertimus ad Cluniacum monasterium, magnam et sanctam abbaciam in honore sancti petri, et ibi adoravimus et requisivimus sanctum petrum. Et quia invenimus sanctitatem & religionem & caritatem tam magnam ibi & honorem erga nos a bono Priore & a toto sancto conventu . qui receperunt nos in societatem & fraternitatem suam : incepimus habere amorem & devocionem erga illum ordinem & illam domum : super omnes alias domos quas videramus. Sed dominus Hugo sanctus abbas eorum tunc domi non fuit. Et quia longe ante & tunc magis habuimus in proposito & voluntate per concilium domini Lanfranci archiepiscopi quod ego & uxor mea faceremus aliquam domum religionis pro peccatis nostris & salute animarum nostrarum. tunc visum fuit nobis quod de nullo alio ordine tam libenter quam de Cluniacensi eam facere vellemus. Et ideo misimus & requisivimus a domino hugone abbate & a tota sancta congregacione quod concederent nobis duos vel tres vel quatuor monachos de sancto grege suo quibus daremus ecclesiam unam quam de lignea lapideam fecimus sub castro nostro Lewiarum que fuit ab antiquo tempore in honore sancti Pancracij & illam daremus eis. Et tantum in principio terrarum & animalium & rerum : unde duodecim monachi possent ibi sustentari. Sed sanctus abbas prius valde nobis fuit durus ad audiendum (sic) *peticionem nostram propter longinquitatem aliene terre & maxime propter mare. Sed postquam nos perquisivimus licenciam a domino nostro Rege Willelmo adducendi monachos Cluniacenses in anglicam terram . & abbas ex sua parte requisivit voluntatem Regis : tunc tandem donavit & misit nobis quatuor de monachis suis dominum Lanzonem & tres socios suos quibus donavimus in principio omnia que eis promisimus & confirmavimus per scriptum nostrum quod misimus abbati Cluniacensi & conventui quia noluerunt nobis ante monachos mittere : quam haberent confirmacionem nostram & Regis quam eis perquisivimus de omnibus rebus quas eis donavimus. Et sic dati sunt michi & uxori mee monachi Cluniacenses in Anglicam terram. Post mortem vero domini Willelmi*

Regis cum filius suus Willelmus venisset in Anglicam terram propter regnum . & multa fuisset discordia de regno & dubitacio de fine. & ego in multis periculis cotidie : monstraverunt dominus Lanzo prior & monachi mei quod apud Cluniacum esset confirmacio mea quam feceram de rebus quas illis dederam in principio & quod ipsi inde nullum munimentum haberent & quod propter dubia & futura tempora deberem eis omnem securitatem facere de meis donis & concessis . quod feci libenter consilio fidelium meorum per hanc alteram cartam meam Volo ergo quod sciant qui sunt & qui futuri sunt quod ego Willelmus de Warenna Surreie comes donavi & confirmavi deo & sancto Petro & abbati & conventui de Cluniaco ecclesiam sancti Pancracij que sita est sub castro meo Lewiarum & eidem sancto Pancracio & monachis Cluniacensibus quicunque in ipsa ecclesia sancti Pancracij deo servient inperpetuum : donavi pro salute anime mee & anime Gundrade uxoris mee & pro anima domini mei Willelmi Regis qui me in anglicam terram adduxit & per cuius licenciam monachos venire feci & qui meam priorem donacionem confirmavit & pro salute domine mee Matildis Regine matris uxoris mee & pro salute domini mei Willelmi Regis filii sui post cuius adventum in Anglicam terram hanc cartam feci & qui me comitem Surreie fecit & pro salute omnium heredum meorum & omnium fidelium Christi vivorum & mortuorum in sustentacionem predictorum monachorum Sancti Pancracij mansionem Falemelam nomine totum quicquid ibi in dominio habui cum hida terre quam Eustachius in Burgemela tenet & ad ipsam mansionem pertinet. Mansionem quoque Carlentonam nomine quam domina mea Matildis Regina dedit Gundrade uxori mee & michi. & hoc concessit & confirmavit dominus meus Rex Willelmus in auxilium ad fundandum novos monachos nostros totum quod ibi habuimus. Et in Swamberga quinque hidas & dimidiam Terram eciam que vocatur Insula iuxta monasterium cum pratis & pascuis. Totam eciam terram quam ego in dominio habui intra insulam in qua monasterium situm est cum molendino super stagnum quod ibi juxta est posito & cum uno suburbano ibi juxta posito Lewino nomine In Tunniaco terram que fuit Nor-

manni . virgam terre que vocatur Redrewelle & alteram virgam que vocatur Standforde In Wistedena duas hidas cum iiij^{or} villanis & uno prato Decimas quoque terrarum mearum & illas nominatim quas Richardus presbiter tenet & tenebit in vita sua. ita quod post mortem eius monachis remanebunt. Concessionem feci eciam omnium decimarum quas homines mei ibi dederunt vel postea daturi sunt. Postea vero donavi eis Waltonam cum omnibus liberis hominibus quos Gundrada cum ipsa mansione ibi de me tenuit. quicquid ibi habui tunc inter duas aquas de luna & Wellestream in terris & mariscis & pascuis & aquis cum hominibus & omnibus eorum & serviciis & cum omnibus rebus ita quod duo hospicia michi & heredibus meis ibi per annum retinui . unum in eundo in Everwykcyre & alterum in redeundo pro omnibus serviciis que michi facere solebant homines de marisco in vecturis & summagiis per terram & aquam huc & illuc & pro omnibus aliis serviciis . unde volo quod liberi & quieti sint erga me & heredes meos de omni servicio inperpetuum. Et si ibi hospitamur plus quam bis in anno : totum quod ibi de suo vel nos vel homines nostri quicumque illuc per annum per nos venerint super duo predicta hospicia expendimus : computabunt & reddemus eis de nostro in fine anni super periculum animarum nostrarum. Sic facio ego & sic faciam & sic volo quod faciant heredes mei. ne propter hanc causam vertant elemosinam meam & suam in servitutem & rapinam sicut volunt salvari in die judicii. Preterea donavi eis ecclesiam de Acra cum duabus carrucis terre ubi ego & Gundrada aduc vivens proposuimus facere monasterium & domos & ponere monachos de monachis nostris sancti Pancracij de quibus eciam posuimus primo in ecclesia castelli nostri de Acra & hoc promisit michi dominus Lanzo quod faceret sic tantum quod Prior & monachi de Acra semper subditi sint & in libera ordinacione Prioris sancti Pancracij Et Prior & Conventus sancti Pancracij habeant & disponant domum de Acra sine omni contradictione sicut proprios monachos suos de claustro suo . & sic faciam si deus servaverit michi vitam & sanitatem . & si non possum perficere : volo quod heres meus perficiat. Et si heredes mei post me in suo tempore aliquam elemosinam fundaverint volo quod eam sancto Pancracio submittant & semper

sanctum Pancracium capud honoris sui habeant & ibi se mecum reddant ubi iacet Gundrada uxor mea & ego cum ea reddidi corpus meum & ipsi similiter mecum faciant Omnes has antedictas res dedi deo & sancto Pancracio & monachis ibi deo servituris vivente & volente Gundrada uxore mea & Willelmo & Reynaldo filiis & heredibus meis. Sed post mortem Gundrade feci eis hanc cartam Post cuius mortem donavi eciam eis pro anima illius & mea & omnium heredum meorum mansionem in Norfolk Hercham nomine totum quod ibi habui cum terra Pagani propositi & cum omnibus liberis hominibus quorum censum idem Paganus ibi recipiebat Et hanc donacionem meam volo quod heredes mei concessam & firmatam habeant quia & eam concessit & confirmavit dominus meus Rex Willelmus sicut alias fecerat pater suus. Has omnes supradictas res donavi monachis ad habendum inperpetuum tam liberas & quietas ab omnibus causis & custumis & serviciis sicut eas liberas habui & sicut aliquis liber homo habet vel habere potest suum dominium vel dare suam elemosinam. Et si eveniat quod rex terre aliquid inde querat vel hydagium vel danegeldum vel qualecumque geldum vel servicium vel quamcumque rem ego quamdiu vivam eas liberatas & acquietatas faciam sicut meum dominium. & heres meus post me & sui post eum similiter inperpetuum faciant de omnibus rebus quecumque solent vel poterunt vel unquam contingent inposterum ab aliquo domino vel homine requiri erga Regem & omnes homines ut monachi semper sint in pace & sui omnes & omnia sua. Pro qua re volo quod si aliqua contencio vel dissencio vel lesura vel aliqua iniuria surgat inter homines sancti Pancracij & me vel meos unde forisfactura eveniat : Prior Sancti [Pancracii][83] *semper capiat & habeat pro me forisfacturam & emendacionem de hominibus suis ne per hanc causam possent qui venturi sunt ledere & confundere homines sancti & sic volo quod faciant heredes mei Et si ego aliqua adhuc addidero vel heredes mei post me : volo quod illa omnia tam libere donentur & habeantur sicut ego ista omnia donavi & quod ipsi similiter velint & faciant. Et volo quod sicut ego cresco. crescant & res monachorum. & sicut crescunt res & bona eorum. quod crescat numerus*

[83] Omitted in MS.

eorum & sic volo & laudo & precipio quod velint & faciant & servent heredes mei & firmum & stabile habeant quod ego feci & ego stabile & firmum habeo quod ipsi facturi sunt. Et qui contra hanc meam donacionem venerit vel eam in aliquo minuerit vel in peius mutaverit iram & maledictionem dei omnipotentis & celerem vindictam in corpore & in anima in hoc mundo & in die iudicij incurrat. Et tota maledictio quam pater potest dare malis filiis suis ex parte mea super illum veniat fiat fiat. Et quicumque hanc meam donacionem servaverit & defenderit & accreverit: benedictionem omnipotentis dei & graciam in hac vita & in alia in corpore & in anima super se habeat Et tota benedictio quam pater potest dare bonis filiis suis: ex parte mea super illum veniat & maneat sine fine Amen Amen. Similiter precor Deum ut eveniat si heres meus post me vel suus post eum vel quicumque ex successoribus meis aliqua bona addiderit ad ea que ego donavi quicumque post eos contra illorum donacionem venerit in malum veniat deus contra illum in malum & quicumque eam defenderit & servaverit: defendat eum deus ab omni malo. Preterea volo quod sciant monachi mei & heredes mei quod quando ego & Gundrada perquisivimus a domino Hugone abbate qui venerat ad loquendum cum domino meo Rege in Normanniam quod redderet nobis dominum Lanzonem Priorem nostrum quem toto anno apud Cluniacum retinuerat unde tam commoti fuimus quod pene proposuimus dimittere inceptum nostrum vel auferre eis & dare ecclesiam nostram Maiori Monasterio. tunc etiam concessit nobis & promisit abbas ad multam deprecacionem quod si deus cresceret domum nostram faceret eam sicut unam ex magnis post mortem domini Lanzonis vel promocionem in aliquam maiorem dignitatem. quando monachi Sancti pancracij mitterent ad Cluniacum propter Priorem: mitterent (sic) *eis in priorem unum ex melioribus monachis suis de tota congregacione quem scirent sanctiorem ad ordinem & ad animas regendas secundum Deum & sapienciorem ad domum gubernandam secundum seculum preter maiorem Priorem de Cluniaco & Priorem de Caritate. & quod ipse foret ad remanendum & nunquam removeretur nisi tam iusta & manifesta esset causa. quod nemo racionabiliter deberet contradicere & inde fecit nobis scriptum suum cum sigillo suo quod habeo. Et hec perquisivimus quia timuimus ne dominus Lanzo cum redisset cito auferretur nobis quia rex quos meliores invenire potuit in dignitates ecclesie exaltavit: Et nobis audientibus requisivit ab abbate quod mitteret ei duodecim de sanctis monachis suis & eos omnes faceret episcopos & abbates in terra hereditatis sue quam ei dederat Deus. Et eciam precogitavimus quod si nova adhuc domus & tenera sepe novum Priorem haberet & in novas manus veniret nunquam ad magnum profectum perveniret Et quia nolumus quod elemosina nostra inposterum in secularem servitutem verteretur: tunc constitutum est inter nos & abbatem quod Cluniacum habeat omni anno . l. solidos monete Anglice de domo sancti Pancracij & sic libera sit ab omni alia servitute & exactione & geldo Et abbas de nulla ordinacione domus se intromittat super Priorem nisi de observancia vel emendacione ordinis ubi Prior emendare non potuerit per se. neque de domibus suis si aliquas unquam per graciam dei sub se habuerit Sed Prior Sancti Pancracij & Conventus semper eas liberas habeant in sua ordinacione sicut eis fuerint donate & hoc volumus & fecimus quia in desiderio semper & spe fuimus facere domum & ponere monachos apud Acram castellum nostrum quam noluimus alibi nisi Sancto Pancracio esse subiectam. Hanc donacionem & cartam meam feci dominum meum Regem Willelmum apud Wincestriam in consilio concedere & testimoniari per signum sancte crucis de manu sua & per signa & testimonia episcoporum & Comitum & Baronum qui ibi tunc fuerunt feliciter Amen Venientibus contra hec & destruentibus ea occurrat Deus in gladio ire & furoris & vindicte & maledictionis eterne Servantibus autem hec: & defendentibus ea . occurrat Deus in pace gracia & misericordia & salute eterna Amen.*

Et statim post dictam cartam michi exhibitam et demonstratam, predictis die et loco, dictus religiosus vir frater Thomas Nelond, prior monasterii sive prioratus de Lewes antedictus, quandam aliam cartam domini Will'mi, secundi comitis Warenne et Surreie, secundi fundatoris monasterii sive prioratus sui memorati, filii et here-

dis domini Will'mi, primi comitis Warenne et Surreie, patris sui, prolixam et diffusam valde, plura et diversa in se continentem, michi eciam notario predicto publice exhibuit pariter, et ostendit tunc ibidem. Cujus carte lectura sive inspexio, propter ipsius prolixitatem, pluribus ipsam intueri volentibus difficilis foret et nimis tediosa. Anapropter cum instancia debita, ut predicitur, me requisivit ut primam partem cum ultima parte ejusdem carte, in fidem et testimonium carte precedentis, quas quidem partes una cum carta superius scripta, in suis peragendis negociis sibi et monasterio suo predicto sufficere posse (*sic*) in ea parte, ut asseruit idem prior tunc ibidem, inspicerem, transumerem, de verbo ad verbum copiarem et exemplarem, ac in publicam formam redigerem. Quam quidem cartam, sigillo pendente rotundo domini Will'mi, secundi comitis Warenne et Surreie predicti, alba eciam cera patentem communiter sanam et integram, non rasam, non abolitam, sed omni vicio et suspicione sinistra carentem, vidi eciam et inspexi, palpavi et examinavi. Cujus quidem principium sequitur in hec verba:—

[*Commencement and end only of Confirmation charter of William, second Earl of Warenne, recited for reasons adduced in notarial attestation.*]

Sciant omnes qui sunt et qui futuri sunt, quod ego Will'mus de Warenna, comes Surreie, cum primum post mortem patris mei comitis Willelmi venissem in Angliam, et intrassem in capitulum monasterii Sancti Pancratii, quod fundaverunt pater meus et mater mea Gundrada sub castro Lewiarum, requisitus a domino Lanzone, priore, et omnibus fratribus, volens per gratiam Dei supplere et manu tenere dovotionem quam habuerunt predicti pater meus et mater mea erga predictum monasterium, et sanctum ordinem Cluniacensem, quam ibi posuerunt pro Dei amore et pro salute animarum illorum et mea et omnium parentum et heredum meorum, et omnium Christi fidelium defunctorum, libens laudavi, concessi, donavi, et confirmavi predicto monasterio Sancti Pancratii et monachis, ibidem Deo in perpetuum servientibus, omnes donationes et concessiones et confirmationes quas eis fecerat, et omnia que eis donaverat pater meus, vivente et volente matre mea, et consencientibus me et Rainaldo fratre meo, in terris, et in ecclesiis, et decimis, in aquis et boscis, in viis et semitis, in pratis et pascuis, in hominibus in omnibus locis et in omnibus rebus cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus, et dignitatibus, quas pater meus eis dedit, et quas ipse in ipsis rebus habuit, vel habuisset si eas in manu sua tenuisset, et quas ego habeo in quocumque tenemento vel dominio meo, sicut pater meus in vita sua ordinavit per omnia, et sicut carta sua testatur, etc.

Ac istius et ejusdem carte ultima pars, ut premisi, de verbo ad verbum tenorem continet subsequentem:—

Et quia pater meus et abbas Cluniacensis ordinaverunt, quod domus Cluniacensis omnibus annis habeat de domo Sancti Pancratii, quinquaginta solidos monete Anglie, pro omnibus servitiis, sic et ego volo quod et de meo cremento quo accrevi Sanctum Pancratium, se sentiat sancta ecclesia Cluniacensis, et habeat omni anno alios quinquaginta solidos in perpetuum; et hoc feci per consilium domini Lanzonis prioris, et sic per istos centum solidos, quinquaginta ex parte patris mei, et quinquaginta ex mea, libera sit semper domus Sancti Pancratii erga ecclesiam Cluniacensem, de omni alio seculari servitio et geldo, et prior sancti Pancratii liberam habeat semper ordinationem suam de domo sua, et de omnibus sibi subjectis, nisi de sancto ordine suo emendando per abbatem, ubi prior per se emendare non poterit, et quod prior sic semper donetur Sancto Pancratio, quando tempus erit, et sic semper sit ad remanendum, nisi pro rationabilibus et apertis causis, sicut inter abbatem dominum Hugonem et patrem meum convenit, et ipsi constituerunt, et carta patris mei testificatur, et scriptum ipsius abbatis cum sigillo suo, quod pater meus michi reliquit. Hujus autem carte mee testes sunt, qui presentes viderunt et audierunt omnia, episcopi et barones mei, qui testimonia sua, per signum Sancte Crucis, subscripserunt.

Post cujus quidem carte domini Will'mi, primi comitis, et parcium prescriptarum carte domini Will'mi, comitis

secundi, predictorum, inspexionem, palpacionem et examinacionem diligentem, hujusmodi cartas et ipsas partes, non viciatas, non concellatas, non abolitas, ut superius describitur, repperi et inveni, ac, ad personalem requisicionem fratris Thome prioris antedicti, dictam cartam, cum ipsius carte partibus, prout superius scribunter, accopiavi et transumpsi, ac hujusmodi copiam sive transumptum in publicam formam redegi, collacionemque de verbo ad verbum de eisdem originalibus cartis cum presenti copia sive transumpto feci, fidem indubitam omnibus quorum interest vel interesse poterit, super presenti copia sive transumpto, in quantum possum, veraciter adhibendo.

Acta sunt hec prout supra scribunter et recitantur, sub anno Domini, indictione, mense, die et loco predictis, presentibus tunc ibidem venerabilibus viris magistro Stephano Overton,[84] in legibus licenciato, domino Johanne Holte, rectore ecclesie parochialis de Hammes,[85] et Johanne Garston, clericis, Wyntoniensis et Cicestrensis diocesium, testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Thomas Edyngham, clericus, Cantuariensis diocesis, publicus auctoritate apostolica notarius, premissis omnibus et singulis, dum, sicut premittitur, per dictum religiosum virum fratrem Thomam Nelond', priorem monasterii de Lewes, antedicta agerentur et fierent, sub anno Domini, indictione, mense, die et loco supradictis, unacum prenominatis testibus, presens personaliter interfui, eaque omnia et singula, sic fieri vidi et audivi, ac de rogatu et requisicione supradicti Thome prioris, exemplavi, transumpsi, copiavi, scripsi, publicavi, et in hanc publicam formam redegi, signoque et nomine meis consuetis signavi, rogatus et requisitus, in fidem et testimonium omnium premissorum.

[*Original; written on one side of a large membrane*, 27½ *inches, by* 19 *inches.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXVIII., No. 122; Bibl. Nationale.]

Original charters from the end of the eleventh to the beginning of the twelfth century [1090-1119], Vol. LXXIX. of the "Collection de Bourgoyne."

The seven following charters [179, 180, 181, 182, 212, 213, 217] are of the time of King Henry I. As the perfecter of the great basilica of Cluni, left unfinished by Alphonso VI.,[86] King of Gallicia, as well as the church of Sainte-Marie-du-Pré at Rouen, commenced by his mother Queen Matilda, this Sovereign requires a lengthened notice. Besides taking the Cluniac Priory of Lewes under his special protection, he undertook the foundation of the abbey of Reading, by far the most important offshoot as a Cluniac foundation of those times, and there, at his death in 1135, he was buried.[87] No one can for a moment dispute, that the different members of the reigning family of England at that epoch, evinced more than usual devotion to the order of Cluni, from Queen Matilda to her granddaughter the Empress Maud, and that the benefactions emanating from them, pointed to a kindred and unmistakable origin.

History tells us, that on the death of William Rufus, Henry took possession of the throne, to the prejudice of his brother Robert Courte-Heuse, Duke of Normandy, then in Palestine; that war ensued between the two brothers; and how, having taken Robert prisoner at the battle of Tinchebray, Henry caused him to be blinded, and cast into prison for 28 years. Dissolute in his morals, and cruel

[84] Magister Stephen Overton, rector of Clayton, was ordained priest "*ad tit. benef. sui*" by Robert Read, Bishop of Chichester, and obtained license of non-residence—"*de non residendo per annum.*" This occurred apparently between 1410—1415, when the Bishop died. ("S. A. C.," XVII., 199.)

[85] Hammes, Hammes-Say, or Hammse (*hodie* Hamsey), is a parish in Lewes district, about two miles from the town of Lewes. The owners of the manor seem to have been the de Says, the de Clyntons, Dudleys, Lewknors, Alfords. Some of the more recent owners have been the families of Rivers, Bridger, Shiffner. ("S. A. C.," V., 17.)

[86] "Gemeticensis," l. VIII., c. XXXII.

[87] His body was brought to England by Robert of Caen, Earl of Gloucester, one of his natural sons, and buried at Reading.

in his character, he sought to redeem his vices by the foundation of churches and monasteries both in England and Normandy,[88] and although his panegyrists, William of Malmesbury, Guillaume de Jumiège, and Orderic Vital, give him for these acts great credit for piety, it is quite certain that Christian devotion impelled him to none of them. Still, he exceeded every other King in the extent of his gifts for religious uses, and his different monastic foundations. Of these last, in England, were the abbeys of Reading, Chichester, and Dunstable.[89] The first he colonized with monks of the order of Cluni, and constituted as its first abbots, two successive priors of St. Pancras of Lewes.[90]

But the above entries [212, 217] may be especially taken as noteworthy instances of his munificence to the great Burgundian abbey. They record two gifts of 100 marcs each by King Henry to Cluni; whilst the charter [213] testifies to a grant to the same, of the manors of Offord (from that time styled Offord-Cluny), Manton, and Tixover, in the respective counties of Huntingdon and Rutland.

In 1131 (four years before his death in 1135), being at Rouen in company with Pope Innocent II., several cardinals, archbishops, &c., he granted to the abbey of Cluni an annual rent-charge of 60 marcs on the revenues of the

[88] The church of Rouen and Evreux, the abbey of Bec, the Hospital for Lepers at Chartres, the religious community of Bernard de Tiron, the Knights Templars, but principally the churches of Cluni and Saint-Martin-des-Champs, were endowed with lands and subsidies. He completed also Sainte-Marie-du-Pré at Rouen, commenced by his mother, Q. Matilda. [Gemeticensis, l. VIII., c. XXXII., pp. 290, 291; Pignot, "Ordre de Cluni," III., 34.]

[89] See Gemeticensis, "Hist. Norm.," VIII., ch. XXXII.; William of Malmesbury "Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores," 1601, pp. 172 and 253; Monasticon, II., pp. 417, 420; Ann. Bened., V., VI.

[90] Hugh de Boves, 2nd prior of Lewes, was made by Hen. I. the first abbot of Reading, becoming eventually Archbishop of Rouen. He was present at the King's death near Rouen. [Ord. Vit.; W. Malmesb.] Another, Aucherius, the 3rd prior of Lewes, succeeded as 2nd abbot of Reading, and is known for his foundation of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen for lepers. [Flor. Wigon; Pignot, "Ordre de Cluni," III., 37.]

city of London, with 40 marcs on those of Lincoln. This sum was appointed to be paid yearly by the exchequer to the abbey's representative, and the gift was confirmed in the presence of the archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the bishops of Salisbury,[91] Lincoln, London, and Winchester.

The deed of gift [217] is signed by Henry and his daughter, the Empress Maud, and is a similar rent of a like sum granted out of the revenues of the same cities, London and Lincoln. [Pignot, III., 278; Labbe, "Conciles," X., 962.]

The Priory of the Holy Trinity of Lenton[92] in Nottinghamshire [180, 181, 182] was founded by William Peverell, for the repose of the souls of King William I., William II., Henry I., the Queen Matilda, and his own (the founder's) family. He was Earl of Nottingham and Derby, and a natural son of the Conqueror, from whom he received large estates in Derbyshire, and elsewhere. He stipulated that for an annual pension, his foundation should be exempt from all further payment to the parent-community of Cluni.

Roger Bigot,[93] the founder of Thetford Priory, was lord of the castle of Norwich. Nicholas ("Peerage") records of him, as holding 23 lordships in Essex and Suffolk at the Domesday Survey; Foss ("History of Judges") attributes to him 6 lordships in Essex, and 117 in Suffolk. He became steward of the household to Henry I., in which office he was succeeded by William his son, the same who perished at sea with Henry I.'s son, Prince William, and

[91] Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, was a very important person in the time of Hen. I. and King Stephen. He was Chancellor in 1101, Lord Chief Justice in 1107 and 1135; and elected to the bishopric of Salisbury in 1102. From this last date (says Foss), he presided over the administration of justice, and regulated the affairs of the realm and the affairs of state. Although he had sworn fealty to Maud, the King's daughter, he aided Stephen on the assumption of the crown at Henry's death. [*Cf.* Foss, Madox Exch., William of Malmesbury, Lingard, etc.]

[92] This priory was early made denizen. It survived until the dissolution of all religious houses t. Henry VIII. In 1457 the Order of Cluni lost its supremacy over all its English foundations; "Monasticon," II., 645; "Bibl. Clun.," p. 1748.

[93] Dugdale, "Baronage," I., 352.

then by his second son, Hugh, who was created Earl of Norfolk by King Stephen. Roger Bigot was a Baron by tenure, and *ob.* 1107.

179. Copy of two ancient charters, of the thirteenth century, relating to the Cluniac Priory of Thetford, in Norfolk; one of Roger Bigot (or Bigod), founder of it; the other of King Henry I. of England.

[*Extended copy.*]

Notum sit omnibus et cetera . . . quod Ego Rogerius Bigot, de communi consilio Domini nostri et voluntate Henrici, illustrissimi Anglorum regis, et uxoris illius Matildis regine,[94] et domini Herberti episcopi,[95] et uxoris mee Adalitie, et hominum meorum, pro communi consilio et remedio animarum nostrarum, et parentum nostrorum, tam vivorum quam defunctorum, et specialiter pro anima Domini mei Willelmi regis senioris, et uxoris Matildis regine, et filii eorum Willelmi regis, et pro salute et incolumitate aliorum liberorum suorum, et pace et stabilitate regni eorum, dono et concedo, et presenti carta confirmo, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, Domino Deo et Beate Marie semper Virgini, et Beatis Apostolis Petro et Paulo, et ecclesie Cluniacensi, ecclesiam quam apud Theffordensem villam, in honore ejusdem beatissime semper Virginis Marie, construere et edificare cepi, cum omnibus que ad eandem ecclesiam pertinent, que Olbertus eidem contulit, et que tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et cum omnibus que ego et homines mei in presenciarum donamus, et que in posterum donaturi sunt heredes mei, et successores nostri. Ego, itaque, Rogerius Bigot, dono in primis et reddo me ipsum et uxorem meam Adalitiam, et omnes liberos meos cum omni posteritate eorum, Deo

[94] Maud, the daughter of Malcolm, King of Scotland; her daughter Maud, married Henry V., Emperor of Germany.

[95] Herbert Losinga, Bishop of Thetford and Norwich. He had been Prior of Fécamp in Normandy, before coming over to England with William Rufus. In 1087 he was made abbot of Ramsey, in Hunts., and in 1091 was promoted to the bishoprick of Thetford. He built the cathedral of Norwich, laying the first stone in 1096; *ob.* 1119. [*Cf.* Foss, William of Malmesbury, Weever, Angl. Sacr., Bloomfield's "Norfolk."]

et Sancte Marie, in prenominata ipsius ecclesia Theffordensi, sicut fratres et benefactores et Deo vocatos, sepeliendos in finem. Quare dono eidem ecclesie et monachis Cluniacensibus, qui in illa domo Deo servituri sunt, totam terram, etc.

[*Extended copy.*]

Henricus, Dei gratia, etc., archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, vicecomitibus et omnibus fidelibus suis Anglie et Normannie, salutem.—Sciatis me concessisse, et confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Beate Marie de Thefford', et monachis ejus Cluniacensibus ibidem Deo servientibus, pro anima patris mei Willelmi Regis et matris mee Matildis Regine, et pro meipso et uxore mea Matilde Regina, et pro infantibus et omnibus parentibus meis, vivis et defunctis, et pro statu regni mei, quicquid eis donatum est vel donabitur in regno meo, videlicet ecclesias, capellas, cimiteria, terras, decimas, homines, piscarias, nemora et prata, et molendina, et omnia alia beneficia, et nominatim totam terram que fuit Alweri, quam Rogerius Bigot habuit et tenuit de patre meo, et totam terram in qua situm est monasterium Sancte Marie novum, et totam terram quam comprehenderunt ad ortum suum, et virgultum, et pratum juxta monasterium, et de tota terra sua infra burgum de Thefford' et extra, que fuit Alweri, et que est in Fagertunisfelda, vel de aliqua terra que est circa Thefford', prohibeo ne revocent. Et quicquid voluerint esse monachi cum illis, vel jacere in monasterio eorum, vel in monasteriis que ad eos pertinent, libere et quiete recipiantur, cum omnibus beneficiis que donaverint eis. Et defendo super forisfacturam meam, quod nullus eos inde disturbet; et quicquid olim tenuerunt, aut in futurum largitione fidelium tenuerint, seu justis modis potuerunt adipisci, bene et in pace et libere teneant. Et si de aliqua re quam unquam tenuissent, vel in posterum tenuerint, sine judicio fuerint disseisiti, sine dilatione reseisinatur. Igitur predicti monachi mei teneant, bene et in pace, omnia tenementa sua que eis concedo et confirmo, et nominatim de dono meo ecclesiam Sancte Marie de mercato cotidiano, cum omnibus que ad

eam pertinent, et que Olbertus ibi dedit et tempore Regis Edwardi tenuit, et ecclesiam de Gateltorp cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, etc.

[*Copy on parchment, 9½ inches long and 6¼ inches wide; seal once pendent on parchment label.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXIX., No. 179, Bibl. Nationale.]

180. Original charter of Henry I. to the Priory of the Holy Trinity of Lenton, Notts. [1102-1118.]

[*Extended copy.*]

In nomine Sancte et Individue Trinitatis. Notum sit fidelium sancte Dei ecclesie, pie devotioni, quod ego Henricus rex Anglorum, pro divini cultus amore et anime mee remedio, et uxoris mee, Mathildis regine, et patris mei, et matris mee, et antecessorum meorum, et pro salute atque incolumitate filii mei Willelmi, ac filie mee Mathildis, regie excellentie autentica largitione, concedo ecclesiam Sancte Trinitatis que est in Lentona, dominio ac religioni monachorum Cluniacensium amodo ibidem Deo servientium, Willelmo Peverello ejusdem ecclesie fundatore, cum uxore sua Adelina, et filio suo Willelmo, id fieri obnixe flagitante plurimumque deprecante, jure perpetuo, sub prioratu ac dispositione Cluniace institutionis, inconcusse et inviolabiliter, ac prorsus omni remota calumnia, possidendam, cum universis que ab eodem Willelmo Peverello de Nottingeham eidem ecclesie collata sunt, id est X. carrucate terre, cum pluribus decimis, et manerium de Curtehala, excepto feodo unius militis quod Walterius filius Winemeri tenit, et terra Turstini Mantelli. Pro recognitione autem dabit supradictus Willelmus, et successores ejus, unam marcam argenti de suo proprio, unoquoque anno, supradicte Cluniacensi ecclesie.

Signum Henrici regis
+
+ Signum Mathildis regine ✠ Signum Willelmi Peverelli
de Notingaham ✠ Signum Adeline sue uxoris

Signum Ro. comitis Mellentis[96] Signum Rogerii episcopi[97]
+ +
Salisberie
Signum Gisleberti Sig. Roberti Sig. Herberti
+ + +
de Aquila[98] fratris Willelmi Pevrelli
Signum Ran- Sig. Ro. episcopi ✠ Signum Willelmi
+ +
nulfi cancellarii[99] Lincolniensis[100] Pevrelli filii illorum
Signum Roberti episcopi
+
d'Ecestre
Signum Sig. Stephani
+ +
Simonis comitis[101] com. de Alb.[102]

[*Original; large fragment of Great Seal in white wax yet remains appended; endorsed in capitals* "CARTA HEYNRICI REGIS ANGLORUM DE MONASTERIO DE LENTHONA;" *length* 14¾ *inches, width* 12¼ *inches.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXIX., No. 180, Bibl. Nationale.]

[96] Count de Meulan (or comes de Mellent of Domesday), had large possessions in Leicestershire, Warwick, Wilts, and Northampton.

[97] See *antea*, p. 55, note.

[98] Gilbert de Aquila, was Lord of Pevensey, called the "Honour of the Eagle," co. Sussex, which he obtained by grant of Hen. I. He appears to have died 1120.

[99] Ranulph, one of Henry I.'s chaplains, who raised him to the office of Chancellor. (Foss.)

[100] Robert Bloet, Bishop of Lincoln, was Chancellor to Henry I., and *ob.* 1123. His bowels were buried at Eynsham, a monastery in Oxfordshire, which he restored. His body was deposited at Lincoln. (Foss.)

[101] Earl Simon, was probably the same who attested a charter of K. Stephen, when Robert de Gant was Chancellor. (Madox.)

[102] Stephen, Count of Albemarle (*comes de Albamarle*), was son of the "Comitissa de Albamarle" of Domesday Survey, and founded the abbey of St. Martin (near Albemarle?) in Normandy. It does not seem clear whether the monastery was that known as "St. Martin d'Auchy ou Aumale" (*Albamarla*).

181. Copy of the same charter in a coeval hand, from which it differs in no respect save as under.

[*Collated with the original; endorsed,* "Carta Willelmi Peverelli de Monasterio Sancte Trinitatis, quod est in Lentona," "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXIX., No. 181; Bibl. Nationale.]

182. Another copy of charter [180], enumerating in addition divers grants to the same house.

[*Extended copy.*]

In nomine Sancte et Individue Trinitatis. Notum sit fidelium sancte Dei ecclesie pie devotioni, quod ego Henricus rex Anglorum, pro divini cultus amore et anime mee remedio, et uxoris mee Mathildis regine, et patris mei, et matris mee, et antecessorum meorum, et pro salute atque incolumitate filii mei Willelmi, ac filie Mathildis regie, excellentie autentica largitione, concedo ecclesiam sancte Trinitatis que est in Lentona, dominio ac religioni monachorum Cluniacensium ibidem Deo servientium, Willelmo Pevrello, ejusdem ecclesie fundatore, cum uxore sua Adelina, et filio suo Willelmo, id fieri obnixe flagitante plurimumque deprecante, jure perpetuo, sub prioratu ac dispositione Cluniace institutionis, inconcusse et inviolabiliter, ac prorsus omni remota calumpnia possidendam, cum universis que ab eodem Willelmo, et ab aliis benefactoribus eidem ecclesie, collata sunt, id est Radefort, et Mortona, et Lentona, et quod habet in Newethorp, et quod habet in Paplewich et Churthehala, excepto feodo unius militis et terra Thurstini; et ecclesia Sancte Marie de Vico Anglico; et ecclesia de Langara, cum uno villano virgatam terre tenente; et ecclesia de Fostona; et ecclesia de Trecestre; et ecclesia de Riscendena; et due partes decime de Blidesworda dominii, videlicet, cum quodam rustico tenente virgatam terre, in Dostona similiter, in Newebota similiter, in Lindebeia similiter, in . . . . swella [*defaced*] similiter, in Bradewella similiter, in Hocalawa similiter, in Essefort similiter, in Werchesworda . . . . [*defaced*] integra decima, absque travis ecclesie pertinentibus; et due partes decime omnium

equarum suarum, et decima tota sui plumbi, et decima venatus sui, tam carnium quam coriorum; et decima piscium sue piscarie de Notingeham. Dederunt etiam homines sui supradicte ecclesie, duas partes decime sui domini; Avenellus de Haddona, Safredus de Pingueham et de Basefort, Robertus Paganus de eadem villa; Robertus de Heriz de Esseborna et de Offecroft totam decimam, Normannus de Montfaltrel, de Assebech et de Chilewella; Rogerius Brito de suo dominio; Gocelinus de Watenoch; Radulphus Mala Herba de suo dominio; Serlo Blundus de Thorp; Helgotus de Badesworda et de Chotes; Herbertus de Guimolvestona; Robertus de Paveilli de Houstona; Normannus de Sancto Patricio de Dieresburch et de Blachewella et de Ralund; Hugo Richardi filius de Claiendona; Walterius Flameng de Havresham; Robertus de Moretuein decem solidatas per annum; Gaufridus de Heriz de Staplefort, sua concedente matre; Robertus comes de Mellent dat predicte ecclesie ecclesiam de Wichingestona; Hugo de Burun decimam de Chotegrava cum una virgata terre; Herveius decimam de Rotintuna. His supradictis addita est, eodem Willelmo donante, capella Sancti Petri cum appendiciis suis, que sita est in parochia Sancte Marie supradicte ecclesie.

[*Written upon a membrane,* 14 *inches in length and* 11¼ *inches in width.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXIX., No. 182, Bibl. Nationale.]

Original charters of the twelfth century [1119-1166], forming Vol. LXXX. of the "Collection de Bourgoyne."

212. Gift of a rent of 100 marcs by Henry I. of England (1129-1135).

[*Extended copy.*]

Henricus, rex Anglorum, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus Anglie, et filiis sancte ecclesie salutem. Sciatis quoniam [*conc*]edi [*torn*] et concessi Deo et ecclesie beati Petri de Cluniaco, pro Dei amore, et salute animarum parentum meorum, et filiis . . . . statu et incolumitate regni mei C. marcatas

redditus singulis annis; scilicet LX. marcatas in firma et red[*ditibus*] civitatis mee Lundonie, et XL. marcatas in redditibus civitatis mee Lincolnie, ita tamen quod has C. marcatas . . . . o reddi faciam ecclesie Cluniacensi de meo proprio thesauro, in omnibus diebus meis. Post decessum autem meum . . . . has C. marcatas quoque anno deferant ministri mei de prenominatis civitatibus cum aliis redditibus meis . . . . ibique reddentur nuncio beati Petri. Si vero hec non fecerint ministri mei, eadem fiat sancto Petro . . . . justicia, que fiat de mea firma propria. Hanc itaque donationem meam concedo, et regia. . . . Petri Cluniacensis in perpetuum obtinendam corroboro. Confirmavit quoque eam precibus meis [*Papa Innocentius*] . . . . litterarum et sigilli sui; et ne quis temere hoc imminuere vel infringere presumat . . . . erant, T. archiepiscopo Eboracensi,[103] R. episcopo Sar.,[104] et H. episcopo Wint.,[105] et A. episcopo . . . . et R. comite Gloc.,[106] et B. filio comitis,[107] et Hugone Bigot dapifero,[108] et . . . .

[*Much defaced*; *lower right hand corner of membrane wanting*; *length originally* 9½ *inches, width* 6⅛ *inches, present length at bottom* 4¼ *inches.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXX., No. 212.]

213. Grant, by the same King, of the manors of Tichesora (*sic*) (Tixover, Rutl.), Manatona (Manton, Rutl.), and Opeford (Offord-Cluny, Hunts); undated, but tested at Woodstock. [A.D. 1129-1135.]

[103] Thurstan, Canon of St. Paul's, elected Archbishop of York in 1114. He resigned in 1139-40, and became a monk at Pontefract.

[104] Roger, Bishop of Salisbury (see p. 59, note *antea*).

[105] Henry de Blois, Cardinal, Bishop of Winchester (see p. 77, *postea*).

[106] Robert of Caen, Earl of Gloucester, natural son of Hen. I. His mother was Nesta, a princess of Wales; and his wife, Mabel, d. of the Comte de Corbeil. According to Nicholas (Peerage), Mabel, his wife, was d. and h. to Sir Robert Fitz-Hamon, Lord of Gloucester. He was a staunch friend to his sister, the Empress Maud. One of his granddaughters married King John, from whom she was divorced.

[107] Apparently William, son of Robert, E. of Gloucester, whom he succeeded as 2nd Earl in 1147.

[108] Hugh Bigod, Steward of the Household to King Henry I., created Earl of Norfolk by King Stephen 1135; *ob.* 1177.

[*Extended copy.*]

Henricus, rex Anglorum, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus et omnibus fidelibus sancte ecclesie per Angliam constitute, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse in elemosinam, et regia auctoritate confirmasse Cluniacensi ecclesie, manerium de Tichesora, et dimidium manerium de Manatona, et Opeford, quod Ern. de Hesdinco ejusdem . . . . dedit et concessit, cum omnibus rebus que ad ea jure pertinent. Quare volo et precipio, ut Cluniacensis ecclesia ea bene et in pace et quiete possideat modo et in sempiternum, sicut quietiora erant quando in manu mea et dominio meo erant. Testes: H. archiepiscopus Rothomagensis,[109] et T. archiepiscopus Eboracensis,[110] et H. episcopus Wint.,[111] et R. episcopus Sar',[112] et A. episcopus Linc',[113] et B. episcopus Sancti David,[114] et G. cancellarius,[115] et R. comes Gloec.,[116] et B. filius comitis.[117] Apud Udestoc.

[*Written on a small membrane, length* 7⅛ *inches, width* 4 *inches.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXX., No. 213.]

[109] We imagine this witness to be Hugh de Boves, the 2nd prior of Lewes, whom Henry I. transferred to his foundation at Reading, and subsequently promoted to the archbishopric of Rouen. He is mentioned both by Orderic Vital and William of Malmesbury.

[110] Thurstan, Canon of St. Paul's, consecrated Archbishop of York 1119.

[111] Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester (see p. 77).

[112] Roger, Bishop of Salisbury (see p. 59).

[113] Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, had been Archdeacon of Salisbury, and was nephew of Roger, Bishop of Salisbury. Appointed Papal legate in England. He was the founder of Haverholme priory (Linc.), with Dorchester and Thame in Oxon. Henry of Huntingdon dedicated to him his History (Foss).

[114] Bernard, Chancellor to Queen Adeliza, was consecrated Bishop of St. David's in 1115, and was the last bishop of that diocese who had archiepiscopal power; from which time the See became subordinate to that of Canterbury (Nicholas).

[115] Geoffrey Rufus, Bishop of Durham, was Chancellor in 1124, an office which he held (according to Foss), prior to his appointment to the See of Durham. In 1132 he attests a charter as "Geoffrey the Chancellor," and in 1134 as "Geoffrey the Chancellor, Bishop of Durham."

[116] Robert of Caen, Earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I.

[117] The christian name of this son, we have not ascertained.

217. Charter of Henry I., King of England, recording a rent of 100 marcs; dated May, 1131. This document is attested by Henry I. and the Empress Maud, his daughter.

[*Extended copy.*]

Henricus, rex Anglorum, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, vicecomitibus et omnibus fidelibus suis per Angliam constitutis, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse Deo et ecclesie Beati Petri Cluniacensis C. marcatas redditus, quoque anno, in Anglia, scilicet LX. marcatas de redditibus meis Lundonie de firma civitatis, et XL. marcatas de firma civitatis Lincoln', ita quod ministri mei de illis civitatibus qui firmas meas tenuerint, afferent secum hanc pecuniam ad scaccarium meum ad festum Sancti Michaelis, et ibi eam liberabunt nuncio Sancti Petri. Si vero non fecerint, justicia mea scaccarii eandem faciet eis justiciam inde quam facerent de firma mea. Hanc itaque donationem meam concedo, et illi ecclesie in perpetuum obtinendam corroboro, et regia auctoritate confirmo. Testibus illis quorum signa manibus propriis sunt scribscripta (*sic*). Has autem C. marcatas, singulis annis reddam eis de thesauro meo, et post decessum meum a successoribus meis recipient, sicut superius annotatum est. Hanc etiam donationem meam confirmo et corroboro, et Papa Innocentius precibus meis confirmavit, et quicquis (*sic*) [*quisquis*] eam imminuere vel infringere presumserit, eum anathematis vinculo preligavit.

Signum Henrici + regis.

Signum Mathildis, imperatricis, filie + sue.

[*Length of membrane* 11 *inches, width* 5 *inches.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXX., No. 217, Bibl. Nationale.]

Next on the list is the Charter of King Stephen [225], confirming to the Priory of St. Pancras, the various manors, tithes, rents, benefices, liberties, and immunities granted to it. The following names appear as benefactors in Dorset, Wilts, Surrey, Sussex, London, &c.:—Henri de Wintona [Henry de Blois, K. Stephen's brother]; Roger, Bishop of Salisbury; Earl of Eu; Earl of Mortain; Gilbert Fitz-Richard; Malger de Brai; Hugh de Diva (Dyve); Roger de St. John; Turstan de Kotes (Cotes); William de Cahaignes; Richer de Aquila; Reginald de Dunstanville; Herfred de Baccomme (Bacoun); Robert d'Essex (de Essexia); Ralph de Hareng; William d'Hauterive (de Alta Ripa); Robert d'Arundel; Alain de Dunstanville; Geoffrey de Bailleul; William de Bailleul; Raoul and Godfrey Baignard, &c., &c. The deed concludes by imposing a fine or forfeiture of X. livres for any infringement of the priory's rights. The charter is undated, but about 1145.

225. Ancient copy of charter of Stephen de Blois, King of England, to the Priory of Lewes.

[*Extended copy.*]

Ego Stephanus, Dei gratia rex Anglorum, presentibus et futuris in perpetuum. Regali convenit excellentie, regi regum, Domino humiliter deservire, et religiosos omnes ubique propensius honorare. Quapropter Lewense monasterium Sancti Pancratii, quod proprium est Cluniacensis cenobii, quia regulari disciplina construitur et caritate dilatatur, pie diligo, et quicquid ei a quibuscumque donatum est, ego auctoritate regia confirmo, pro salute mea et antecessorum meorum; videlicet, quecunque a baronibus meis et ceteris hominibus Francis et Anglis prefato monasterio devote donata sunt, mea confirmat donatio; scilicet in Devonia, ecclesiam de Biria . . . (*defaced*) . . . cum terris et decimis ad illam pertinentibus; et terram de Brunescota . . . (*defaced*) . . .; apud Brai unam virgatam terre, et ecclesiam ipsius ville, quam dedit Malger de Brai; et terram quam dedit Willelmus ad Asebiriam. In Dorseta, ad Melebiriam, unam hidam terre et dimidiam, quam dedit Girardus filius Balduini. In Wiltesira, ecclesiam de Winterburna et quicquid ad eam pertinet, quam dedit Reginaldus de Dunstanvilla. Ad Wanbergam, unam hidam terre, quam dedit comes

Rotrot. In Sitthreia, decimam de Suthtona, quam dedit comes de Moritonio; decimam de Scaldefort in omnibus, quam dedit Gillebertus filius Ricardi; ecclesiam de Gattona [*Gatton*] cum decimis et terra ad illam pertinentibus quam dedit Herfredus de Gattona; et ibidem terram quam dedit Oddo de Domno Martino, et gravam. In Lundonia, terram quam Huardus dedit, et terram quam dedit Goderus presbyter ad Bissopesgatam; et terram, quam dedit Milo juxta Smedefeldam [*Smithfield*]; et terram quam dedit Godricus presbyter pro monachatu Absalonis filii sui; et terras et domos quas dedit Benedictus, filius Wiberti; et terram quam dedit Vitalis Grossus; et terram quam dedit Gisla, filia ejusdem Vitalis; ecclesiam de Stanegata quam dedit Radulfus, Brienni filius, cum terris et decimis; ecclesiam de Prituwella [*Prittlewell*], quam dedit Rodbertus de Essessia cum aliis ecclesiis de terra sua, et terris et decimis ad illas pertinentibus, et manerium de Soberia; et insuper decimas omnium dominiorum suorum. In Sutsexia, ecclesiam de Contona, cum terris et decimis suis, quam dedit Rogerius de Sancto Johanne; ecclesiam de Stoctuna cum capella de Meredona, et ecclesiam de Rakintona, quas dedit Savaricus, filius Kane, cum terris et decimis ad illas pertinentibus; ecclesiam de Loventona cum terris et decimis de dono Ricardi de Loventona; ecclesiam et decimam de Tangemera, quam dedit Willelmus de Pagaham; decimam de Sepewica, de dono Radulfi Hereng; decimam Ricardi de Huwingiis; dimidiam decimam Ricardi de Pagaham; decimam Fulconis de Meslirs; decimam Rodberti filii Morini de Meslirs; decimam Rogerii de Kaisneto de Grafaam; et ecclesiam de Meslirs; et cum ea tres solidos per annum de Hugone de Kaisneto; decimam de Glòttingis, de dono Radulfi de Kaisneto; decimam Radulfi filii Rou; decimam de Essete; ecclesiam de Suthtuna cum terris et decimis suis; in eadem villa dimidiam hidam terre, quam dedit Helias pro monachatu filii sui; decimam de Bletteham quam dedit Willelmus de Altaripa; ecclesiam et terram de Eringeham quam dedit Rodbertus de Arundello; ecclesiam de Peteswerda cum appendiciis suis, scilicet

ecclesiam de Tulintona cum terris et decimis ad eam pertinentibus; et capellam de Treva cum decimis suis; et capellam de Dunecketuna cum decimis ville; ecclesiam de Lutesgareshale cum appenditiis suis; ecclesiam de Stedeham cum decimis et terra, que ad eam pertinet, scilicet unam hidam terre, preter terram presbiteri; quatuor solidatas terre, quas dedit Turstanus de Kotes; terram quam dedit Alanus filius Rodberti; ecclesiam de Bercam quam dedit Alanus de Dunstanville, et terram de Nevetunbra de dono ejusdem cum terra et decimis; et capellam de Gruteham cum terra et decimis; ad Bradeherst, terram et nemus quod dedit Hugo de Diva et Willelmus filius ejus; in eadem villa terram quam dedit Hugo de Kahannes, et terram de Wefola quam dedit Rodbertus pincerna; et heredes, qui ante eum ipsam terram tenuerunt, donationem fecerunt; unam hidam terre, de manerio de Ripa in hundredo de Grenesteda, quam dedit comes de Moritonio, et unam virgatam terre de Lastane; nemus de Hamewuda cum terra quam tenet Leffi de dono Rodberti pincerne; ecclesiam de Grenesteda, cum terris et aliis appenditiis et decimis, quam dedit Alveredus pincerna. Juxta Grenestedam, terram de Feltbruge, quam dedit Willelmus de Domno Martino; ecclesiam de Bureston, cum terris et decimis ad illam pertinentibus; juxta Blachingeliam, terram que vocatur Gruteners, quam dedit Ricardus filius Gisleberti, et decimam Gisleberti de Curtuna quam idem dedit; juxta Haslo decimam Gaufridi de Ballolio de Bifleam; et juxta Grimbroc, terram quam dedit Bartholomeus; juxta quam terram est pratum quod dedit Adam de Germunvilla; in Bulwareheda, quinque mansiones, quas dedit comes de Avgo; in castellaria de Penevesel, decimam de Prestentona, quam dedit Alveredus pincerna; terram de Safordis, quam dedit Rambertus de Suthtona; unam hidam terre, quam dedit Willelmus de Kahannes, in Langania; in eadem villa, duas hidas terre, quas dedit Herbertus cum pastura de galeto maris; et ibidem dimidiam hidam terre, quam dedit Hugo de Diva; ibidem dimidiam hidam terre, quam dedit Radulfus de Clavreham, et dimidiam hidam terre, quam dedit Symon filius

Drogonis; ad Achintonam, duas hidas de Rogero episcopo Salesbirie, in eschangio pro terra quam dedit Herveus de Wiltona, quando factus est monachus, que est apud Nideravenam. Apud Ramechinges LX. acras terre, et mariscum quod pertinet ad ipsam terram, de dono Hugonis de Kahannes; in eadem villa sexies XX. acras terre, et mariscos ad terras easdem pertinentes, de dono Willelmi Malfet; et unam hidam terre, quam dedit Grento apud Thorn, et II. hydas terre de Cnolle. Ad Dundintunam, duas hidas, quas dedit Willelmus de Kahannes, et Hugo filius ejus concessit. Ad Natawudam, terram quam dedit Radulfus de Clavreham; juxta Natawudham III. solidatas terre, quas dedit Seburc de mariagio suo, de feudo Willelmi filii Alveridi. In hundredo de Hertefeld, duos rusticos, de dono ejusdem Seburc, ad mortem suam. Ad Burneham, de feudo Willelmi de Diva, XVII. solidatas terre, et IIII. denarios, que dedit idem Willelmus, pro anima matris sue Cecilie; ecclesiam de Eckentima, cum duabus virgatis terre et decimis que ad illam pertinent, de dono Willelmi Malfet. In Burgingeherst, terram et boscum que dedit Herbertus filius Randulfii, et ibidem terram quam dedit Grento, et ibidem terram quam dedit Willelmus Lethus, et ibidem boscum quem dedit Hugo de Diva; et terram quam dedit Serlo; ad Bretford, terram unius rustici, quam dedit Willelmus de Diva, quando factus est monachus; ad Bukeneleiam, III. solidatas terre et boscum, qui pertinet ad eamdem terram quam dedit Grento; ad Stotingeam X. solidatas terre quas dedit Richerius de Aquila; apud Langport, dimidiam hidam terre de manerio de Burna, quam dedit Adelardus Flandrensis, et decimam terre quam tenuit Maingerius; decimam de Folkintona, quam dedit Randulfus; capellam de Chalvintona, quam dedit Rodbertus pincerna, cum decimis ville; in manerio de Exeta, V^que^. solidatas terre, quas dedit Ricardus filius Hemmigii; decimam Drogonis cum una acra terre apud Bedingeham; decimam Herdingii de Assaham; decimam Alrici de Lacumbe; decimam Wilfrici prepositi; decimam Leuwini de Crotteberga; decimam Leffi, fratris ejusdem Leuwini;

ad Alfrichestunam, dimidiam hidam terre quam dedit Willelmus, filius Boselini, et decimam Radulfi, nepotis Grentonis; ecclesiam de Essenduna cum terris et decimis ad eam pertinentibus, quam dedit Gaufridus Baignardus, et accrevit insuper; XL. duas acras terre, et X. acras nemoris, et III. acras prati ad Chocheffordum; apud Welingeham XL. acras terre, et nemus quod ad eam pertinet de dono Fredeberti; juxta Karletonam, terram quam tenebat Rogerus Suriz, et terram quam tenebat Walernus, quam dedit Ricardus, filius Harduwini de Scalariis; ecclesiam de Kachestona cum pertinentibus suis, de dono Stephani de Scalariis; ecclesiam de Wadona cum appendiciis suis, et ecclesiam de Ruith cum terris et decimis; et capellam de Widealla cum appendiciis suis; et ecclesiam de Berhammesteda cum suis pertinentibus, de dono Hugonis de Scalariis; apud Kanefeldam decimam Ricardi de Guerres et duas acras terre; et ibidem decimam alterius Ricardi et duas acras terre; ecclesiam de Meretona cum appendiciis suis, quam dedit Gaufridus Baignardus, et Radulfus frater ejus superaccrevit; LX. acras terre, et IIII. acras prati, et XX. acras terre quas tenebat Ulfkitel; ad Kenebroc unum frustum nemoris, quod dedit Radulfus Baignardus; decimam de Hadestuna quam dedit Gaufridus Baignardus; et ad Ristonam ecclesiam, et dimidiam, et decimam aule de omnibus; et decimam Berte et terram Alferi; et ad Apesburgam unum socamannum, et terram Brummanni Kati; et terram vidue, et terram quam tenebat Hugo presbiter; et decimam de Sceketuna; et decimam de Gerdestuna, de dono Gaufridi Baignardi; apud Harpelai decimam de terra Walterii Delbec, et XII. acras terre de dono ipsius; in Walpola, unun *tenmanlot* de dono Ricardi filii Hermeri; et ibidem *thermtonam* de dono Gaufridi Baignardi; ecclesiam de Meltona cum terris et decimis, ad illam pertinentibus; et decimam de Haxiholma, et decimam de Hamtona in Ardene, de dono Gaufridi de Stutevilla; ecclesiam de Fakestuna cum terris et decimis de dono Widonis de Ballolio. Precipio insuper, et confirmo eidem monasterio, ob remedium anime mee, ut ipsi Lewenses monachi per totam Angliam, neque in foro,

neque in transitibus, neque in portubus maris, ullum aliquando de rebus suis propriis theloneum seu consuetudinem solvere cogantur. Quod si, hac libertate cognita, aliquis aliquid acceperit ab eis, pro forisfactura X. libras regi persolvet. Hec omnia concedo ecclesie Sancti Pancratii, et confirmo auctoritate regia, ut monachi ibidem Deo servientes, libere, quiete et indissolubiliter possideant. Et, ut mea concessio et eorum qui donaverunt donatio, firma et inconcussa perpetuo maneat, signo sancte Crucis manu propria confirmo, et manibus fidelium meorum testificandam trado.[118] In Cantia, in archidiaconatu Dorobrinensi, Hortunam [*Monks-Horton*] cum pertinentiis suis; Tydentunam cum pertinentiis suis; ecclesiam de Bradeburna, et decimas de Hunechild et de Heastbruze; decimam de Ædertune; et ecclesiam de Assetefforde cum decimis ejusdem; LI. virgatas terre, et I. socamannum; in episcopatu Lundoniensi ecclesiam de Purleia, cum decimis et terris et consuetudinibus ejusdem; in episcopatu Norwicensi ecclesiam de Standeda, cum decimis et terris ejusdem. Hec omnia sunt de dono Adeline, filie Hugonis de Munford.

[*Written on one large membrane, somewhat decayed and injured*; *length* 17¾ *inches*; *width* 15 *inches*. *Id.*, Vol. LXXX., No. 225; Bibl. Nationale.]

The manor of Letcombe-Regis (Ledicumbe) in Berkshire, is referred to in each of the following charters [227, 247, 248, 251, 260, 261, 318, 319]. It was granted to Cluni by King Stephen, in free and perpetual alms, at the instigation, it is said, of Henry, Bishop of Winchester, his brother, who in early life had been a monk of Cluni.

Pope Innocent II. by his bull, here given, confirms to the abbey of Cluni the manor of Letcombe-Regis. About July 9, 1445 (Rymer) this manor, with another of the Cluni estates, Offord-Cluny, in Hunts, was granted to the abbot and convent of Westminster, in fulfilment (it

[118] From this to the end of the charter in a different hand.

is said) of the will of Henry V. The living is still in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

Innocent II. (1130-1143), does not appear to have acted a very prominent part in the affairs of Europe, owing possibly to the schism which occurred in the Papacy on the death of Pope Honorius II. in 1130; neither did he recover his authority until the death of Anacletus in 1138, an anti-pope elected on the same day with himself to the Holy See. He was opposed also by another anti-pope, elected by the schismatics in 1138, on the death of Anacletus, viz., Victor IV., who, however, relinquished the Papal dignity shortly after. One of his acts was to remove Henry, Bishop of Winchester, from his commission as Legate in England, but this prelate, having in view, doubtless, the papal schism, continued to exercise the functions notwithstanding. It was this Pope who, in 1131-2, consecrated the grand basilica of Cluni.

227. Bull of Pope Innocent II. relating to the manor of Letdecumba (*Letcombe-Regis*), dated May 19, 1142 (Jaffé, No. 5853).

[*Extended copy.*]

Innocentius, episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilecto filio Petro Cluniacensi abbati, ejusque fratribus tam presentibus quam futuris, regulariter substituendis in perpetuum. Ad hoc, in apostolice sedis regimen, disponente Domino, promoti sumus, ut piis votis assensum prebere, auresque nostras inclinare justis petitionibus debeamus, quia, sicut injusta poscentibus nullus est tribuendus effectus, ita legitima et justa postulantium non est differenda petitio. Ea propter, dilecti in Domino filii, vestris justis postulationibus gratum impertientes assensum, manerium de Ledecumba, quemadmodum ab illustri viro Stephano Anglorum Rege, cum consuetudinibus et libertatibus illi pertinentibus, et omnibus suis appenditiis, de proprio dominio suo, vobis devotionis intuitu concessum est et scripto suo firmatum, pro centum videlicet marcis argenti, quas Henricus bone

memorie Anglorum Rex, predecessor illius, de thesauro suo annis singulis persolvendis vobis concesserat, auctoritate apostolica vobis, et per vos Cluniacensi monasterio, confirmamus, et presentis scripti pagina communimus. Si qua igitur in futurum ecclesiastica secularisve persona hujus nostre confirmationis paginam sciens, contra eam temere venire temptaverit, secundo tertiove commonita, si non satisfactione congrua emendaverit, potestatis honorisque sui dignitate careat, reamque se divino judicio existere de perpetua iniquitate cognoscat, et a sacratissimo corpore ac sanguine Dei et domini, redemptoris nostri Jhesu Christi, aliena fiat, atque in extremo examine districte ultioni subjaceat. Observantibus autem, sit pax Domini nostri Jhesu Christi, quatinus et hic fructum bone actionis percipiant, et apud districtum judicem premia eterne pacis inveniant. Amen. Amen. Amen.[119]

Ego Innocentius

Ego Innocentius catholice ecclesie episcopus S S.

+ Ego Conradus Sabinensis episcopus S S.

+ Ego Albericus Hostiensis episcopus S S.

+ Ego Martinus, presbiter cardinalis tituli S. Stephani S S.

+ Ego Stancius, presbiter cardinalis tituli Sancte Savine S S.

+ Ego Otto, diaconus cardinalis Sancti Georgii ad Velum Aureum S S.

+ Ego Guido, diaconus cardinalis Sanctorum Cosme et Damiani S S.

[119] The official device on the face of the instrument, to the right of the Papal signature, is the so-called *Rota* (roue, wheel), delineated in ink, and constitutes, with the cipher ["*Bene Valete*"] on the other side, one of the characteristics of the more weighty bulls of the 12th century. Innocent II. employed both in his rescripts or edicts; but the cipher is found as early as 1049, in a bull of Leo IX.; [Bullarium amplissima Collectio, I., 388; fo. Rom. 1739.]

On the other hand, *Rota* is an ordinary term in French diplomacy.

+ Ego Guido, presbiter cardinalis tituli Sancti Grisogoni S S.

+ Ego Gorzo, presbiter cardinalis tituli Sancte Cecilie S S.

+ Ego Hubaldus, presbiter cardinalis tituli Sanctorum Johannis et Pauli S S.

+ Ego Rainerius, presbiter cardinalis tituli Sancte Prisce S S.

+ Ego Gerardus, diaconus cardinalis Sancte Marie in Dominica S S.

+ Ego Octavianus, diaconus cardinalis Sancti Nicolai in Carcere S S.

+ Ego Petrus, diaconus cardinalis Sancte Marie in Porticu S S.

Datum in monte Tiburtino, per manum Gerardi, Sancte Romane ecclesie presbiteri cardinalis, ac bibliothecarii, XIIII. kalendas Junii, indictione V., Incarnationis dominice, anno M°C°XLII°, pontificatus vero domni Innocentii II. pape, anno XIII°.

[*Original; openings in parchment for passage of the silken cords attaching the leaden* bulla *or seal; neither remaining; endorsed*—PRIVILEGIUM INNOCENTII DE C. MARCIS ANGL.; *length* 19 *inches; width* 17½ *inches.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXX., No. 227; Bibl. Nationale].

The charter [244] (of the nature of a reciprocal grant and covenant), emanating from Henry, Bishop of Winchester, one of Cluni's most munificent notabilities, a few observations seem requisite. Henry de Blois, Cardinal abbot of Glastonbury, younger brother to King Stephen, was consecrated Bishop of Winchester 17th November, 1129 [29 Hen. I.]. He was also the Papal legate, or at any rate he exercised the office, taking advantage, probably, of the Papal schism at that time. He played a very important part during the hostilities between Stephen and the Empress Maud, and on the death of Henry I., was principally instrumental in bringing his brother to the throne.[120]

[120] Lingard, "Hist. of England," II., 345, *et seq.*; Ord. Vital., IV., p. 404.

His mother Adela, Countess de Blois,[121] the Conqueror's daughter, determined upon devoting him—her fourth son—to the Church, causing him to assume the monastic habit at Cluni, where he passed a large portion of his early days. In after times he never lost sight of Cluni or its interests, and had determined, should it have been so fated, to have ended his life where he had begun it.[122] The manor of Letcombe, for instance, granted by his brother to Cluni, in the year of his accession to the throne, may be considered as due to his influence. The same may be said of the abbey of Feversham,[123] which King Stephen was instigated to found for Cluniac monks by his counsel. In fact, Henry of Winchester was the prime mover in all the political events of that day.[124]

His first appearance on the scene in England, and inducement to leave Cluni, were due to his uncle Henry I., who invited him to his court, and showered on him as many honours, as he had already bestowed on his brother Stephen. He first made him abbot of Glastonbury, and afterwards promoted him to the See of Winchester. From that time his influence, ecclesiastical and political, was unbounded, and, although he failed to attain the Primacy of England on its vacancy, after Stephen had usurped the throne, he still exercised all the influence of the office without its reality. In the civil war between the parties of the Empress Maud and King

[121] The genealogy of the family is as follows :—Stephen Henry, surnamed the Wise, Comte de Meaux and Brie, afterwards of Blois and Chartres, dying in 1102, left by his wife Adela (the Conqueror's daughter): William, put aside from the succession, as imbecile; Theobald (Thibaud-le-Grand), Comte de Blois, de Chartres, de Brie, de Troyes, and de Champagne; Stephen, Comte de Mortain and de Boulogne, King of England; Henry, Bishop of Winchester; Eudo (or Humbert), died young; Philip, Bishop of Châlons; Matilda, wife of Richard, Earl of Chester; Lithuise-Adèle, married to Milo III., of Montihéry, Lord of Bray-sur-Seine, and Vicomte de Troyes; Alice, wife of Reinhold III., Comte de Joigny; and Eleanor, wife of Raoul-le-Vaillant, Comte de Vermandois (Pignot, "Ordre de Cluni," III., 281, *note*).

[122] Pignot, "Ordre de Cluni," III., 496.

[123] Stephen was buried at Feversham, by the side of his son Eustace; (Hen. of Huntingdon).

[124] Pignot, "Ordre de Cluni," III., 281, *note*.

Stephen he threw in his weight, first on one side, and then on the other. Haughty, vindictive, and unscrupulous, William of Newbridge calls him :—"Homo multæ in regno potentiæ, callidus et pecuniosus supra modum." Henry of Huntingdon, also, in speaking of him, says :—"Novum quoddam monstrum, ex integro et corrupto compositum, scilicet monachus et miles" [Migne, "Patrol. lat.," CXCV., 988; *Cf.* Warton, "Anglia Sacra," I., 282, 285, 301; Hen. Hunt., l. 8, p. 222; W. Malmes, "Hist. Novel," II., p. 100, 108, 109, &c.; D. Rivet, "Hist. litt. de Fr.," XIII., 241; "Ann. Bened.," VI., *passim;* Bonnechose, "Hist. d'Angleterre," I., 287-300; Pignot, "Ordre de Cluni," III., 285].

The accession of Henry II. gave a fatal blow to his prestige. He appears then to have left England, and sought an asylum in France.

Apart from his political intrigues, he never lost sight of the interests of Cluni, and its early associations, as already observed. Peter the Venerable, its ninth abbot, when visiting England, had great misgivings as to the side Henry of Winchester would embrace, between the Clunists and their then recent and formidable rivals, the Cistercians. The cardinal-bishop had taken great interest in the first Cistercian foundation in England, viz., the abbey of Waverley, established and endowed by William Giffard; any doubts, however, on the subject were afterwards dispelled by the gift to the abbey, recorded in the deed under notice. But his further acts still more attested his devotion to Cluni. The debts which the abbey had incurred were entirely met by his munificence, his great wealth enabling him to discharge the abbey's liabilities. He provided, at his own cost, for an entire year, the maintenance of the whole religious community of the abbey, amounting (according to the "Chronicle of Cluny") to 460 monks. The sum to which these several acts amounted, including the cost of repairs and additional buildings to the structure, undertaken altogether at his own charge, reached no less than 7,000 marks of silver. The last occurrence recorded of him, was his presence at Cluni, in 1157, on the death

of Peter the Venerable. He then attended him in his last moments, and at his interment on the right hand of the high altar of the abbey-church, assisted in chief in performing over him the funeral rites of the Church [*Cf.* "Bibl. Clun.," 1624—"Notæ," p. 131; Pignot, "Ordre de Cluni," III., 498]. His own death occurred in 1171.

244. Charter of Henry, Bishop of Winchester, touching a loan and gift, made by him to the Abbey of Cluni. Dated at Cluni, 1149.

[*Extended copy.*]

Notum sit omnibus fidelibus Dei, quod ego, Henricus, Dei gratia, Wintoniensis episcopus, rediens a Roma Cluniacum, et cognoscens quod eadem ecclesia Cluniacensis involuta et impedita esset debitis et usuris, pondere et numero duorum milium marcarum argenti, pro Dei amore et anime mee salute, ad ipsam expediendam et liberandam, domno Petro abbati, et conventui ejusdem ecclesie, accommodavi mille uncias auri, tam in auro quam etiam in argento, tali tenore, quod ipse abbas et fratres ecclesie, reddent michi unoquoque anno centum uncias puri auri, quousque predicte mille uncie ex integro michi persolvantur. Si vero interim ab hac vita me recedere contigerit, quicquid de predicto debito fuerit sive remanserit, prefate ecclesie dono et concedo. Concessi etiam eis, quod ad eandem expeditionem et deliberationem, sumerent aurum quo magna crux et imago ejus sumptibus meis et munere meo ornate erant, scilicet quingentas uncias auri, tali conditione, quod unoquoque anno a predicto abbate et fratribus sexaginta uncie optimi auri, ad prenominate crucis reparationem reddentur, quousque eadem, eodem modo et pondere quo fuerat, reparetur et perficiatur. Hanc conventionem, predictus abbas cum priore et omnibus fratribus, promiserunt michi in veritate se observaturos. Prenominate vero pecunie, scilicet mille uncie auri, que michi reddende sunt, et sexaginta uncie, ex quibus crux reparari debet, singulis annis in quadragesima reddentur, scilicet unoquoque anno, in octabis Pasche, ex integro persolvende. Quod si predicta pecunia, eodem modo et

eodem termino quo prescriptum est, soluta non fuerit, burgenses, qui hanc conventionem firmiter observandam juraverunt, infra murum interius quo ecclesia et claustrum clauditur, in captione se ponent, nec exinde egredientur, quousque pecunia, sicut predictum est, persolvatur. Promisit etiam michi abbas cum fratribus, quod si me ab hac vita migrare contingeret, antequam crux, sicut prescriptum est, reparata esset, non ideo opus crucis reficiende mutaretur vel differretur, nec ipsa crux, nec cuppa aurea cum gemmis, in qua corpus Domini reconditur, neque scutella greci operis, neque urceus, neque constantinus argenteus, neque pannus altaris auro intextus, aliquo modo ab ecclesia auferentur. —Ex parte episcopi, testes fuerunt: magister Willelmus Lugdunensis; Guazo archidiaconus; Rodulfus clericus; Willelmus et Robertus capellani; Walterius clericus; Richardus cocus; Henricus Guarellus; Adam filius Azonis et alii plures. Ex parte autem abbatis et conventus: Hermannus prior; Petrus subprior; Robertus camerarius, et Inbertus socius ejus; Enguizo camerarius abbatis; Ademarus sacrista; Savericus elemosinarius; et alii plures. Nomina vero burgensium qui juraverunt, hec sunt: Rodulfus de Charolos; Johannes Couredius; Bernardus Colungerius; Meschinus Nivernensis; Blancardus Mercator; Philippus de Avinnai; David de Bosco; Stephanus Quazlot; Blanchet; Durannus Mercator; Seguinus; Letaldus; Arnaldus; Gaufridus Cheverus; Petrus de Bello Monte; Seguinus; Raimundus; Stephanus Beslunc; Winebaldus; Petrus Burdinus; Silvester. Anno ab incarnatione Domini, M.C.XL. nono, facta fuit hec conventio, inter domnum Henricum, Wintoniensem episcopum, et domnum Petrum Cluniacensem abbatem[125] et conventum, in capitulo Cluniacensi. Prima vero quadragesima sequenti incipient pecuniam reddere, sicut prescriptum est.

[*Original; on a panel of parchment,* 13 *inches by* 12 *inches; two seals appendent by parchment labels; the word* CHIROGRAPHUM *at the bottom of charter in capital*

[125] Peter the Venerable, ninth abbot of Cluni [1122-1158].

letters, cut through indentwise, or divided by the knife. " Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXX., No. 244.]

247. Charter of Henry, Duke of Normandy (afterwards King Hen. II.), relating to the manor of Leddecumbe (*Letcombe-Regis*) (1152-1154).

[*Extended copy.*]

Henricus, Dei gratia, dux Normannorum et Aquitanorum, et comes Andegavorum, archiepiscopis, episcopis, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus et omnibus fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis tocius Anglie, salutem. Sciatis quod ego concedo et confirmo, Deo et ecclesie Sancti Petri Cluniacensi et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, manerium de Leddecumbe in perpetuam elemosinam, pro salute Henrici Regis, avi mei, et omnium antecessorum meorum, et pro propria salute mea. Quod manerium, Stephanus Rex dedit et assedit eis pro centum marcis, quas prefatus Henricus rex solebat dare annuatim eidem ecclesie Cluniacensi. Quare volo et firmiter precipio, quod predicta ecclesia et monachi idem manerium bene et in pace et libere et quiete et honorifice in perpetuum teneant, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, in bosco, et plano, et pratis, et pasturis, et aquis, et moleudinis, et hominibus, et tenuris eorum, et cum omnibus libertatibus suis, sicut unquam melius et plenius et liberius tenuit illud Henricus rex, in manu sua. Testes: Teobaldus archiepiscopus Cant.;[126] Henricus, episcopus Wintoniensis;[127] Richardus episcopus Lund.;[128] Robertus episcopus Lincoln.;[129] Joscelinus episcopus Saresb.;[130] Willelmus comes Glouc.;[131] Rainaldus comes

[126] Theobald, consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury 1138; *ob.* 1161; had been abbot of Bec, in Normandy.

[127] See *antea*, pp. 77, 80, Henry de Blois.

[128] Richard de Belmis II., consecrated Bishop of London 1152, *ob.* 1162.

[129] Robert de Querceto, *alias* de Katineto, *alias* de Cheney, became Bishop of Lincoln in 1147; *ob.* 1167-8 (Nicholas).

[130] Josceline de Bailol, a Lombard; Archdeacon of Winchester and Prebendary of York; Bishop of Salisbury from 1142 to 1184.

[131] William, second Earl of Gloucester, s. and h. of Robert de Caen, natural son of Henry I., created Earl of Gloucester; succeeded his father in 1147; *ob.* 1183. He accounted for 260 fees in 14 Hen. II. towards the aid " ad filiam maritandam " (Madox).

Cornubie;[132] Robertus comes Legrec.;[133] Richardus de Humet;[134] Richardus de Luci;[135] Willelmus Martel;[136] Manserus Biset;[137] apud Westmonasterium.

[*On an oblong membrane, 11¼ inches long, and 7¼ inches wide; fragment of seal in green wax remaining, appended by two silken cords.*[138] *Id.*, Vol. LXXX., No. 247.]

248. Ancient copy of the same charter; text the same.

[*Collated with the above, no difference in text, but difference in dimension; parchment label for seal alone remaining; length* 13 *inches, width* 7½ *inches. Id.*, Vol. LXXX., No. 248.]

251. Ancient copy of the grant by Henry II. of the manor of Letcombe-Regis.

[*Extended copy.*]

Henricus, rex Anglie et dux Normannie et Aquitanie et comes Andegavorum, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbati-

[132] Reginald de Dunstanvill, one of King Henry's natural sons; created in 1140 Earl of Cornwall by King Stephen, and *ob.* 1175 sp. m. l. In 1168, towards the aid for marrying the King's daughter, he accounted for 215 knight's fees in Cornwall and Devonshire, and paid 215 marcs, 4s., and 5d. into the treasury for the same (Madox).

[133] Robert de Bellomonte, second Earl of Leicester (surnamed Bossu); succeeded his father in 1118, and *ob.* 1168.

[134] Richard de Humez, or Humet, was constable of Normandy t. Hen. II. (Madox).

[135] Richard de Luci, was Chief Justiciary of England t. Henry II. He founded the abbey of Lesnes or Westwood, in Erith, Kent, and *ob.* 1179 (Foss).

[136] William Martel, occurs as a witness to a charter of King Stephen (Madox).

[137] Manser Biset, was *dapifer* t. Henry II.—Manserus Biset Regis dapifer (Madox).

[138] This seal is thus described in " Collection des sceaux des Archives de l'Empire, p.p. Douët d'Arcq." (Paris, Plon, 1863, in 4°, t. I., p. 405, No. 880):—" Fragment de sceau rond de 85 millim [*about* 3½ *inches*]—(Arch. de l'Emp. J. 219, Conches I.)—Sceau équestre, casque à nasal, armé de l'épée, + HENRICU . . . . . ORUM. [*Reverse, same as obverse*]: Armé de la lance, + HENRICU . . . . DEGAVORUM." Appended to grant from Henry, Duke of Normandy and Earl of Anjou, to Robert, son of Robert, Earl of Leicester; no date.

bus, comitibus, vicecomitibus, justiciariis, baronibus et ministris suis et omnibus fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis tocius Anglie, salutem. Sciatis me concessisse, et confirmasse, et dedisse Deo et Sancto Petro et monachis apud Cluniacum Deo et Sancto Petro servientibus, pro salute anime mee et regis Henrici avi mei, et omnium antecessorum meorum, totam Ledecumbam cum omnibus, pertinentiis suis, pro centum marcis argenti, quoi (*sic*) prefatus Rex, avus meus Henricus, solebat dare prefate ecclesie elimosine annuatim. Quare volo et firmiter precipio, ut bene, et honorifice, et quiete, et libere, teneant et sint liberi et quieti de siris et de hundredis, et de placitis omnibus justicie regis, et de murdro, et de latrocinio, et de danegeldo, et de omnibus geldis, et de omnibus aliis consuetudinibus, que ad regem et ad ministros ejus pertinent, et teneant infra burgum et extra burgum, in bosco et in plano, cum soca et saca, et *toll*, et *team*, et *infangteof*, et omnibus aliis consuetudinibus suis, sicut unquam melius et honorabilius tenuit rex Henricus, avus meus, in dominio suo; et nemo ponat eos, neque homines suos in placito nisi coram me, quoniam de corona mea est, et elemosina.

[*On a small panel of parchment*, 8 *inches long and* $4\frac{3}{4}$ *wide; label for seal, now lost, originally appended.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXX., No. 251; *Id.*]

Original charters of the second half of the twelfth century, and the first half of the thirteenth century [1170-1239], forming Vol. LXXXI. of the Burgundy Collection.

261. Another charter of the same King, confirming to the abbey and convent of Cluni the manor of Letcombe-Regis, in pure and perpetual alms. The charter is tested at Chinon, where Henry II. breathed his last (1170-1179).

[*Extended copy.*]

Henricus, rex Anglorum, et dux Normannorum et Aquitanorum, et comes Andegavorum, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis,

vicecomitibus et omnibus fidelibus suis, Francis et Anglis, totius Anglie, salutem. Sciatis, quod ego concedo, et confirmo, Deo et ecclesie Sancti Petri Cluniacensi, et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, manerium de Leddecumba, in perpetuam elemosinam, pro salute Regis Henrici avi mei, et omnium antecessorum meorum, et pro propria salute mea; quod manerium Rex Stephanus dedit et assedit eis pro C. marcis, quas predictus Rex Henricus solebat dare annuatim eidem ecclesie Cluniacensi. Quare volo, et firmiter precipio, quod predicta ecclesia et monachi idem manerium bene, et in pace, et libere et quiete, et honorifice, in perpetuum teneant, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, in bosco, et plano, et pratis, et pasturis, et aquis, et molendinis, et hominibus, et tenuris eorum et cum omnibus libertalibus suis, sicut unquam melius et plenius et liberius tenuit illud Rex Henricus in manu sua. Testibus F. episcopo Sagiensi;[139] R. episcopo Namnetensi; Reginaldo archidiacono Sar.;[140] Nicolao capellano; Ricardo de Humet constabulario;[141] Unfredo de Bohun;[142] Reginaldo de Curtenai;[143] Gilleberto Malet;[144] Stephano de Turonibus;[145] Willelmo de Stutevilla; Reginaldo de Paveilli;[146] Willelmo de Ostilli, apud Chinon.[147]

[*Original; seal once pendent by silken cords, now lost; length* $8\frac{1}{2}$ *inches, width* $7\frac{1}{2}$ *inches.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXI., No. 261, *Id.*]

[139] F., Bishop of Séez.
[140] Reginald, Archdeacon of Salisbury.
[141] See p. 83 n, *antea*.
[142] Humphrey de Bohun, constable of England, t. Henry II.
[143] Reginald de Curtenai, accounted, in 14 Henry II., for the knights' fees of Walter de Bolebec (Madox), held of the King *in capite*.
[144] Gilbert Malet was seneschal, 20 Hen. II.
[145] Apparently Stephen de Turre, who was seneschal of Anjou in the time of the Empress Maud ("Neustria Pia," p. 832; Madox).
[146] Reginald de Paveilli, was probably the immediate ancestor of Geoffrey Paveilli of Rutinton, t. K. John. The name appears somewhat later as Paveley.
[147] This place has been called the French "Windsor" of our Norman Plantagenet Kings. It is also celebrated in connection with the Maid of Orleans.

The charters [284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289] refer to the dispute between the patron of Lewes priory, the Earl of Warenne, at the end of the 11th century, and Hugh (d'Anjou V.), abbot of Cluni, as to the right of nomination to that Cluniac foundation; the Earl refusing to recognize any other prior than his own nominee, on the ground that the right of patronage was vested in the founder's descendants. The mediators in this dispute were Hubert,[148] Archbishop of Canterbury, Eustace, Bishop of Ely,[149] and Geoffry Fitz-Peter, afterwards Chief Justiciary of England. The first document [284] is a charter of Hubert Walter, the Archbishop named, and Eustace, Bishop of Ely, quoting a brief of Pope Innocent III.,[150] dated 1201, in regard to the said dispute. The whole community of St. Pancras is therein enjoined to acknowledge and submit to the authority of the prior nominated by Cluni, in opposition to the Earl of

[148] Hubert Walter, elected Archbishop of Canterbury in 1193, *ob.* 1205. He had been Dean of York, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, and became Chancellor in 1199. He was brother of Theobald Walter, the founder of the Butler family in Ireland (Foss).

[149] Eustace, Bishop of Ely (1197), had been Dean of Salisbury and Archdeacon of Richmond. He was Vice-Chancellor in 1195, and Chancellor in 1198. He built the Galilee at the west end of Ely cathedral (Foss).

[150] Pope Innocent III. was elected to the Pontificate in 1198, at the age of 37, which he held until 1216. His name requires a somewhat lengthened notice, not only owing to the contest in which this country, under King John, was involved with Rome, but from the fact that with one or two exceptions, Innocent III. was the most remarkable pontiff that ever governed the Church of Rome. He made his authority respected throughout Europe, nearly all the states of which were at different times subject to the Holy See, excommunicating and deposing several of their sovereigns. Otto IV., whom he had made Emperor of Germany, he deposed; he laid England under an interdict, and excommunicated its King John, following it by a sentence of deposition. France he also placed under an interdict in 1199, and was minded to have excommunicated the Crusaders of the 4th Crusade in 1204, for decreeing to Baldwin, Count of Flanders, the Imperial crown, on becoming masters of Constantinople. He preached a crusade against the Moors in Spain and Portugal, and rescued them from barbarism, as also against the Albigenses. It was he who appointed the first Inquisitor, St. Dominic, and sanctioned the Order of St. Francis [*Cf.* "Dictionnaire de Patrologie," s.v., Migne].

Warenne's nominee for the office. Of the deeds [285-287] (being the original, and two copies of the same agreement or covenant), the first is dated at Lambeth, A.D. 1201, and forms part of a *chirograph* (or deed of mutual covenant). By it the dissenting parties consent to abide for all future time, viz., the Abbot of Cluni agreeing to select as Prior of Lewes any two of the fraternity of Cluni whom he may think fit, and of these so presented for his choice, the Earl of Warenne for the time being, is to select one. Hamelin Plantagenet, fifth Earl of Warenne and Surrey,[151] would appear to have contested the nomination at that time, and Alexander to have been the Prior selected on the occasion.

284. Charter of Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Eustace, Bishop of Ely, concerning the election of a Prior for St. Pancras at Lewes. Affixed to the document is a brief of Pope Innocent III., dated 3rd May, 1200.

[*Extended copy.*]

Omnibus Sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Henricus (*sic*) (*Ubertus*) Dei gratia Cant' archiepiscopus, totius Anglie primas, et E., ejusdem gratie dono, Elyensis episcopus, eternam in Domino salutem. Mandatum domini pape suscepimus in hec verba:—Innocentius, episcopus, servus servorum Dei, venerabilibus fratribus, archiepiscop . . . . Cant., . . . Cicestrensi et . . . Elyensi episcopis salutem, et apostolicam benedictionem. Accedens ad apostolicam sedem G. presbiter, procurator nobilis viri H. comitis Warenn', ex parte ipsius de dilecto filio . . . Cluniacensi abbate, in auditorio nostro proposuit questionem, quod cum in prioratum Sancti Pancratii de Lewes per monachorum electionem, et de assensu comitis preficiendus sit aliquis

[151] Hamelin Plantagenet, fifth Earl of Warenne, *ob.* 1202. He became so *jure uxoris*, Isabel de Warenne, widow of William de Blois, fourth Earl of Warenne, whom he married in 1163. He was a natural son of Geoffrey, Earl of Anjou, the father of Henry II. The earldom of Warenne, with that of Surrey, passed ultimately, in the female line, to the Fitz-Alans, and so to the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk, in which title it now remains.

in priorem, abbas ipse, nuper vacante monasterio, quendam ibi priorem intrusit, pro sue arbitrio voluntatis, petens pro comite antedicto intrusum penitus amoveri, et ecclesiam per electionem fratrum, suo interveniente assensu nichilominus ordinari; verum dilecti filii B. et S., nuntii et procuratores Cluniaci, et H. supprior Sancti Pancratii, qui ad prosequendam appellationem, quam pro nominato priore interposuerat, ad apostolicam sedem accesserat, gravem replicantes contra ipsum comitem questionem, ex parte abbatis Cluniacensis proponere studuerunt, quod cum monasterium Sancti Pancratii de Lewes ad Cluniacensem ecclesiam, nullo mediante, pertineat, comes ipse ecclesiam de Cuninggeburg,[152] cum quibusdam pertinentiis ejus ad Lewense monasterium pertinentem, violenter invasit, et, quicquid ibi annone erat, ad usus suos fecit in propria castella transferri; in Hecham similiter; in Karleton et Waltone,[153] maneriis monachorum, servientes suos constituit, sub pena demenbrationis, indicens ne monachis quicquam de proventibus maneriorum redderent, vel ab aliquo suorum hominum reddi aliquid paterentur; decimas preterea denariorum suorum, quos debet eidem ecclesie de Lewes, per violentiam, per quinquennium fere detinuit, et litteras sigillatas ipsius ecclesie, quas obligavit Judeis pro pecunia quam accepit mutuo ad usuram, renuit liberare. Adjecit etiam, ad majoris confusionis et malitie cumulum, nuntios suos in Lewense capitulum mittere, qui, prefatos priorem et suppriorem, et alios quicumque fovebant partem abbatis, infra proximum quatriduum de terra jusserunt abscedere, nisi vellent propriorum membrorum mutilationem, elapso quatriduo, sustinere. Minatus est etiam universis, quod eos faceret fame perire, si observarent interdictum, cui abbas Cluniacensis Lewensem ecclesiam supposuerat propter violentiam, dampna et gravamina que idem comes ipsi ecclesie inferebat. Custodes quoque, vacante prioratu, ad portam monasterii sepe

[152] Conigsburgh, in Yorkshire.

[153] Walton and Carlton and Hecham, all in Norfolk, part of Lewes Priory's possessions. The latter place is identified as Heacham.

posuit, qui ab ejus ingressu nuntios Cluniacensis ecclesie, et universos monachos Cluniacensis congregationis arcerent; hospites etiam et peregrinos, cujuscumque essent religionis vel ordinis, non prius admitterent quam prestita fide firmassent, se nullum mandatum ferre scripto vel verbo ex parte Cluniacensis ecclesie vel suorum. Asserebat, preterea, abbatem ipsum jure suo usum in eadem ecclesia instituisse priorem, sicut in aliis prioratibus ad Cluniacensem ecclesiam pertinentibus est hactenus sine contradictione qualibet observatum, in quibus priores, citra quamlibet electionem, instituit et destituit, etiam monachis inconsultis, petentes institutionem prioris, ab eodem abbate factam, per favorem sedis apostolice roborari, et comitem sepedictum ad ablata restituenda compelli, et satisfactionem de illatis dampnis et injuriis exhibendam. Ceterum S. et W., monachi et nuntii prioratus, peticioni annuebant comitis, et pro parte votis Cluniacensibus concurrebant, asserentes electionem prioris jure communi ad capitulum pertinere, ibique requirendum assensum comitis ut patroni, et instituto ab abbate Cluniacensi amoto, postquam ibidem esset per electionem conventus ab ipso abbate alius institutus, petebant non posse sine canonica causa destitui per eundem, et quod abbas antiquo canone, centum solidorum contentus, non gravaret amplius prioratum. Licet autem iidem monachi mandatum capituli non haberent, ad institutionem tamen et destitutionem prioris, juxta premissum modum eorum objectionibus est responsum, et quòd ultra summam prefixam, nomine canonis, non requirebatur in eodem prioratu aliquid ab abbate, quominus interdum pro multis et magnis necessitatibus ab ipso, sicut ab aliis, moderatum subsidium postularet; cum autem, super hiis et similibus, coram dilectis filiis nostris, J. tituli Sancte Prisce presbitero, et P. sancte Marie in Via lata diacono cardinalibus, quos eis dedimus auditores, fuisset diutius disputatum, qui nobis ea fideliter retulerunt, quoniam ex confessione procuratoris jam dicti comitis, intelleximus violentiam ab ipso in rebus ecclesie perpetratam, licet non animo retinendi eum diceret hoc fecisse, sed ut sic emendaretur in melius

quod male factum fuerat ab abbate, quominus ex hoc secundum rigorem juris a peticione sua potuisset saltem hac vice repelli; post restitutionem tamen plenariam ablatorum, et possessionem quietam, et satisfactionem condignam de dampnis et injuriis irrogatis, si super questione premissa proponere quicquam voluerit, ipsum, vel procuratorem ipsius, de benignitate sedis apostolice in auditorio nostro, cum causam ipsam nolimus, sicut nec expedit, alii deligare, decrevimus audiendum; monachis autem libertatem electionis petentibus, cum et id a parte altera negaretur, et ipsi mandatum sufficiens non haberent, et propter probationum defectum ad presens intentionem suam probare non possent; respondimus quod licet mirabile videatur, si aliud ibi quam in aliis conventualibus prioratibus monasterio Cluniacensi subjectis debeat optinere, coram nobis tamen audientiam concedemus, cum ex parte conventus Sancti Pancratii sufficiens apparuerit procurator, ita tamen ut priori, quem abbas Cluniacensis instituit, idem conventus reverentiam et obedientiam interim studeat exhibere. Quocirca, fraternitati vestre per apostolica scripta precipiendo mandamus, quatinus nisi sepedictus comes a vobis monitus, et ablata restituerit universa, et de dampnis et injuriis irrogatis satisfactionem exhibuerit congruentem, vos eum ad id et monachos ad obediendum priori superius nominato, omni contradictione et appellatione cessantibus, per districtionem ecclesiasticam compellatis; assignantes eis postmodum terminum competentem, in quo, si voluerint, nostro se conspectui representent, super premissis controversiis recepturi justiciam et facturi, nullis litteris obstantibus, si que apparuerint, preter assensum partium a sede apostolica impetrare. Quod si omnes hiis exsequendis nequiveritis interesse, duo vestrum ea nichilominus exsequantur. Datum Laterani, II. kalendas Junii, pontificatus nostri anno tertio.—Cum igitur, post hujus mandati susceptionem, ad pacis reformationem pluries operam dedissemus, nec nobis datum esset desuper in hiis que pacis erant proficere, constitutis tandem in nostra presentia apud Huppeham, domno H. Cluniacensi abbate et dicti

comitis procuratoribus, necnon et monachis quibusdam Lewensibus, qui ex parte conventus sui venerant, pro comite contra dictum abbatem est objectum, quod prenominatus G., qui se comitis procuratorem falso gessit in curia, mandatum a comite non habuit, nec ejus factum comes unquam approbavit; et ideo quod eo interveniente contra comitem in curia statutum est vel optentum, irritum censendum est et inane, usque adeo quod et littere a domno abbate contra comitem tunc obtente, nullius debent esse momenti. E contrario, pars abbatis executionem mandati apostolici fieri petebat instanter, et maxime de obedientia priori exibenda, proponens exceptionem de falso procuratore ad hunc articulum non pertinere, nam cum dominus papa contra monachos precise statuerit, quod obedientiam priori quem abbas instituit impendant, quos in curia procuratorem non habuisse testatur, patet quod etsi comes nullum in curia procuratorem habuisset, vel prenominatum G. falsum procuratorem fuisse constitisset, nichilominus id ipsum de obedientia priori exibenda precepisset, maxime cum juris communis esse videatur ut priori, ab abbate postposito, prioratus possessio, quam semel adeptus est, non debeat, pendente an rite institutus sit questione, subtrahi, nec a monachis obedientia denegari. Monachi vero Lewenses qui ibidem aderant, protestati sunt in jure se abbati, tamquam patri et domino, et ecclesie Cluniacensi subjectos et obedientes existere, nec eisdem velle in aliquo resistere, vel controversiam movere, nec conventum in electione seu nominatione sui prioris jus aliquid vindicare. Cum igitur super predictis, et aliis quibusdam, fuisset coram nobis diutius actitatum, et articulus de obedientia priori exibenda videretur a domino papa absolute decisus; nos, habito prudentium virorum consilio, cum nobis constaret collegam nostrum episcopum Cicestrensem proprii corporis infirmitate detentum interesse non posse, juxta formam mandati apostolici, decrevimus obedientiam et reverentiam, lite pendente, priori quem abbas instituit a monachis Lewensibus exibendam, et quoscumque resistentes quominus pacifica possessione et administratione gaudeat prioratus,

omni contradictione et appellatione cessantibus, per districtionem ecclesiasticam cohercendos.

[*The bottom of the membrane cut for parchment labels of two seals; neither remaining; length* 12 *inches, width* 9¼ *inches; endorsed* CARTA H. archiepiscopi Cantuarensis et E. Eliensis episcopi de pace facta inter comitem Warenna et abbatem Cluniacensem super domo Sancti Pancracii.]

285, 286, 287. Three copies of the covenant, or agreement, made with the Earl of Warenne and Surrey, for the election of a prior of Lewes; dated 10th June, 1201.

[*Extended copy.*]

In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti, Amen. Sciant tam presentes quam futuri, quod cum orta esset contentio inter dominum H. abbatem Cluniacensem et H. comitem Warenna, super nominatione et institutione prioris Lewensis; tandem mediantibus domino H. Cantuariensi archiepiscopo, et domino E. Elyensi episcopo, et domino G. filio Petri, tunc justiciario Anglie, de assensu utriusque partis, presente domina Y. comitissa Warenna,[154] in cujus hereditate fundata est domus Lewensis, et tam illa quam W., filio[155] et herede suo, consentiente, sopita est eadem contentio postquam diu duraverat, in hunc modum; Vacante prioratu Lewensi, cum nunciis comitis Warenne, duo monachi Lewenses mittentur Cluniacum, infra quindecim dies postquam contigerit prefatum prioratum vacare; abbas autem Cluniacensis cum consilio sui conventus, bona fide et secundum conscientiam suam, nominabit duos de ordine Cluniacensi, quos magis idoneos crediderit ad administracionem domus Lewensis, tam in spiritualibus quam in temporalibus, exceptis duobus, scilicet majore priore Cluniaci et priore Karitatis; in optione autem nunciorum

[154] Isabella, Countess of Warenne, was wife of Hamelin Plantagenet, 5th Earl of Warenne, and relict of the 4th Earl.

[155] William, became 6th Earl of Warenne; m. 1st d. of Wm. de Albini; and 2nly Maud, d. and h. of William, E. of Pembroke, and widow of Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. (Watson, House of Warenne.)

comitis, erit de duobus nominatis ab abbate ibi assumere quem maluerint; qui eis sine dilatione tradetur in priorem Lewensem, deducendus ad comitem et ecclesiam Lewensem, et ab illis suscipiendus honorifice et sine difficultate. Prior autem, sic institutus per manum abbatis, et, ut dictum est, a nunciis comitis assumptus, liberam habebit administrationem in spiritualibus et temporalibus, interius et exterius, tam in instituendis quam in amovendis suppriore domus illius, et prioribus cellarum et aliis obedienciariis et ministris ad eandem domum pertinentibus; ita quod non poterit amoveri, nisi meruerit ex manifesta et rationabili causa, secundum regulam beati Benedicti. Preterea abbas Cluniacensis non exiget de predicta domo nisi centum solidos nomine census annui, nec aliquam ibi faciet exactionem; salva autem erit ipsi abbati Cluniacensi plene dignitas sua et auctoritas, in disciplinis, correctionibus et aliis spiritualibus ad ordinem Cluniacensem pertinentibus. Hec autem omnia utraque pars bona fide et sine malo ingenio firmiter observabit in perpetuum. Acta sunt hec apud Lamehem,[156] anno Incarnationis Domini, M°CC°I°., quarto idus junii, coram predictis mediatoribus et per illos. Presentibus et testibus, dominis W. London,[157] et G. Roffens,[158] et H. Sar,[159] et M. Wigorn,[160] et T. Norwicen[161] episcopis; et M. de Certeseia, et . . . . de Boyleia, et . . . . de Fulger, abbatibus; et de Coventr'

[156] Lambeth.

[157] William de St. Mary Church, or William de St. Mariæ ecclesiæ [Sainte Mère l'Eglise, in Normandy]; elected Bishop of London 1198; *ob.* 1224; had been Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Dean of St. Martin's-le-Grand in London.

[158] Gilbert de Glanville was elected Bishop of Rochester in 1185 (31 Hen. II.), being at the time Archdeacon of Lisieux. He was a justice itinerant in 1189, and justicier in 1194 (Foss).

[159] Herbert Pauper, elected Bishop of Salisbury in 1194, was a justicier of the Curia Regis; *ob.* 1217 (Foss).

[160] Maugere, Archdeacon of Evreux; nominated Bishop of Worcester 1199; *ob.* 1212 (Nicholas).

[161] John de Gray, Archdeacon of Gloucester; consecrated Bishop of Norwich in 1200; and afterwards, in 1205, was promoted to the See of Canterbury, on the death of Hubert Walter; Lord Chief Justice (Foss).

et de Dovor' prioribus; comite Rogero Bigot;[162] Hugone Bardulfo;[163] Willelmo Briwere;[164] Roberto filio Rogeri;[165] Galfrido de Say;[166] Willelmo de Warenne;[167] Huberto de Burgo, camerario domini Regis;[168] Radulfo de Plaiz; Roberto de Pereponte; Ricardo Aquillun,[169] et Roberto filio ejus;[170] Waltero de Wancy; Philippo de Burnham; Waltero de Grantcurt,[171] et multis aliis.

[*Charter-party; the word* CYROGRAPHUM *at the top of the parchment, cut through in a straight line, and in the margin, where the lines end, the letters* CYROGR *cut through in like manner; at bottom, on the fold, six penknife slits for the same number of seals; endorsed* COMPOSITIO INTER NOS ET COMITEM WARENNA SUPER DOMO SANCTI PANCRACII; *length* 12½ *inches, width* 7¾ *inches.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXI., No. 285.][172]

286. Copy of foregoing bipartite deed.

[*At top of membrane, the lower part of the word* CHIROGRAPHUM; *same slits for seal labels as under* [285]; *identical in other respects. Length* 13 *inches, width* 8¾ *inches.*]

287. Copy of 285 in a later hand, about 1250 or 1260, and not engrossed as a charter-party; dated and tested at Lambeth.

[*Written on a panel of parchment,* 9½ *inches long, and* 5¼ *inches wide.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXI., No. 287; Bibl. Nationale.]

288. Letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops Chichester and Ely, relative to the same agreement.

[*Extended copy.*]

Cum mandatum apostolicum pro abbate Cluniacensi suscepissemus, Ego, Cantuariensis, et Heliensis, et Cicestrensis episcopi, ut tam comitem Warenna ad satisfaciendum de damnis et injuriis quas intulerat ecclesie Lewensi, quam monachos Lewenses ad obediendum priori quem abbas eis preposuerat compelleremus, omni contradictione et appellatione cessantibus, et postmodum,

[162] Roger Bigot, 2d E. of Norfolk, was son of Hugh, created Earl of Norfolk 6 Stephen, and grandson of Roger Bigod, the founder of Thetford priory. Was one of the 25 barons appointed to enforce the observance of Magna Charta (Nicholas; Foss).

[163] Hugh Bardolph was a justicier in 1199. In 1184 he was *Dapifer Regis*, or Steward of the Household to Hen. II., *ob. circa* 5 John (Foss).

[164] William Briwer was a justicier 1196 (Foss).

[165] Robert Fitz Roger was a justice itinerant 1201. He was son of Roger Fitz Richard, and grandson of Eustace Fitz John t. Hen. I. He married (according to Foss) Margaret, d. of William de Chesney, with whom he obtained considerable estates in Norfolk, and was Vicecomes of Norfolk and Suffolk, 3 Richard I.

[166] Galfrid de Say is mentioned by Madox (Exchequer) as "attesting the first letters of the King's new Seal" in 3 Hen. III. (p. 46, c. 2).

[167] William de Warenne is apparently the s. and h. of Hamelin Plantagenet, who died in 1202, becoming in that year 6th E. of Warenne.

[168] Hubert de Burgh became Lord Chief Justice in 1216. He was King's chamberlain, 1 King John, 1199, and a very distinguished man in those days, both by descent from the Emperor Charlemagne, and his position in the kingdom. As seneschal of Poictou, he was present at Runnymede, when Magna Charta was signed. He was created Earl of Kent in 1227 by Henry III. (Foss).

[169] Richard Aguillun, is named by Madox in 7 Richard I. (1196) with Mansel Aguillun, against both of whom, one William Aguillun fines for law in that year, and demands of them a knight's fee in Nordborne (Exchequer, p. 540, c. I.).

[170] Robert Aguillun, one of the King's council in 53 Hen. III., and who appears also to have been "custos of the wardrobe" 57 Hen. III., may possibly have been the witness here named, although the dates are somewhat against the contingency (Madox).

[171] Walter de Grantcurt occurs in 9 John (1207), giving 40 shillings "to have knights and other lawful men in his jury against Hugh de Polstede" (Madox, Exchequer, 304, c. 2. y.) (Mag. Rot., 9 John).

[172] It may be interesting to those not learned in the law, to know a few particulars respecting this sort of deed or instrument. For the purpose of preventing fraud, it was common, in former days, to make deeds of mutual covenant in a *script* and *rescript*, *i.e.*, in two parts of the same tenour (one the counter-part of the other), and in the middle, between the two copies, to write the word, *Chirographun* in large capital letters. This being then cut asunder, either in a straight line or indentwise, each party concerned held either part of such bipartite deed or indenture, and their authenticity was proved by one matching with, or answering to the other. [*Cf.* Madox "Form. Anglic.;" Jacob's "Law Dict.," s.v.] This sort of deed was also called "*charter communis*," because each party had a part. It is now similarly known as a "*charter-party*" (or divided charter, alias cut-in-two).

super principali questione de nominatione vel electione prioris Lewensis, partibus diem assignaremus in curia, prius paci reformande inter dictos abbatem et comitem duximus insistendum, pro bono pacis quam sperabamus executionem nobis injunctam aliquandiu protelantes. Tandem vero, cum idem abbas non sine multo labore et gravi dispendio ad nos accessisset in Anglia, die quadam sibi et comiti apud Waraham prefixa, ipso et procuratoribus comitis in nostra presentia constitutis, presente etiam nuntio Cicestrensis episcopi ipsius vices agente, P. camerarius, Helias, Willelmus, Symon et Hugo, monachi Lewenses, pro se et conventu Lewensi, ex cujus parte venerant, protestati sunt in jure, quod in nullo se opponebant Cluniacensi ecclesie, immo ipsi tanquam matri sue penitus adherentes, parati erant eidem et abbati Cluniacensi, sicut patri et domino, omnimodam obedientiam et reverentiam exibere. Dictis igitur monachis ad petitionem nostram ab abbate susceptis in osculo pacis, indiximus parti comitis ut custodes, qui ad portam domus Lewensis positi dicebantur, a comite removeret, ita quod, salvo jure comitis, abbas et sui liberum ingressum et egressum haberent ad domum Lewensem, alioqui custodes excommunicationi supponeremus, et terram comitis interdicto; et sic dicto abbate consentiente, ob reverentiam domini Regis qui super hoc nobis scripserat, prefiximus alium diem. Cum autem abbas ad domos suas de Lewes et de Acra non post multum temporis causa visitationis accederet, comitantibus nuntiis nostris, ut videlicet providerent ne vel abbas in prejuditium comitis super querela que inter eos vertebatur aliquid attemptaret, vel comes aut homines sui eidem abbati vel suis ad domos supradictas aditum denegarent, tam ipsi quam abbas utrobique ab hominibus comitis ignominiose per violentiam sunt repulsi; unde malefactores excommunicati fuerunt, et terra comitis interdicto supposita; abbas etiam utrumque monasterium propter violentiam ibidem commissam, et quia custodes, quamvis excommunicati, in eisdem tamen morabantur domibus, interdixit. Postmodum vero, cum ad diem prefixam Wigorniam venissemus, ad iteratam petitionem

domini Regis protractum est negotium de assensu dicti abbatis, appropinquante autem solempnitate paschali. Accesserunt ad me Cantuarensem nuntii comitis pro ipso et hominibus suis cautionem offerentes, quod super predictis injuriis ecclesie starent mandato; et sic absolutis hominibus juxta formam communem, recesserunt nuntii, michi firmissime promittentes quod statim amoverentur custodes a porta Lewensi, et ad submonitionem meam de premissis satisfactio fieret competenter. Verum abbate consequenter ad Lewense monasterium accedente, iterum abbati et suis ingressus et egressus monachis per violentiam est preclusus; verumtamen propter iteratam injuriam et illusionem Deo factam, hujus sceleris complices et factores excommunicati fuerunt, et quia novissima pejora erant prioribus, non tantum terra comitis propria, verum etiam terre de feodo suo supposite fuerunt interdicto. Altera vero die Londonii prefixa, presentibus dicto abbate et uxore et filio comitis cum procuratoribus ejusdem, et quamplurimis baronibus terre sue, postquam diu laboravimus ad pacem, tandem cum difficultate maxima, de assensu predictorum et consilio multorum episcoporum et magnatum terre qui ibidem aderant, fuit pax ad honorem utriusque partis, sicut credimus, provisa, per assensum comitis, si ad hoc posset induci, postmodum roboranda. Porro veniente die ad roborationem pacis vel executionem mandati apostolici faciendam statuta, de pace formata vel alia, nichil prorsus a parte comitis renuntiatum est nobis; immo, quod grave tulimus, eadem parte comitis ad laicalem potentiam convolante, tam nobis quam abbati ex parte domini Regis inhibitum est districte, ne in prefato negotio, quod ad coronam regiam pertinere dicebatur, procedere temptaremus. Cum autem nichilominus mandatum domini pape vellemus exequi, Deo magis obedire quam hominibus eligentes, nec nobis datum esset desuper in his que pacis erant proficere; pro comite contra dictum abbatem est objectum litteras quibus innitebantur nullius esse momenti, eo quod interveniente illo qui se falso gesserat comitis procuratorem, in curia easdem impetraverat pars abbatis; unde quod sic contra comitem statutum est in

super principali questione de nominatione vel electione prioris Lewensis, partibus diem assignaremus in curia, prius paci reformande inter dictos abbatem et comitem duximus insistendum, pro bono pacis quam sperabamus executionem nobis injunctam aliquandiu protelantes. Tandem vero, cum idem abbas non sine multo labore et gravi dispendio ad nos accessisset in Anglia, die quadam sibi et comiti apud Waraham prefixa, ipso et procuratoribus comitis in nostra presentia constitutis, presente etiam nuntio Cicestrensis episcopi ipsius vices agente, P. camerarius, Helias, Willelmus, Symon et Hugo, monachi Lewenses, pro se et conventu Lewensi, ex cujus parte venerant, protestati sunt in jure, quod in nullo se opponebant Cluniacensi ecclesie, immo ipsi tanquam matri sue penitus adherentes, parati erant eidem et abbati Cluniacensi, sicut patri et domino, omnimodam obedientiam et reverentiam exibere. Dictis igitur monachis ad petitionem nostram ab abbate susceptis in osculo pacis, indiximus parti comitis ut custodes, qui ad portam domus Lewensis positi dicebantur, a comite removeret, ita quod, salvo jure comitis, abbas et sui liberum ingressum et egressum haberent ad domum Lewensem, alioqui custodes excommunicationi supponeremus, et terram comitis interdicto; et sic dicto abbate consentiente, ob reverentiam domini Regis qui super hoc nobis scripserat, prefiximus alium diem. Cum autem abbas ad domos suas de Lewes et de Acra non post multum temporis causa visitationis accederet, comitantibus nuntiis nostris, ut videlicet providerent ne vel abbas in prejuditium comitis super querela que inter eos vertebatur aliquid attemptaret, vel comes aut homines sui eidem abbati vel suis ad domos supradictas aditum denegarent, tam ipsi quam abbas utrobique ab hominibus comitis ignominiose per violentiam sunt repulsi; unde malefactores excommunicati fuerunt, et terra comitis interdicto supposita; abbas etiam utrumque monasterium propter violentiam ibidem commissam, et quia custodes, quamvis excommunicati, in eisdem tamen morabantur domibus, interdixit. Postmodum vero, cum ad diem prefixam Wigorniam venissemus, ad iteratam petitionem

domini Regis protractum est negotium de assensu dicti abbatis, appropinquante autem solempnitate paschali. Accesserunt ad me Cantuarensem nuntii comitis pro ipso et hominibus suis cautionem offerentes, quod super predictis injuriis ecclesie starent mandato; et sic absolutis hominibus juxta formam communem, recesserunt nuntii, michi firmissime promittentes quod statim amoverentur custodes a porta Lewensi, et ad submonitionem meam de premissis satisfactio fieret competenter. Verum abbate consequenter ad Lewense monasterium accedente, iterum abbati et suis ingressus et egressus monachis per violentiam est preclusus; verumtamen propter iteratam injuriam et illusionem Deo factam, hujus sceleris complices et factores excommunicati fuerunt, et quia novissima pejora erant prioribus, non tantum terra comitis propria, verum etiam terre de feodo suo supposite fuerunt interdicto. Altera vero die Londonii prefixa, presentibus dicto abbate et uxore et filio comitis cum procuratoribus ejusdem, et quamplurimis baronibus terre sue, postquam diu laboravimus ad pacem, tandem cum difficultate maxima, de assensu predictorum et consilio multorum episcoporum et magnatum terre qui ibidem aderant, fuit pax ad honorem utriusque partis, sicut credimus, provisa, per assensum comitis, si ad hoc posset induci, postmodum roboranda. Porro veniente die ad roborationem pacis vel executionem mandati apostolici faciendam statuta, de pace formata vel alia, nichil prorsus a parte comitis renuntiatum est nobis; immo, quod grave tulimus, eadem parte comitis ad laicalem potentiam convolante, tam nobis quam abbati ex parte domini Regis inhibitum est districte, ne in prefato negotio, quod ad coronam regiam pertinere dicebatur, procedere temptaremus. Cum autem nichilominus mandatum domini pape vellemus exequi, Deo magis obedire quam hominibus eligentes, nec nobis datum esset desuper in his que pacis erant proficere; pro comite contra dictum abbatem est objectum litteras quibus innitebantur nullius esse momenti, eo quod interveniente illo qui se falso gesserat comitis procuratorem, in curia easdem impetraverat pars abbatis; unde quod sic contra comitem statutum est in

curia vel optentum, censendum est irritum et inane. E contrario, pars abbatis executionem mandati apostolici fieri petebat instanter, maxime de obedientia priori exhibenda, proponens exceptionem de falso procuratore ad hunc articulum non pertinere, nam dominus papa precise contra monachos statuerat ut obedientiam exhiberent priori quem abbas instituerat; quos tamen in litteris suis fatebatur non habuisse procuratorem in curia. Preterea juri communi consentaneum videbatur, ut priori ab abbate preposito, qui etiam aliquandiu in possessione fuerat prioratus, non debet a monachis, pendente questione an rite sit institutus, obedientia denegari, precipue cum hoc idem favor religionis exigat, ne ordo depereat pro defectu prepositi, et monachi absque priore degentes, ut acephali, tamquam oves sine pastore dispersi, errare incipiant et vagari. Monachi vero Lewenses, qui veniant ex parte conventus, professi sunt in jure se abbati tanquam patri et domino et ecclesie Cluniacensi subjectos et obedientes existere, nec eisdem velle in aliquo resistere vel controversiam movere, nec conventum Lewensem in electione seu nominatione sui prioris jus aliquod vindicare. Habito igitur prudentium virorum consilio, cum constaret collegam nostrum episcopum Cicestrensem interesse non posse, Ego Cantuarensis et Heliensis episcopus, prefatum articulum decidentes, auctoritate apostolica precepimus, juxta formam suscepti a nobis mandati, obedientiam et reverentiam magistro Alexandro, quem abbas in sepedicta domo Sancti Pancratii priorem instituerat, a monachis Lewensibus exhibendam et quoscumque resistentes quominus pacifica possessione et administratione prioratus gauderet, omni contradictione et appellatione cessantibus, per censuram ecclesiasticam decrevimus cohercendos. Verum discretis ac religiosis personis, T. de Bello, et W. de Ponte Roberto abbatibus,[173] de mandato nostro accedentibus ad domum Lewensem, ut illuc introducerent dictum priorem, tam ipsi quam prior violenter ab hominibus comitis sunt repulsi, unde resistentes excommunicationis sunt inno-

[173] The abbots of Battle and Robertsbridge.

dati sententia, et terra comitis auctoritate apostolica supposita interdicto. Novissime vero cum in ipsum comitem multociens et benigne commonitum parati essemus districtionem ecclesiasticam exercere, tandem, per Dei gratiam, presentibus multis episcopis et magnatibus terre, pax inter dictos abbatem et comitem est firmata ab ipsis et successoribus in perpetuum observanda, sicut plene in rescripto pacis autentico continetur. Postmodum vero, Ego Cantuarensis, comitem et malefactores predictos super predictis injuriis veniam postulantes, quos absolvere potui, recepta ab eis solita cautione, absolvi et eisdem injunxi penitentiam, indicens comiti ne deinceps religiosis domibus vim inferret vel ibidem custodes apponeret. Et sic, me presente et comitante, introductus est abbas in domum Lewensem, et a comite et a monachis honorifice receptus, libere in eadem domo que ad suum pertinebant officium ordinavit.

[*Opening at bottom of parchment for label and seal, formerly appendent; length* 14 *inches, width* 7¼ *inches.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXI., No. 288; Bibl. Nationale.]

289. Letter of the Prior of Lewes, dated June 19th, 1201. The writer of the annexed letter was, apparently, Alexander, named in deed [288], elected after the foregoing struggle and dispute with Cluni.

[*Extended copy.*]

Sanctissimis patribus et dominis suis, domino priori et sacro conventui sancte Cluniacensis ecclesiè, humiles et devoti filii sui conventus Sancti Pancratii, humilem et devotam cum salute obedientiam, et superne dulcedinis adipe saginari; sicut sorte sinistra et animo amaro laborantibus domesticum est questu lugubri frequenter aures replere, et aures amantum solicitare, ita sedato tumultu et concessa post luctum leticia, ipsius causam et materiam non occultare, videtur non absurdum, ut quorum fuit, communicato doloris calice, flere cum flentibus, eorumdem sit, propulsa meroris nebula, gaudentibus gaudere. Vestre Sanctitati satis innotuit

questio diu mota, dura satis et hactenus indecisa inter vos et dominum patronum nostrum, super ordinatione domus nostre, que quidem tractu temporis sumens convalescentiam, jam nunc ea tenus ascendit, quod nisi maturiori consilio et celeri opera mala que secum convectaverat fuisset obviatum, illa specialis filia vestra, ille oculus vester dexter, quem nominare convenistis, non tam caligasset jam quam prorsus erueretur. Siquidem, cum sanctissimus pater noster, cujus prudentie litis tam sumptuose et dispendiose terminationem divina dignatio reservavit, in Angliam hac de causa venisset, ipsam totam hoc flatu infectam invenit, quod Regis, comitum, baronum et omnium magnatum terre una erat sententia pro comite Varenna standum ad illius dignitatis et juris defensionem modis omnibus insistendum; quicquid molestie vel rigoris in ipsum exerceretur, toti regno illatum, et omnes ei debere esse patrocinio, qui pro omnibus agebat. Inter hec, quas spoliationes, quas cruces inedie et famis nos sustinuerimus, morosum esset exprimere, cum singula, nichil aliud nobis intentarent nisi manifestam et irrecuperabilem subversionem; ceterum, inter tot malorum malleos, et domino patri nostro et sancte Cluniacensi ecclesie matri nostre, omnem semper humilitatem, reverentiam, obedientiam et subjectionem impendimus, et impendere parati fuimus, sumus et semper erimus; et, licet aliquando inde contrarium fama sinistra sonuerit, mera veritas hec est, quod ab hiis separare nos non poterit periculum vel gladius. Huic autem innocentie nostre testimonium si placuerit perhibere, poterit pius pater noster, in cujus audientia publice protestati sumus in jure, et adhuc libere protestamur, nullam nos contra sanctam Cluniacensem ecclesiam habuisse vel habere vele querelam; nec nos in nominatione vel electione prioris nostri jus aliquid vindicare. Ad hec sanctissimus pater noster consulto satis et modesto discretionis vestigio in causa procedens, considerata temporis malitia, circumspectis malis cotidie crescentibus et grandescentibus, intuens quod non esset indempne capud (*sic*), a quo tam generosum membrum precisum esset aut avulsum, de consilio magnorum et

multorum prudentum censuit aliquantum subducendum severitati, et cum domino patrono nostro amicabiliter componendum; quod et Deo ipsius conatibus aspirante, feliciter actum est, in forma que vobis poterit demonstrari. In qua, licet superficie tenus antique vestre consuetudini et libertati videatur modice aliquantulum derogatum, clarius tamen, intuentibus et diligentius discutientibus, palam erit et vestre dignitati per omnia esse consultum, et nostre paci perpetue provisum et infinitis malis obviatum; quia igitur totum quod sumus vestrum est, nec habet unde glorietur palmes nisi de pinguedine radicis bone, nos omnes ad pedes vestre universitatis prosternimus, cum multis lacrimis postulantes et supplicantes, quatinus ipsam formam pacis per dominum patrem nostrum, Deo cooptante, roboratam et a nobis approbatam, gratam et acceptam, sicut et nos, habere dignemini, vestri gravaminis tolerantiam, si quid in ipsa est, intuitu nostre pacis eque ferentes. Conservet sanctitatem vestram divina protectio. Actum et recitatum publice in capitulo nostro, anno Verbi Incarnati, M°.CC°I°. X°III°. kalendas julii.

[*On a membrane,* 10½ *inches long and* 6¾ *inches wide; seal originally appended.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXI., No. 289; Bibl. Nationale.]

Document [316] (the agreement between the abbot of Cluni and his "*homines*," the tenants of Offord [Offord-Cluny], in the county of Huntingdon) is of interest in association with early agreements and village-communities. The etymology of the present name of Offord-Cluny, one of the four large estates held in England by the great Burgundian abbey, in this case by the gift of Henry I., is now for the first time, perhaps, made apparent. This estate was in after times (*i.e.*, in 1445), together with another of the Cluni manors, granted to the abbot and Convent of Westminster (Rymer). Though in the agreement, here given, between the "*homines*" of Offord and their lord, the abbot, we have no direct evidence as to the *mode* of

settling the holdings and services in primitive times, a question not yet set at rest, other than by written agreement, we have a satisfactory insight into claims founded on the same, of equal value and importance. This manor (as the charter 213 testifies), was given to the monks of Cluni in pure and perpetual alms. Hugh de Courtenay was at the time the 23rd abbot of Cluni.

316. Agreement made with the "homines" (men and tenants) of Offord-Cluny ; 1237 (21 Hen. III.).

[*Extended copy.*]

Hec est convencio facta inter Dominum H. abbatem, et conventum Cluniacensem ex una parte, et Willelmum clericum filium Rad', et alios homines de Offord', videlicet quod H. abbas et conventus Clun' concesserunt villam suam de Offord', cun omnibus ad eam spectantibus, dicto Willelmo clerico et aliis hominibus ejusden ville, a festo Sancti Michaelis, anno gracie millesimo ducentessimo vicesimo septimo, per viginti annos integros proximo sequentes, tenendam de eis, reddendo inde eis annuatim vel procuratori eorum quadraginta marcas, videlicet ad festum Sancti Michaelis viginti marcas, et ad medium quadragesima viginti marcas. Si autem dominum abbatem vel procuratorem suum ad villam de Offord' venire contingerit, semel in anno in necessariis hospicii, eos honeste exibebant; nunciis eciam qui pro redditu venient ad eos necessaria victus invenient. Predicti vero homines receperunt in inicio termini sui, XI boves ad valorem IIII^{or} marcarum, et XXX quartas de framento et siligine seminata super Stokinge [*Stocking*] et Almerscroft ter arratum, et super tres culturas de Perlowe [*Purlieu*] bis arratum, et Cristenemas, et la Wong', et Dodemera ter arratum. Preterea receperunt viginti sex quartas de tremais seminato super Tunstale et Bradeland bis arratum, et LXVII. quartas et II. buscellos de averia seminata super Ruburt et Perlowe. Preterea receperunt domus et clausuram curie appreciatas ad centum solidos. Hec omnia sicut receperunt, sic in fine termini sui integre restituent domino abbati vel ejus procuratori, et per totum cursum termini sui integre restituent domino abbati vel ejus procuratori, et per totum cursum termini sui adquietabant predictam villam de Offord' de proprio custo suo, de omnibus forefactis et consuetudinibas, et nichilominus predictum redditum ad terminos predictos plenarie persolvent. Ut autem hec convencio firmiter observetur, tam dictus dominus abbas et conventus ex una parte, quam dictus Willelmus clericus ex altera, hoc cirographum sigillorum suorum apposicione huic inde in testimonium munierunt. Hiis testibus, Domino Gilberto archidiacono Huntend', priore de Thetfford, R. capellano domini abbatis de Cluni, Johanne Daneys milite, Yvone monoacho, Yvone Quarel, Waltero monacho, et multis aliis.

[*On a panel of parchment,* 5½ *inches in length and* 6 *inches in depth; endorsed* COMPOSICIO DE MANERIO DE OFFORD' INTER ABBATEM CLUNIACENSEM ET HOMINES EJUSDEM LOCI; *seal lost;* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXI., No. 316; Bibl. Nationale.]

The following deed [317] relates to the "Thirtieth of all movables" granted to the Crown in 1237.

317. Letters patent of Henry III. acknowledging that the payment of the "thirtieth" on all movable property belonging to Cluni in England, is spontaneous on the part of the abbot, and is not to establish a precedent.

[*Extended copy.*]

H. Dei gratia rex Anglorum, dominus Hybernie, dux Normannie, Aquitanie, et comes Andegavorum, omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis, quod cum rogassemus dilectum nobis in Christo abbatem Clunyacensem, quod concederet nobis tricesimam omnium mobilium suorum in terris suis propriis, et omnium priorum de ordine suo in regno nostro Anglie, sicut magnates et omnes alii de regno nostro eodem tricesimam de mobilibus suis nobis concesserunt, idem abbas, gratis et spontanea voluntate sua petitioni nostre liberaliter

condescendens, tricesimam illam sic dari nobis concessit, et ne ex concessione sua possit eidem abbati in posterum vel prioribus ordinis sui prejudicium generari, aut talis concessio possit trahi in consequentiam, presentium tenore protestamur, quod idem abbas ex mera voluntate sua, a nullo debito compulsus, tricesimam predictam hac vice nobis dari concessit. In cujus rei testimonium, has litteras nostras predicto abbati fieri fecimus patentes, coram me ipso, apud Cantuar', XXIX[a] die novembris, anno regni nostri, XXII[o].

[*On a small membrane, 7 inches long and 2¼ inches deep; endorsed in a coeval hand* DE QUADAM DONACIONE FACTA REGI ANGLORUM NE EJUS OCCASIONE ALIQUOT PREJUDICIUM FIAT ECCLESIE CLUNIACENSI ; Vol. LXXXI., No. 317 ; "Collection de Bourgoyne."]

318. Inspeximus, and confirmation by Hen. III. of a charter of Hen. II., granting to the monks of Cluni, in pure and perpetual alms, the manor of Letcombe-Regis, in Berkshire; dated at Westminster, Jan. 23, 1238 (22 Hen. III.).

[*Extended copy.*]

Henricus, Dei gratia, rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie, dux Normannie, Aquitanie, et comes Andegavorum, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, prepositis, ministris et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Inspeximus confirmationem Henrici regis, avi nostri, in hec verba: H. Dei gratia rex Anglie, dux Normannie, Aquitanie et comes Andegavorum, archiepiscopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, Francis et Anglicis, totius Anglie, salutem. Sciatis quod ego concedo et confirmo Deo et ecclesie sancti Petri Cluniacensi et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, manerium de Ledecumba in perpetuam elemosinam, pro salute regis H. avi mei et omnium antecessorum meorum, et pro propria salute mea, quod manerium rex Stephanus dedit et assedit eis pro centum marcis, quas predictus Rex Henricus solebat dare

annuatim eidem ecclesie Cluniacensi. Quare volo et firmiter precipio, quod predicta ecclesia et monachi idem manerium bene, et in pace, et libere et quiete, et honorifice in perpetuum teneant, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, in bosco et plano, et pratis, et pasturis, et aquis, et molendinis, et stagnis, et hominibus, et tenuris eorum, et cum libertatibus suis omnibus, sicut unquam melius et plenius et liberius tenuit illud rex H. in manu sua. Testibus: R. Winton', G. Elyens', et Johanne, Norwic' episcopis, et H. episcopo Dunholm', comite Willelmo Arundell, comite Willelmo de Maundevill, Ricardo de Lucy, Ricardo de Caunvill, Randulfo de Glanvill, Hugone de Cressy, Th. Bardulf, Bertramo de Verdon, Willelmo, filio Radulfi, et Radulfo Britone, apud Norhampton. Nos igitur, hanc concessionem ratam et gratam habentes, eam abbati Cluniacensi et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, concedimus et confirmamus. Hiis testibus, W. Karleol',[174] et W. Wygorn'.[175] episcopis, T. comite Linc', constabulario Cestr'.[176] Simone de Montefort,[177] Willelmo de Ralegh',[178] Petro de Malo Lacu,[179] Johanne filio Galfridi,[180] Amaurico de Sancto

[174] Walter Mauclerk, one of King John's chaplains ; a justice itinerant in 1219, and sheriff of Cumberland from 6 Hen. III. In 1223 elected Bishop of Carlisle, resigned his bishopric in 1246, and took the habit of a preaching friar at Oxford ; *ob.* 1248. (Foss.)

[175] Walter de Cantilupe, elected Bishop of Worcester in 1236 ; sided with Simon de Montfort. He founded the nunnery of "White Ladies," dedicating its church to St. Mary Magdalene, and *ob.* 1265.

[176] John de Lacy, Constable of Chester and Earl of Lincoln, was a justice itinerant in 1226 ; joined the insurgent barons t. John ; *ob.* 1240.

[177] Simon de Montfort, 2nd Earl of Leicester, the well-known leader of the insurgent barons, t. H. III., slain at Evesham 1265; being attainted, the earldom became forfeited.

[178] William de Ralegh, Treasurer of Exeter, justice itinerant in 1228, became in 1239 (the year following his attestation to present deed) Bishop of Norwich. Died in 1249 at Tours, and was buried in the church of St. Martin in that city (Foss.)

[179] Peter de Malo Lacu (Maulay) is quoted by Madox (Exchequer, 565, 747.)

[180] John Fitz Galfrid was "fermer" of Aylesbury 14 Hen. III. (Madox, Exchequer, 517, c. 1.)

Amando,[181] Galfrido dispensario,[182] Willelmo Gernun, et aliis. Datum per manum venerabilis patris Radulfi Cycestrensis[183] episcopi, cancellarii nostri, apud Westmonasterium, vicesimo secundo die januarii, anno regni nostri, vicesimo secundo.

[*Original; at the bottom of membrane, opening for silken cord of seal; neither remaining. Length* 13¼ *inches, depth* 9½ *inches, exclusive of fold.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXI., No. 318; Bibl. Nationale.]

319. Copy of the same Inspeximus-charter.

[*Written on a membrane* 10¼ *inches long, and* 7¼ *inches deep, in a later hand (between* 1260 *and* 1280); *apertures for cords of seal, formerly appendent. Id.*]

Original documents of the 13th and 14th centuries [1240-1344], forming Vol. LXXXII. of the "Collection de Bourgoyne."

The following brief of Pope Alexander IV.,[184] relates to a suit in the Roman courts between St. Pancras and Cluni; the priory claiming exemption from tithe[185] to the mother-community. The result of the appeal to the

[181] Amauricus de Sancto Amando was sheriff of Herefordshire 27 Hen. III. (Madox, Exchequer, p. 658.)

[182] Geoffrey le Dispenser (or Despencer), of Gloucestershire, was distrained 35 Hen. III. (Madox). Dispensator, the steward of the King, became the surname of the Despencer family.

[183] Ralph de Neville, Dean of Lichfield, Bishop of Chichester in 1223; chancellor 1226.

[184] The date of Pope Alexander IV.'s pontificate was from 1254-1261.

[185] The question of tithes was one which apparently at that time, or soon after, vitally concerned Cluni. The then recent Cistercian order had been exempted in 1132 from all payment of tithes, and in the time of Peter the Venerable, the 9th abbot of Cluni, great excitement prevailed on the subject among the Clunists. In 1132, the 34th year of the foundation of the Order, Innocent II. exempted the Cistercians from all payment of tithes. (Manrique, "Ann. Cisterc.," I., 234; Pignot, "Ordre de Cluni," III., 180.)

Holy See in respect thereof—Guychard de la Osaye[186] being prior of Lewes at the time, and William (III.) de Pontoise the abbot of Cluni—was, that judgment was awarded in favour of the latter. This decision would appear to have been issued by the Papal Chancery of that epoch, or what may have answered thereto afterwards as a branch of the Curia Romana.

334. Brief of Pope Alexander IV., relating to the non-payment of tithe on the part of the Priory of Lewes, dated 12 June, 1256 (40 Hen. III.).

[*Extended copy.*]

Alexander, episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis abbati et conventui Cluniacensi, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Acta judicii habita coram dilecto filio nostro, T. tituli sancti Laurentii in Lucina, presbytero cardinali, in causa que vertebatur inter nos ex parte una, et . . . . priorem et conventum Lewensem, nostri ordinis Cicestrensis diocesis ex altera, in qua ipsum dedimus auditorem, de verbo ad verbum fecimus presentibus annotari, ne de ipsis dubitatio in posterum oriatur. Tenor autem eorum talis est:—In nomine Domini, amen. Anno ejusdem millesimo CC°XLVIII°, indictione VI., die mercurii VIII., idus julii, comparuit coram nobis fratre T., miseratione divina tituli sancti Laurentii in Lucina presbytero cardinali, dato a domino papa partibus auditore, magister Lucas procurator prioris et conventus Lewensis, offerens procurationem pro eis contra abbatem et conventum Cluniacenses in hec verba:—Universis Christi fidelibus presentes litteras visuris vel audituris, frater Guigardus, minister humilis ecclesie sancti Pancracii Lewensis, et ejusdem loci conventus, salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos constitiusse et ordinasse dilectum clericum nostrum Lucam, magistrum scolarum de Lewes, procuratorem, yconomum seu sindicum, in omnibus causis motis et

[186] The inaccuracy of dates in the lists of English priors is very noteworthy, especially in those of Lewes, whether compiled from Browne Willis or otherwise; as may be observed also in the new Monasticon. Many of the present charters will not only tend to rectify some such errors, but will supply names of priors not elsewhere recorded.

movendis inter venerabilem patrem dominum abbatem et conventum Cluniacensem, ex una parte, et nos ex altera, auctoritate apostolica ventilandis, dantes eidem liberam facultatem petendi et recipiendi, agendi, et respondendi, excipiendi et replicandi, appellandi, et impetrandi, et in integrum restitutionem petendi, et in animabus nostris jurandi, promittentes nos firmum habituros et ratum quicquid in omnibus dictis causis nomine nostro duxerit faciendum. Promittimus etiam, si necesse fuerit, pro eodem judicatum solvi sub ypoteca rerum nostrarum. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus litteris sigilla nostra apposuimus. Datum in crastino Pentecostes, anno gratie M° CC° XLVIII°, septimodecimo kalendas augusti. Robertus de Cultura clericus, obtulit procurationem pro predictis abbate et conventu Cluniacensi contra priorem et conventum predictos, coram nobis in hec verba:—Universis presentes litteras inspecturis, frater Guillelmus, miseratione divina humilis abbas Cluniacensis, salutem in Domino. Noverint universi, quod nos constituimus Robertum de Cultura, clericum nostrum, latorem presentium, procuratorem nostrum in causa seu causis, quam vel quas movemus seu movere intendimus contra priorem et conventum Lewenses, Cicestrensis diocesis, dantes eidem Roberto speciale mandatum agendi, defendendi, jurandi de calumpnia seu de veritate dicenda, et faciendi quodlibet aliud genus sacramenti, et omnia faciendi que faceremus et facere possemus, si presentes essemus. Damus etiam eidem Roberto plenariam potestatem substituendi alium procuratorem loco sui, quotienscumque voluerit, et sicut viderit expedire, et ad omnia et singula supradicta, ratum et firmum habituri quicquid per ipsum Robertum, vel substitutum ab eodem, super premissis fuerit procuratum. Actum seu datum anno Domini M°CC°XLVIII°, die jovis proximo ante festum beate Marie Magdalene, mense julio. Eodem die, videlicet, XVII. kalendas augusti, predictus Robertus porrexit contra procuratorem predictorum prioris et conventus Lewensis libellum, in hunc modum: Coram vobis, pater reverende, domine J., sancti Laurentii in Lucina presbytero cardinali, partibus auditore concesso, dicit procurator abbatis et conventus Cluniacensis contra procuratorem prioris et conventus Lewensis, Cluniacensis ordinis, Cicestrensis diocesis, quod cum felicis recordationis, G. papa abbati Cluniacensi qui tunc erat, decimam omnium proventuum et reddituum, abbatiarum et prioratuum Cluniacensis ordinis per triennium, et dominus papa ipsi abbati, qui modo est, omnium locorum ipsius ordinis per unum annum duxerit concedendam, eidem priore et conventus Lewensis hujusmodi decimam pro sue voluntatis arbitrio solvere contradicunt. Quare petit dictus procurator procuratorem ipsorum prioris et conventus, nomine eorumdem per vos, pater reverende, compelli ad solutionem decime hujusmodi quatuor annorum predictorum, quam extimat ad valorem octingentarum marcarum argenti, petit etiam dampna et expensas, qua propter hoc incurrit dictus abbas, que extimat ad valorem centum marcarum argenti, et protestatur expensas faciendas, et hec petit salvo jure, etc. Et eodem die facta est copia predictorum libello et procurationis procuratori partis adverse, et assignavimus diem ad diem lune proximam eidem procuratori ad deliberandum super libello predicto, eodem procuratore protestante se non debere respondere, pro eo quod diebus precedentibus pars actoris non comparuit ut debebat, et ideo se ad diem assignatam non teneri se ad respondendum parti adverse, et si forte respondere compellatur, non tamen sine prejudicio partis sue protestatur se non debere respondere, nisi prius pars adversa sibi satisfecerit, de expensis quas fecit diebus precedentibus, in quibus pars adversa minus legitime comparuit. In crastina beate Marie Magdalene, assignata est dies nona ante instans festum beati Michaelis, domino abbati Cluniacensi ex una parte, et procuratori prioris et conventus Lewensis, Cluniacensis ordinis, ex altera, ad contestandam litem precise super libello predicto, porecto coram nobis ex parte dicti domini abbatis, nisi interim vel tunc fuerit compositum inter ipsos; et renuntiatum est omnibus exceptionibus dilatoriis; die martis proxima post festum beati Mathei comparuit coram nobis magister Robertus

procurator abbatis Cluniacensis pro ipso abbate, contra priorem et conventum Lewensem, pro ipsis priore et conventu Lewensi nemine comparente XVII. kalendas octobris, magister Robertus, procurator domini abbatis Cluniacensis, habens mandatum ab ipso domino abbate, prout in litteris ipsius domini abbatis inde confectis plenius continetur, fecit et substituit loco suo, pro ipsis abbate et conventu, procuratorem apud acta magistrum Nicolaum de Caserta, dans eidem speciale mandatum faciendi omnia que ipse poterit facere in predicta causa, et promisit firmum habere nomine dicti abbatis quicquid ipse magister N. fecerit in predicta causa. Mensis octobris die X. intrante, assignata est dies procuratori prioris Lewensis ad contestandam litem, precise die lune proxima, super libello abbatis Cluniacensis ; ad quam diem, comparentibus partibus, magister Lucas predictus litem contestando negavit narrata vera esse, prout narrantur, et dicit petita fieri non debere. Et est assignata dies in crastinum ad jurandum de calumpnia, et de veritate dicenda ; mensis octobris die XIII. intrante, coram magistro Johanne de Milliaco, magistro Deodato de Septia, magistro Leonardo de Sancto Geminiano, magister Lucas, procurator prioris et conventus Lewensis, de Anglia, Cicestrensis diocesis, confessus est in judicio coram nobis, quod idem prioratus cum pertinentiis subjectus est pleno jure abbati et monasterio Cluniacensi, et quod est de ordine Cluniacensi, et decimam fore concessam per dominum papam, et ipsos priorem et conventum teneri ad solutionem decime, sicuti alii prioratus Cluniacensis ordinis. In cujus rei testimonium, presentibus nostrum sigillum apponi fecimus. Ego Leonardus, imperiali auctoritate notarius, predictis interfui, et, ut supra legitur, predicti domini Cardinalis mandato scripsi et publicavi. Datum Anagnie[187] II. idus Junii, pontificatus nostri anno secundo.

[*Written on a skin of parchment*, 22½ *inches long, and* 14¼ *inches deep* ; "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXII., No. 334 ; B. N.]

[187] Anagni, in the Campagnia di Roma.

The document [366] exemplifies one of Cluni's statutes on the death of a prior, and the mode of appointing and instituting another in his room. On this occasion John de Novo Castro[188] (John of Newcastle), said to have been the first Prior of Lewes of English birth, was installed at Cluni in June, 1298, as Prior of St. Pancras, in succession to John de Avignon,[189] who had died in the former year. He had been sacristan (or *custos sacrorum*) of St. Pancras, previous to his installation on this occasion, and now, in the presence of Bertrand de Colombiers (the first of that name and 28th Abbot of Cluni), the Prior of Charité-sur-Loire, the Prior of Longport, the Prior of Dompierre, with other priors and Cluniac monks, the customary oath was administered to him, and he was admitted as Prior of Lewes. It should not escape notice that the form of oath on the installation of a prior is very distinctly set forth in this document (whether elsewhere recorded we have not ascertained) ; neither should the observance of a custom on the death of a prior be overlooked, the restoration, namely, to the mother-community of some of a deceased prior's unalienable property, that is to say, his "breviary" [*breviarium*], his "cope" [*capa*], and the "palfrey" for his special use [*palfridus*]. This we find, by the deed, was an obligatory custom of the Cluni order ; and censure is passed on this occasion on Walter, a monk of St. Pancras, and Robert de Novati,[190] the parties entrusted with the charge of delivering this property, that there had been far too much delay in conforming to the rule. The monogram (given at p. 114) of the public notary's attestation, is also an interesting example of the kind.

[188] John de Novo Castro seems to have died in 1301. He is described in the document as "sacristan," or treasurer, who had charge of the sacred vessels, church-ornaments, relics, &c. ["S. A. C.," III., 198.]

[189] John de Avignon had been previously Prior of St. Milburga, of Wenlock. He was elected to Lewes in 1284. He occurs in Pat. 18 Edw. I. ; and Rot. Pat. 35 Edw. I., p. 1.

[190] Robert de Novati was the official at Lewes Priory who held the post of "*cantor*," called also "episcopus chori," from directing the singing and ecclesiastical chant.

366. Notarial exemplification (dated 13th June, 1298, 26 E. I.) of ceremonial, observed on the admission to his office of a Prior of Lewes.

[*Extended copy.*]

In Dei nomine, amen. Anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo nonagesimo octavo, indictione undecima, pontificatus sanctissimi patris domini Bonifatii pape[191] octavi, anno quarto, idus Junii. Sit universis et singulis, presentibus et futuris, tenore presentium publice manifestum, quod vacante prioratu sancti Pancratii Lewensis, per mortem defuncti Johannis de Avignione, quondam prioris prioratus ejusdem, religiosi viri fratres Robertus de Novati, cantor prioratus predicti, et Gualterus ejusdem loci monachus, ex parte venerabilium et religiosorum virorum, subprioris et conventus sancti Pancratii predicti, ad reverendum in Christo patrem dominum Bertrandum, Dei gratia abbatem Cluniacensem, specialiter propter hoc destinati, breviarium, capam et palefridum dicti defuncti, prout in Cluniacensi ordine moris esse dicitur et communiter in eodem consuevit fieri, eidem reverendo patri presentarunt et manualiter tradiderunt; quibus ab eodem patre receptis, ipse reverendus pater, ex tunc, ante omnia, protestationes quasdam suas in scriptis fecit et legit ore tenus in hunc modum:—Protestatur abbas Cluniacensis, quod subpriorem et conventum Lewenses pro excusatis non habet, qui breviarium, capam et palefridum defuncti prioris Sancti Pancracii Lewensis, citius non miserunt, et qui etiam tardius quam debuerint pro habendo priore ad eumdem reverendum patrem miserunt. Quibus protestationibus sic perlectis, prefatus reverendus pater, cum nonnullis prioribus et monacis sui ordinis, deliberatione, ut dicebat, prehabita diligenti super provisionem dicti prioratus sancti Pancratii salubriter facienda, venerabilem virum et religiosum fratrem Johannem de Castronovo, tunc sacristam Lewensem, in priorem prioratus sancti Pancratii Lewensis prefecit, et eum sic prefectum statim ad se vocando idem reverendus pater ad eundem fratrem Johannem, verbis usus est que sequntur:—Tibi, frater Johannes, domum nostram sancti

[191] Pope Boniface VIII. was consecrated in 1295, and died in 1303.

Pancratii Lewensis cum pertinentiis suis et juribus committimus, tenendam et regendam temporaliter et spiritualiter, loco nostri. Tu juras nobis ad sancta Dei evangelia, non alienare bona domus nostre Sancti Pancratii; alienata pro posse revocare; jura et jurisdictiones ejusdem manutenere et fovere, immensam donationem a jure vel a statutis ordinis nostri dampnatam de bonis et juribus dicte domus non facere; nobis, successoribus nostris et ecclesie Cluniacensi, matri tue, ex nunc in antea eris obediens et fidelis; dampnum nostrum aut ecclesie Cluniacensis vituperium aut malum non procurabis, nec in hiis cuiquam consenties procuranti, sed ubi dampnum, vituperium vel malum nostrum aut ecclesie nostre Cluniacensis sciveris, illud statim impedies toto posse; aut si impedire non possis, nobis quamtocius [*quamprimum*] intimabis, ceteraque omnia et singula, que in forma fidelitatis plenius continentur, nobis, successoribus nostris et ecclesie Cluniacensi salvabis inviolabiliter et attendes. Que omnia et singula, per eundem reverendum patrem, articulatim et distincte recitata et exposita, memoratus frater Johannes, prior Sancti Pancratii per juramentum suum ad sancta Dei evangelia corporaliter prestitum, tacto libro, dicto reverendo patri, et per eum, suis successoribus abbatibus Cluniacensibus, et ecclesie Cluniacensi, promisit ex nunc in antea firmiter et fideliter observare. Acta sunt hec omnia et singula suprascripta, apud Domnampetram, in aula domus venerabilis et religiosi viri . . . prioris de Karitate, Autisiodorensis dyocesis;[192] presentibus religiosis viris dominis Guidone, decano de Karitate; Martino de Yspania phisico, Hugone de Martio et Artaldo monachis et capellanis dicti reverendi patris; Milone et Gerino monachis et capellanis dicti domini prioris de Karitate, ac magistris Durando de Martigniaco, Eduensis dyocesis; et Guillelmo de Lingonis, clericis; Philippo de Sancto Christoforo, domicello; et Aldebrando de Luca mercatore, et pluribus aliis testibus fidedignis ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

[192] Diocese of Auxerre.

Et ego Gentilis de Ficeclo, clericus, sacra apostolica et imperiali auctoritate notarius publicus, premissis omnibus et singulis una cum suprascriptis testibus interfui, presens publicum instrumentum requisitus per dictum reverendum patrem inde confeci, publicavi et manu propria scripsi, meumque signum consuetum una cum sigillis venerabilium et religiosorum virorum, dominorum P. de Karitate predicta, Oddonis de Longoponte, Hugonis Sancti Laurentii Aurelianensis; Reinaldi de Domnapetra; Philippi de Anneto, prioratuum priorum; Guidonis decani de Maseraio, Cluniacensis ordinis, et magistri Raimundi de Cammereto, monachi, capellani et socii dicti reverendi patris; huic presenti publico instrumento rogatus apposui in testimonium premissorum.

Nos vero, fratres, Petrus de Karitate, Oddo de Longoponte, Hugo Sancti Laurentii Aurelianensis, Reinaldus de Dompnapetra, Philippus de Anneto, prioratuum priores, et Guido decanus de Maseraio, Cluniacensis ordinis, ac magister Raimundus de Cammereto monachus, capellanus et socius dicti reverendi patris, qui, premissis omnibus et singulis que in presenti publico instrumento plenius continentur, et de verbo ad verbum superius sunt expressa, presentes interfuimus, requisiti in hac parte per dictum reverendum patrem abbatem nostrum Cluniacensem, ad majorem firmitatem et pleniorem certitudinem premissorum, huic presenti publico instrumento discreti viri Gentilis de Ficeclo clerici, auctoritate apostolica et imperiali notarii publici, manu confecto suoque signo signato, sigilla nostra duximus apponenda. Datum anno, die et loco quibus supra, presentibus testibus suprascriptis.

[*Original; on a membrane* 16 *by* 13 *inches; at bottom seven apertures for parchment labels of as many pendent seals; none remaining; mark or emblem of public notary in the margin of attestation (as above).* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXII., No. 366; Bibl. Nationale.]

Document [379], is a notarial exemplification (dated Dec., 1308) of letters patent of 2 Edw. II. (7 Oct., 1308), addressed to William de Ventadour, dean of the priory of St. Peter of Carennac, in the diocese of Cahors (Gascony), instituting him, *ad interim*, Prior of Thetford, in Norfolk.

379. Deed of King Edward II., relating to the Priory of Thetford (in Norfolk); dated 7th Oct., 1308; recited in a subsequent document of December in the same year (2 E. II.).

[*Extended copy.*]

In Dei nomine, amen. Anno ab incarnatione ejusdem, millesimo CCC° octavo, indictione septima, die sabbati post nativitatem Domini, apud Theffordum, in camera prioris beate Marie Theffordiensis, pontificatus sanctissimi patris et domini, domini Clementis divina providentia pape quinti, anno quarto, in presentia mei infrascripti notarii, et testium subscriptorum, personaliter constitutus nobilis ac religiosus vir, dominus Guillelmus de Venthedoro,[193] decanus humilis de Carennaco, Caturcensis dyocesis, ordinis Cluniacensis, michi predicto notario exibuit, et monstravit quasdam patentes litteras, non rasas, non cancellatas, non abolitas, nec in aliqua parte sui vitiatas, sigillo regio Edwardi, filii regis Edwardi, pendente in cera alba, veris et expressis litteris seu caracteribus sigillatas, ut prima facie apparebat, quas ad ejus requestam transcripsi, publicavi, et in formam publicam redegi, quarum litterarum regiarum tenor sequitur, sub hiis verbis:—Edwardus, Dei gratia, rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie, et ducx (*sic*) Aquitanorum, omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem. Quia accepimus per inquisitionem, quam per dilectos et fideles nostros Willelmum de Ormesby, Johannem de Thorp, et Henricum de Stamton facere fecimus, quod abbates Cluniacenses, qui pro tempore fuerint, successive in singulis vacationibus prioratus de

[193] William de Ventadour, dean of Carennac, in the diocese of Cahors (Gascony).

Thefford, qui est de patronatu nostro, ratione terrarum et tenurarum que fuerunt Rogerii le Bygod, quondam comitis Norfolc' et marescalli Anglie, in manu nostra existentium, temporibus retroactis consueverunt preficere aliquem de commonachis suis in priorem prioratus illius, et priores illos, sic prefectos, presentare per suas litteras patentes comitibus Norfolc', qui pro tempore fuerunt, tanquam patronis prioratus illius, pro restitutione temporalium ejusdem prioratus ab eis obtinenda, rogando dictos comites quod dictos admitterent presentatos, et que dicti comites presentatis, illa sine contradictione vel impedimento temporalia predicta semper hactenus restituere consueverunt, quousque predictus Rogerus comes, tempore guerre inter dominum E. quondam regem Anglie, patrem nostrum, et regem Francie, dudum mote, dicto prioratu per mortem cujusdam Vincentii, tunc prioris loci illius vacante, fratrem Reginaldum de Eyc, per quosdam monachos loci predicti, fecit eligi in priorem, et ei dicta temporalia reddidit; quodque prefati comites in hujusmodi vacationibus loci predicti ponere consueverunt unum janitorem, equitem vel peditem in prioratu illo, qui percipere consuevit victualia sua necessaria, durante vacatione predicta, absque aliquo alio profituo, ad opus domini sui, vel suum de bonis dicti prioratus capiendo, vel se in aliquo alio intromittendo; et etiam quod predicti comites, facta sibi fidelitate per priores illos a predictis abbatibus, ut predictum est, presentatos, liberare consueverunt prioratum illum eisdem prioribus per ballivos suos, semper ante tempus predicti Rogeri comitis, et janitores illos absque aliquo capiendo vel retinendo amovere; Nos, licet dilectus nobis in Christo . . . abbas Cluniacensis, aliquem de commonachis suis nobis, tanquam patronus dicti prioratus, per sufficientes litteras non presentavit, sicut predecessores sui prefatis comitibus, ut predictum est, presentare consueverunt; de circumscriptione tamen et industria dilecti nobis in Christo fratris Willelmi de Venthedoro, commonachi ejusdem abbatis, confidentes, commisimus ei de nostra gratia speciali, custodiam temporalium prioratus predicti, hincinde usque ad festum Pasche proximo futuro, ita quod interim idem abbas aliquem de commonachis suis in priorem loci predicti preficere, et ipsum per litteras suas patentes nobis modo debito valeat presentare, salvo semper in omnibus jure nostro, cum voluerimus inde loqui. In cujus rei testimonium, has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso, apud Doyflet, VII°. die octobris, anno regni nostri secundo . . . per consilium.

Acta fuerunt hec omnia et singula suprascripta, anno, indictione, die et loco supradictis; presentibus Ponseto de Fraysheneto, et Bertrando de Mierio, domicellis, et Bertrando La Vidrinet, ad hec testibus vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

MARK OF NOTARY.

Et ego, Geraldus de Manso, clericus Lemovicensis dyocesis, sacra auctoritate imperiali publicus notarius, premissis omnibus et singulis una cum dictis testibus presens interfui, et hec omnia et singula ad requestam dicti domini decani, vidi et audivi, et fideliter recepi, scripsi et publicavi, et in formam publicam redegi, signoque meo consueto signavi rogatus. Item facta fuit collatio de presenti instrumento cum dictis litteris regiis, per me dictum notarium cum domino Andrea rectore ecclesie de Lhinars.

[*On a membrane*, 13 *inches long and* 8 *inches deep; endorsed* COMMENDA FACTA PER REGEM ANGLIE GUILLELMO DE VENTHODORO, MONACHO CLUNIACENSI DE PRIORATU THEFFORDIENSI. "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXII., No. 379; Bibl. Nationale.]

The following document [385], is a papal Bull of John XXII., on the privileges, franchises, &c., of the order of Cluni in England, issued to the Abbots of Westminster, Bury St. Edmunds, and Selby. From the "cord of hemp," by which the round seal of lead ("*bulla*") is attached to it, we know it to be of the character designated as a "bull of justice." It is dated

at Avignon,[194] in the third year of the pontificate, 1319.

385. Bull of Pope John XXII. on the privileges and franchises of the order of Cluni in England; dated 18th July, 1319.

Johannes,[195] episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis Westmonasterii et sancti Edmundi de Bery ac de Saleby monasteriorum abbatibus, Londoniensis, Norwicensis et Eboracensis diocesium, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Etsi quibuslibet religiosis personis et laicis, ex injuncte nobis servitutis officio assistere defensionis presidio teneamur, illis tamen specialius et efficacius adesse nos convenit, qui sedi apostolice immediate subjecti, non habent preter Romanum pontificem alium defensorem; sane dilectorum filiorum . . . abbatis et conventus monasterii Cluniacensis ad Romanam ecclesiam nullo medio pertinentis, Matisconensis diocesis, necnon abbatum, priorum et decanorum monasteriorum, prioratuum et decanatuum Cluniacensis ordinis conquestione percepimus, quod nonnulli archiepiscopi et episcopi, abbates, priores, et alii clerici, et ecclesiastice persone, tam religiose quam seculares, necnon duces, comites et barones, milites et universitates et singulares persone civitatuum et diocesium ac partium vicinarum, in quibus dictum monasterium ac cetera monasteria, prioratus, decanatus, domus, et alia loca, et membra eidem monasterio Cluniacensi subjecta consistere dinoscuntur, occupaverunt et occupari fecerunt domos, ecclesias, grangias, molendina, decimas, obedientias, casalia, terras, vineas, possessiones, census, redditus et proventus, jurisditiones

[194] Pope Clement V. (1305-1314), Archbishop of Bordeaux, was elected to the pontificate through the influence of Philippe le Bel. He removed the papal residence to Avignon, and instituted proceedings against the Knights Templars, accused of abominable crimes. In 1311 he presided at the 15th Œcumenical Council at Vienne, convened to judge the cause against them. There were then present Philippe le Bel, Edward II. of England, and James III. of Aragon, together with 300 bishops.

[195] John XXII. [A.D. 1316-1334] was the second Pope who resided at Avignon, and dying in 1334 was buried there in the Cathedral.

et jura ac nonnulla bona, mobilia et immobilia, extra regnum Francie consistentia, ad dictum Cluniacense mŏnasterium et alia monasteria sibi subjecta, ac prefatos prioratus, decanatus et domos et alia prelibata ejus membra spectantia, et ea detinent indebite occupata, seu eadem detinentibus prestant auxilium, consilium et favorem; nonnulli etiam qui nomen Domini in vacuum recipere non formidant, dictis abbatibus et prioribus, ac decanis, et conventibus monasteriorum et prioratuum eorumdem in ecclesiis, grangiis, molendinis, decimis, casalibus, castris, terris, jurisditionibus, juribus, bonis et rebus aliis, extra dictum regnum consistentibus ad monasteria, prioratus et domos predicta spectantibus, multiplices molestias ac injurias inferunt et jacturas; quare dicti abbas et conventus ejusdem monasterii Cluniacensis, nobis humiliter supplicarunt, ut cum valde difficile reddatur eisdem et aliis abbatibus, prioribus, decanis et eorum membris pro singulis querelis ad apostolicam sedem habere recursum, providere eis super hoc paterna diligentia curaremus. Nos igitur, adversus occupatores, detentores, presumptores, molestatores et injuriatores hujusmodi, illo volentes eis remedio subvenire, per quod ipsorum compescatur temeritas et aliis aditus committendi similia precludatur; discretioni vestre per apostolica scripta mandamus, quatinus extra prefatum regnum, vos, vel duo, aut unus vestrum per vos, vel alium, seu alios, etiam si sint extra loca in quibus deputati estis, conservatores et judices, abbatibus, prioribus, decanis, conventibus et domibus ac membris predictis efficacis defensionis presidio assistentes, non permittatis eosdem super premissis et quibuslibet aliis bonis et juribus ad ipsos spectantibus, extra prefatum regnum consistentibus, ab eisdem et quibuscunque aliis sibi gravamina, seu dampna, vel injurias irrogari; facturi ipsis cum ab eis vel eorum aliquo, seu procuratore, vel procuratoribus eorumdem vel alicujus eorum fueritis requisiti de predictis et aliis personis quibuslibet, super restitutione prioratuum, decanatuum, ecclesiarum, grangiarum, castrorum, casalium, terrarum, possessionum, jurisditionum, jurium et bonorum, immobilium et mobi-

lium, reddituum quoque et proventuum, et aliorum quorumcunque bonorum, necnon et de quibuslibet injuriis et molestiis atque dampnis, presentibus et futuris, in personis et rebus ipsorum, in illis, videlicet, que judicialem requirunt indaginem de plano, sine strepitu et figura judicii; in aliis vero, prout qualitas ipsorum exegerit justitie complementum, occupatores seu detentores, molestatores, presumptores et injuriatores hujusmodi, necnon contradictores quoslibet et rebelles cujuscunque status, ordinis vel conditionis, etiam si archiepiscopalis vel episcopalis dignitatis extiterint, quandocunque et quotienscunque expedierit, autoritate nostra, appellatione postposita, compescendo, invocato ad hoc, si opus fuerit, auxilio brachii secularis, non obstantibus felicis recordationis Bonifatii pape VIII., predecessoris nostri, in quibus cavetur ne aliquis extra suam civitatem et diocesim, nisi in certis exceptis casibus et in illis ultra unam dietam a fine sue diocesis ad judicium evocetur, seu ne judices et conservatores a sede deputati predicta, extra civitatem et diocesim in quibus deputati fuerint contra quoscunque procedere, sive alii vel aliis vices suas committere, aut aliquos ultra unam dietam a fine diocesis eorumdem trahere presumant; seu quod de aliis quam manifestis injuriis et violentiis et que judicialem indaginem exigunt, penis in eos, si secus egerint et in id procurantes, adjectis, conservatores se nullatenus intromittant; et tam de duabus dietis in concilio generali, dummodo ultra tertiam vel quartam dietam aliquis extra suam civitatem et diocesim, autoritate presentium, ad judicium non trahant, quam aliis quibuscunque constitutionibus a predecessoribus nostris Romanis pontificibus, tam de judicibus delegatis et conservatoribus, quam personis ultra certum numerum ad judicium non vocandis, aut aliis editis que possent vestre in hac parte jurisditione aut potestati ejusque libero exercitio quomodolibet obviare; seu si aliquibus communiter vel divisim a predicta sit sede indultum quod excommunicari, suspendi vel interdici, seu extra vel ultra certa loca ad judicium evocari non possint, per litteras apostolicas non facientes plenam et expressam, ac de verbo ad

verbum de indulto hujusmodi et eorum personis, locis, ordinibus et nominibus propriis mentionem; et qualibet alia dicte sedis indulgentia generali vel speciali, cujuscunque tenoris existat, per quam presentibus non expressam vel totaliter non insertam vestre jurisditionis explicatio valeat quomodolibet impediri, et de qua cujusque toto tenore de verbo ad verbum in nostris habenda sit litteris mentio specialis. Ceterum volumus, et apostolica auctoritate decernimus, quod quilibet vestrum prosequi valeat articulum etiam per alium inchoatum, quamvis idem inchoans nullo fuerit impedimento canonico prepeditus, quodque a data presentium sit vobis et unicuique vestrum in premissis omnibus et eorum singulis, ceptis et non ceptis, presentibus et futuris, perpetuata potestas et jurisditio attributa, ut eo vigore et ea firmitate possitis in premissis omnibus, ceptis et non ceptis, presentibus et futuris, et pro predictis, procedere, ac si predicta omnia et singula coram nobis cepta fuissent, et jurisditio vestra, et cujuslibet vestrum in predictis omnibus et singulis, per citationem vel modum alium perpetuata legitimum extitisset, constitutione predicta super conservatoribus et alia qualibet in contrarium edita non obstante. Datum Avinione,[196] XV° kalendas augusti, pontificatus nostri anno tertio.

[*On parchment, 29¾ inches long and 23½ inches deep; the bull is lost, as well as the cord of hemp by which it was attached.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXII., No. 385; Bibl. Nationale.]

The letter [390] from John, eighth and last Earl of Warenne, to Pierre de Chastelux, abbot of Cluni, is dated from Stamford in April 1327 (1 Edw. III.). On the death of John de Monte Martino,[197] Pope John XXII. instituted to the Priory, in 1325, Adam, a monk of Winchester, without respect to the privilege of the patron lord, the Earl

[196] Avignon was first made the papal residence by Pope Clement V. in 1309, predecessor to John XXII. in the pontificate.

[197] John de Monte Martino is said to have been chosen prior of Lewes in 1309, dying in 1325.

of Warenne, or his right of nomination. This prior, so nominated by the Pope, seems also to have been in possession, at the date of the ensuing letter. With a view, therefore, of removing the Pope's nominee, the Earl's two delegates (Guido de Cherringe and Simon de Novo Castro, described as *dominos*) were despatched to Cluni, in order that a prior might be nominated in the regular and customary way, viz., by the Earl fixing his choice on one of two names to be submitted to him by the abbot[198] of Cluni. The war between France and England is given as a reason for any previous delay in this matter. There is extant a letter of remonstrance from Edw. III. to Pope John, as late as Feb. 23, 1329, in which Adam is accused of endeavouring to remove Peter de Joceaux, the prior then nominated by the lay patron, Earl Warenne. Similar letters of remonstrance are also addressed to the cardinals (Rymer).

It is recorded of this earl that he led an immoral life, that he was excommunicated in 1315-16 (9 Edw. II.), and had to surrender his estates, with the patronage of Lewes Priory. These, it appears, were not long afterwards restored to him, but there can be little doubt that this fact had great weight and influence with the Pope in ignoring his right as lay-patron, on the first vacancy of the priorate.

390. Letter of John, eighth Earl of Warenne and Surrey, on the irregular installation of a prior of Lewes; dated April 22nd, 1327 (1 Edw. III.).

Reverendo in Christo patri et amico nostro carissimo, domino Petro, Dei gratia abbati Cluniacensi, Johannes de Warenna, comes Surr., salutem cum sincero amoris amplexu. Cum in prioratu Lewensi, in quo jus patronatus habere dinoscimur, per mortem domini Johannis de Monte Martini, bone memorie, olim dicti loci prioris vacantis, propter guerram gravissimam, notoriam et continuam inter serenissimos principes dominos Anglie et Francie reges, necnon propter transitum portus maris, occasione dicte guerre clausum, prout paternitatem vestram latere non credimus, impediti nequiverimus ad presentiam vestram nostros nuncios mittere ad petendum ipsi domui provideri dicto priore, juxta compositionis formam inter vestros predecessores nostrosque antecessores olim prehabite et hactenus observate. Interim quidam monachus, dictus Adam de Wincestria, occasione cujusdam gratie a sede apostolica optente, ipsum prioratum dicto facto occupaverit, et occupet in vestrum et nostrum prejudicium et jacturam. Hinc est, quod nos impedimentis predictis cessantibus, plenius informati per juris peritos, predictum intrusum nullum jus habere in ipso prioratu, in quantum nostri interest dicto prioratui provideri affectantes, ne in specialibus et temporalibus diutius tolleretur, ad vestre paternitatis presentiam, dominum Guydonem de Cherringe, et dominum Simonem de Novo Castro, nostros nuntios speciales duximus destinandos ad petendum et assumendum priorem, per vos eisdem nuntiis nostris prefatis tradendum, juxta formam compositionis antedicte, et ad faciendum et exequendum universa et singula ipsam provisionem contingentia, juxta compositionem prelibatam. Valeat paternitas vestra per tempora longeva. In cujus rei testimonium, presentibus sigillum nostrum est appensum. Datum Staunford, XXII° die aprilis, anno Domini, millesimo CCC^mo^ vicesimo septimo.

[198] The abbot at this time was Peter (de Chastelux), the second of the name, and 31st abbot of Cluni.

Original charters of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries [1370-1413], forming Vol. LXXXIII. in the Burgundy Collection.

With [398-399] commence a series of documents, having reference to the English manors of the abbey of Cluni. They extend from 34 Hen. III. to the reign of Hen. VI., and taken singly, perhaps, have no special interest beyond the mode of conducting leases and assignments of that time, or the illustration they

afford of the difficulties and dangers which conferences on business matters between principals, or their agents, had in those days to be conducted, necessitating safe-conducts or convoys, and other precautions. Collectively, however, they tend to portray the gradual dawn and development of the insecurity, looming as it were in the distance, of a foreign abbey's possessions in this country, culminating, as will be seen, in the reign of Hen. V., in their entire confiscation. It is more than probable that, at the date of this first notarial instrument, the fact became already clear to the convent, that its estates could no longer be managed or its rents reckoned on, as in times past, and that, to meet this, the resolution had apparently to be adopted, to demise them for life to some one individual. That this course, also, gradually became fraught with even greater risk and danger, increasing as time drew on, every subsequent deed on the subject will make manifest, so that in the next following reigns, from war and its consequent contingencies, these estates became practically worthless to Cluni for all the original purposes of their endowment, proving that the "pure and perpetual alms," in which the donor in all singleness of mind and purpose granted them, had to yield to and be overruled by the march and progress of time.

The several deeds in question illustrate very plainly the abbey's vicissitudes; they show how the mother house petitioned Royalty in the person of four successive Kings from Richard II.; how it made interest in other high quarters to obtain redress, enlisting in their cause René, King of Sicily; his daughter, Margaret of Anjou; and the King of France; how its agents carried out their confidential instructions in this country on their various missions in the same direction. Always hoping against hope, seeking redress and never finding any, it availed the convent little to appeal to John of Gaunt or other Royal dignities, quoting their ancestors as Cluni's early benefactors; neither could Hen. VI., or Margaret, his Queen, be brought to afford them relief.

Cluni, in short, for many years before the crisis arrived in 1457, depriving it of its supremacy over its order in England, had been the nominal owner of estates, from which it derived no pecuniary return. To crown the whole, these difficulties afforded a ready excuse in its English affiliations, of which they were not slow to avail themselves, to withhold the tribute or pension they were under obligation to render to their parent-house. It could not fail, either, to complicate the abbey's foreign transactions in this country, that about 1360, the date of this first record, the alien priories received in many cases charters of denizenship or naturalization. Happily for the Burgundian abbey, it had other sources of revenue than those derivable from England; its wealth was very great, and from the time of Louis XIII. was one of the great prizes in the gift of the French Crown.

The first deed [398] is a notarial instrument testifying to a demise for life of the four English manors of Letcombe Regis (Berks), Offord-Cluny (Hunts), with Tixover and Manton (in Rutlandshire), to Sir Nicholas (Thilbord, Thibout). The document is signed at Calais, 31 Oct., 1360, and contains divers clauses, such as of distress or re-entry in failure of rent, &c. The name of the abbey's first lessee is given as Sir Nicholas de Thilbord. The same is named Thibout in document [424],[198a] but a subsequent record inclines to the belief in the name being Tamworth.

Among names identified by this deed, are those of Androuin de la Roche, abbot of Cluni; Hugh de Chyntriaco, then prior of St. Pancras; Simon de la Brosse, who subsequently became abbot of Cluni, and at the time being was prior of St. Christopher.

[198a] Assuming the name under the first orthography to be wrong, the only record we find of the other form "Thibout," is in an entry among the Norman Rolls 5 Hen. V., viz., "Dower to John Tibout (or Thibout) and Isabella de Gisors, his wife, of the lands of Nicholas Belin, deceased, the husband of the said Isabella [Calendar of Norman Rolls 5 Henry V., mem. 48.]

398. Terms of lease of divers manors in England belonging to the abbey of Cluni.

[*Extended copy.*]

In nomine Domini, amen. Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter, quod anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo sexagesimo, indictione XIIII[a], et die ultima mensis octobris, pontificatus sanctissimi patris et domini nostri, domini Innocentii, divina providentia pape VI., anno octavo, in mei notarii publici et testium infrascriptorum, ad hoc rogatorum specialiter et vocatorum presentia, personaliter constituti reverendus in Christo pater et dominus, dominus Andruynus Dei gratia abbas Cluniacensis, Matisconensis diocesis, nomine suo proprio, et venerabilis et religiosus vir magister Symon de Brossa, doctor in theologia, prior prioratus sancti Christofori in Hallata, ordinis Cluniacensis, Belvacensis diocesis, procurator venerabilium et religiosorum virorum conventus dicti Cluniacensis monasterii, habens ad infrascripta, omnia et singula, plenariam potestatem et mandatum speciale a dicto conventu, prout in quodam publico instrumento inde confecto, cujus tenor talis est, et sequitur in hec verba:—In nomine Domini, amen. Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter, quod anno Domini millesimo CCC[mo] sexagesimo, indictione tertia decima, et die decima mensis julii, pontificatus sanctissimi patris et domini nostri, domini Innocentii, divina providentia pape VI., anno octavo, in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum ad hec vocatorum specialiter et rogatorum presentia, personaliter constitutus reverendus in Christo pater et dominus dominus Andruynus, Dei gratia abbas monasterii Cluniacensis, Matisconensis diocesis, totusque ejusdem loci conventus, congregati ad sonum campane, more eorum solito, in capitulo dicti monasterii, hora capitulandi, ex certa scientia, unanimiterque et concorditer suos fecerunt, constituerunt et ordinaverunt, faciuntque, constituunt, et ordinant procuratores generales et certos nuncios speciales, venerabiles et religiosos viros, dominos et magistros Hugonem Lewensem, Simonem de Brossa Sancti Christofori in Hallata, Petrum de Corbeton de

Grandi Campo, sacre pagine professores, Droconem Roydent Sancti Lupi de Asserento, Guillelmum de Capella de Ymmonte, prioratuum priores, ordinis Cluniacensis, et eorum quemlibet in solidum, ita quod non sit melior conditio occupantis, nec deterior subsequentis, sed quod unus eorum acceperit, alter mediare valeat terminare et finire, dantes eisdem procuratoribus suis et cuilibet in solidum eorumdem, plenariam potestatem et mandatum speciale, nomine dictorum dominorum constituentium, et pro ipsis arrendandi, adcensandi, seu ad censam aut firmam dandi et tradendi ad certum tempus, vel ad vitam unius hominis vel plurium, quatuor sua maneria in regno Anglie consistentia, ad ipsos dominos constituentes et eorum monasterium predictum spectantia, videlicet, manerium de Ledecombe Regis, manerium de Oforde Clugny [*Offord-Cluny*], manerium de Mantonne [*Manton*] et manerium de Tikesorio [*Tixover*], cum omnibus suis juribus et pertinentiis universis ipsorumque et cujuslibet eorumdem regimen et administrationem committendi, ad tempus seu vitam, prout ipsis procuratoribus aut eorum alteri visum fuerit utilius faciendum, uni vel duabus aut pluribus personis, regularibus vel secularibus, nobilibus vel non nobilibus, cujuscunque status aut conditionis extiterint, pro summa vel summis, semel pro toto tempore arrendamenti, vel annuatim, solvenda vel solvendis, sub pactis, conventionibus, conditionibus et promissionibus que ipsis vel eorum alteri pro dictis domino abbate et conventu et successoribus suis videbuntur meliores, necnon premissa omnia et singula et dependentia seu emergentia ex eisdem et quolibet eorumdem faciendi, tenendi et complendi, ac promittendi et jurandi nomine dictorum constituentium, sub fideidationibus et aliis, prout materie negotium et effectus cause requirent, hec et alia omnia et singula complendi et inviolabiliter observandi; et propter hoc bona ipsorum dominorum constituentium quecunque, et dicti monasterii presentia et futura obligandi, jurisdictionique et compulsioni camere apostolice et aliarum curiarum ecclesiasticarum et secularium quarumcumque submittendi, ac omnia alia et singula faciendi, que circa

premissa et quodlibet premissorum necessaria fuerint, vel etiam opportuna et que ipsi domini constituentes facerent et facere possent, si presentes et personaliter interessent, etiam si mandatum exigerent speciale. Promittentes dicti domini constituentes, bona fide et sub ypotheca et obligatione omnium bonorum suorum predictorum, michi notario publico infrascripto tanquam persone publice stipulanti et recipienti, ad opus omnium quorum interest, aut intererit, aut interesse poterit, quomodolibet in futurum, se ratum, gratum et firmum perpetuis temporibus habiturum, quicquid per dictos procuratores suos et eorum quemlibet factum, arrendatum, adcensatum, seu ad firmam traditum fuerit, seu alias quomodolibet concordatum in premissis et quolibet premissorum. De quibus omnibus et singulis supradictis, predicti domini constituentes petierunt cum instantia per me notarium publicum infrascriptum, sibi et dictis suis procuratoribus fieri publicum instrumentum. Acta fuerunt hec apud Cluniacum, in capitulo predicto, et hora capitulandi prout supra, sub anno, indictione, die, mense et pontificatu supradictis, presentibus discretis et providis viris, Johanne de Chives domicello dicti domini abbatis, et Baudeto scriptore in monasterio Cluniacensi, apud Cluniacum commorantibus, testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego, Baudetus Renaudini de Quercu, clericus Remensis diocesis, publicus auctoritate apostolica notarius, dictorum procuratorum constitutioni et ordinationi, ac omnibus aliis et singulis suprascriptis, dum per dictos dominos abbatem et conventum, ut premittitur, agerentur, una cum prenominatis testibus presens fui, eaque omnia et singula manu propria scripsi et publicavi, et in hanc publicam formam redegi, et hic me subscripsi, signoque meo solito signavi, rogatus et requisitus in testimonium omnium premissorum.—Plenius continetur.—Nomine procuratorio predicto, ad censam seu firmam dederunt, tradiderunt et concesserunt, et ex causa vere et legitime ac pure firmationis et adcensationis tradunt et cedunt nobili et potenti viro domino Nicholao de Thilbord, militi Anglico, presenti,

et domine Johanne ejus uxori, et cuilibet eorumdem maneria seu domos infrascripta, situata in Anglia, ad dictos dominos, abbatem et conventum et ecclesiam Cluniacensem spectantia, videlicet de Ledecombe Regis, de Offord Clugny, de Mantonne et de Tikesorio, cum eorum membris, domibus, grangiis, appendiciis, altaque media et bassa jurisdictione, si sit ibi, possessionibus, redditibus et proventibus, juribus et pertinentiis universis, quecunque sint et quocunque nomine censeantur, tenenda et possidenda a dictis conjugibus et eorum quolibet, quamdiu vixerint et vitam duxerint in humanis, pro pretio septingentarum et quinquaginta librarum sterlingorum, bonorum et legalium, prout nunc currunt in cambiis Londonensibus, semel solvendorum per dictos conjuges, aut eorum alterum, in monasterio Cluniacensi predicto domino abbati, vel ejus procuratoribus ad hoc specialiter ab eo deputatis, hinc ad festum purificationis Beate Marie Virginis, proxime et immediate venientem; et una cum hoc, solvent dicti conjuges aut eorum alter et solvere tenebuntur et debebunt, singulis annis, quamdiu vixerint, vel eorum alter, pro annua pensione seu redditu annuo dictorum maneriorum, prefato domino Cluniacensi aut successoribus suis, aut deputatis ab ipsis in festo sancti Pancratii, apud prioratum Lewensem, Cluniacensis ordinis, viginti florenos auri de Florentia, boni et legitimi ponderis, vel aliam monetam aut florenos ad valorem dictorum viginti florenorum; acto tandem et expresse convento inter dictas partes, nominibus quibus supra, quod dicti conjuges et quilibet eorum maneria predicta ac domos, possessiones, terras, prata, nemora, stagna, grangias, et omnia alia edificia, ad ipsa maneria et quodlibet ipsorum pertinentia, fideliter excolere facient et laborare temporibus opportunis, prout expediens fuerit pro necessitate et utilitate dictorum conjugum, maneriorumque et terrarum predictorum; ipsaque edificia manutenebunt in statu in quo sunt, vel meliori; decimasque et procurationes legatorum et alia onera ordinaria et extraordinaria, que occasione dictorum maneriorum aut alterius eorum-

dem solvere ac supportare contigerit, semel, pluries aut annuatim, integraliter supportabunt, quamdiu ipsi conjuges aut eorum alter tenebunt in suis manibus maneria supradicta. Et si dicti conjuges vel eorum alter in dictis maneriis aut eorum altero, fieri facerent aliqua edificia de novo, seu reparationes aut possessiones ad ipsa maneria pertinentes meliorarentur, in manibus conjugum predictorum dicta edificia sic de novo facta, et melioratio possessionum hujusmodi, post decessum dictorum conjugum amborum erunt et remanebunt, ac pure et libere revertentur, et reverti debebunt, ad manus dictorum dominorum abbatis aut successorum suorum ac conventus supradictorum, absque eo quod dicti conjuges aut eorum alter, vel eorum heredes, aut alius, possint aut debeant occasione dictorum edificiorum sic de novo factorum aut meliorationis ipsorum, aliquid petere aut exigere a dictis dominis abbate et conventu aut successoribus suis; ymo dicta maneria cum eorum pertinentiis universis, edificiis et ceteris eorum possessionibus, post mortem dictorum amborum conjugum, ad manus dictorum dominorum Cluniacensium aut successorum suorum et conventus, quitta et immunia ab omni debito facto tempore dictorum conjugum vel alterius ipsorum ac onere, pure et libere, non computatis expensis edificandi seu meliorandi, revertentur et reverti debebunt, etiam si predicta laborata, seminata et cultivata fuerint, et in quocunque alio statu extiterint; et in eodem statu dicti domini abbas, aut successores sui, ac conventus, vel eorum procuratores aut deputati apprehendere poterunt et intrare, auctoritate propria, absque aliqua difficultate seu contradictione, sicut faciebant et consuerant ante conventiones antedictas, non obstante quocunque lapsu temporis, continuabuntque possessiones suas, sicut facerent, si per aliquem monachum dicti ordinis Cluniacensis dicta maneria posessa et gubernata continue extitissent; ita tamen quod si in dictis maneriis vel aliquo ipsorum sint aliqua mobilia, tempore decessus dictorum conjugum, dicta mobilia per eorum heredes recipi poterunt et levari, illis tamen salvis et exceptis que per inventarium ibidem reperientur, et que dimittere

tenebuntur. Et si dicta maneria essent de presenti alicui alteri adcensata, propter hoc non remanebit quin predicta et infrascripta, omnia et singula, debeant in suo robore remanere. Sed dicti conjuges dictam censam tenebunt, ac dicta maneria cum eorum pertinentiis et juribus universis recuperare procurabunt, modo quo poterunt meliori, eorum tamen propriis sumptibus et expensis; ipsique conjuges aut eorum alter recipient fructus, emolumenta seu pensionem, quos et que, durante hujusmodi firma seu censa, prefati domini abbas et conventus, aut aliquis pro ipsis, anno quolibet, reciperent; et, finita dicta censa, dicti conjuges aut eorum alter recipient dicta maneria cum eorum juribus et pertinentiis universis, prout superius est expressum. Item actum fuit et conventum inter partes, nominibus quibus supra, quod dicti conjuges aut eorum alter, quolibet anno, in festo sancti Pancratii, per se vel procuratores suos ad hoc legitime constitutos, in dicto prioratu Lewensi modum et formam retentionis et traditionis dictorum maneriorum recognoscent, et recognoscere tenebuntur, coram priore dicti prioratus Lewensis, aut vicario dicti domini abbatis in Anglia constituto seu deputato ab aliquo ipsorum in presentia trium vel quatuor religiosorum, aut aliorum fide dignorum, quos dicti prior, aut vicarius, vel deputatus evocare voluerint, ac camerarium seu vicarium dicti domini abbatis, vel deputatos ab ipso, cum ipsos ad dicta maneria seu aliquod ipsorum, causa visitationis ibidem faciende, declinare contigerit, semel in anno, per unam vel duos dies duntaxat, gratiose et honeste recipere, eisque et sue familie ac equis, victualia necessaria ministrare tenebuntur, eisque expresse ac sigillatim ostendere statum maneriorum predictorum et cujuslibet eorumdem. Dictique conjuges et eorum quilibet, quamdiu dicta maneria tenebunt, pro defensione dictorum maneriorum et ipsorum jurium privilegiis, gratiis et libertatibus quibuscunque ordini Cluniacensi datis et concessis, vel dandis aut concedendis, gaudere poterunt et uti, quemadmodum et uti deberent, vel gaudere monachi dicti ordinis, si dicta maneria possiderent. Item actum fuit et per dictum

militem concordatum, quod, si ipse aut ejus uxor deficerent in solutione dictarum septingentarum quinquaginta librarum sterlingorum, in dicto festo Purificationis, ut premittitur, solvendarum, que ipsi aut eorum alter, pro qualibet die sequenti dictum festum, solvere teneantur ac debeant, dictis dominis abbati et conventui decem solidos sterlingorum occasione et in pena solutionis dicte summe, quamdiu a solutione dicte summe septingentarum quinquaginta librarum cessabunt. Item actum fuit et conventum, quod prefati domini abbas et conventus instabunt pro posse apud dominum regem Anglie predictum, pro licentia obtinendi ad hoc quod dicta maneria in personas dictorum conjugum transferantur. Et si hujusmodi licentiam obtinere non possint, quod nichilominus stabit presens tractatus in suo robore, hoc mediante et non aliter quam de annuali pensione soluta, de licentia et voluntate regis Anglia predicti, dictis dominis abbati et conventui, a pluribus annis citra non obstante guerra; iidem domini abbas et conventus dictis conjugibus facient responderi et sibi solvere cum effectu. Et presentem firman seu traditionem dictorum maneriorum dictus dominus abbas, per se et predictum conventum Cluniacensem, infra festum Purificationis predictum approbari, ratifficari et confirmari faciet cum effectu, suis sumptibus et expensis; et cum hoc eandem firmam per sedem apostolicam infra festum beati Johannis Baptiste immediate subsequens approbari, ratifficari et confirmari facient, si sit opus, suis propriis sumptibus, misiis, et expensis. Simili quoque modo dicti conjuges sustinebunt expensas, quas pro hujusmodi firma apud dictum regem Anglie seu ipsius curiam contigerit, forsitan sustinere pro procuratione translationis eorumdem maneriorum in personas conjugum predictorum. Que premissa, omnia et singula, predicti domini abbas et procurator, nominibus supradictis, in quantum ipsos et conventum predictum tangunt et tangere possunt, promiserunt, fide data in manibus mei, notarii publici infrascripti, et sub obligatione omnium bonorum suorum et dicti monasterii quoruncunque presentium et futurorum, tenere, observare et inviolabiliter adimplere.

Supponentes, quo ad hec, se et dicta bona cohertioni et compulsioni camere domini nostri pape, et scacarii dicti domini regis Anglie, et cujuslibet alterius curie ecclesiastice et secularis. Dictusque dominus Nicholaus, suo et uxoris sue nomine, pro qua se fortem fecit et promisit eidem auctoritatem, assensum et consensum prebere, prout et ex nunc prebet et prebuit per presentes, et ipsam facere obligari cum eodem, infra dictum festum Purificationis, et litteras super ipsa obligatione confectas transmittere, et effectualiter facere assignari dicto priori Lewensi infra festum Pasche post dictum festum Purificationis immediate venturum, ad tenendum et observandum omnia supradicta; etiam fide data ut supra, promisit premissa omnia et singula, tenere, servare, solvere, adimplere et inviolabiliter observare, modis et condicionibus ac terminis supradictis, et non contravenire per se, vel alium, seu alios quomodolibet in futurum. Pro quibus omnibus et singulis supradictis, ut premittitur, solvendis et integraliter adimplendis, prefatus dominus Nicholaus, nomine quo supra, obligavit se ipsum, uxorem suam, et heredes et successores suos quoscunque, prefatis dominis abbati et conventui, omnia bona sua et dicte uxoris sue ac heredum et successorum suorum predictorum, mobilia et immobilia, presentia et futura, ubicunque sunt et poterunt inveniri, supponens se propter hoc, uxorem et heredes ac successores suos et bona predicta, jurisdictioni et compulsioni quibus supra; et volens ac expresse consentiens, quod si ipse aut dicta uxor sua predictas summam et pensionem annuam non solverint, ut est dictum, in terminis et locis superius expressatis, quod quocunque tempore et quotiens dictis dominis abbati et conventui videbitur expedire, cogi et compelli possint omnibus viis et modis, quibus melius et fortius fieri poterit, per quascunque curias ecclesiasticas et seculares; renunciantes expresse dicte partes, nominibus quibus supra, in hoc facto, omni exceptioni premissorum omnium et singulorum, non sic factorum et concordatorum, reique ita non geste et non habite, omni exceptioni, doli, mali, fraudis, lesionis et deceptionis cujuscunque, omni appellationis remedio, omni privilegio

crucis indulto et indulgendo, omni exceptioni et defensioni rei et juris canonici et civilis, omni juri dicenti generalem renunciationem non valere, nisi specialis precedat, ac omnibus aliis exceptionibus, cavillationibus, cautelis, defensionibus et deceptionibus quibuscunque, juris et facti, que contra premissa aut premissorum aliquod possent obici vel opponi in futurum. De quibus omnibus et singulis suprascriptis, predicte partes nominibus supradictis, petierunt per me notarium publicum infrascriptum sibi fieri publicum instrumentum. Que fuerunt acta apud Calesium, Morinensis diocesis, in domo habitationis prefati domini abbatis, sub anno, indictione, die, mense et pontificatu supradictis, presentibus venerabilibus et discretis viris, domino Egidio de Ulcheyocastro, canonico Suessionensi, Jacobo Arnaldi de Holoma, ac Baudeto Ruffi de Trigniaco, clericis Leodiensis ac Remensis diocesium, ac pluribus aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis, specialiter et rogatis.

MONOGRAM OF NOTARY.

Et ego Baudetus Renaudini de Quercu, clericus Remensis diocesis, publicus auctoritate apostolica notarius, premissis omnibus et singulis, dum per dictos dominos abbatem et procuratorem ac militem fierent et agerentur, una cum prenominatis testibus presens fui, eaque omnia et singula manu propria scripsi, et in hanc publicam formam redegi et publicavi, signoque meo solito signavi, una cum appensione sigillorum dictorum dominorum abbatis et procuratoris, in fidem et testimonium omnium premissorum.

[*Original; on a panel of parchment*, 18½ *inches long and* 18 *inches deep.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIII., No. 398.]

399. [Copy of foregoing on two leaves of paper, in a somewhat later hand, written on both sides; on last page this endorsement COPIA TRADICIONIS FACTE PER. DOMINUM ANDRUINUM, PREDECESSOREM NOSTRUM, DE MANERIIS QUE ECCLESIA CLUNIACENSIS HABET IN ANGLIA. Each leaf 11¾ inches long and 8½ inches deep.—*Id.*]

The deed following [420], relates to the (foregoing) proposed contract in 1392, for the lease of the Cluni manors in England to Sir Gilbert Talbot, and specifies the place (Calais), at which the negotiations are to take place. It recites the terms on which a safe-conduct is to be furnished to the agents of the abbot of Cluni, Jean de Cosan, either by the King of England (Richard II.), or by the Captain (or Governor) of Calais, in order to carry out the conditions, the safe-conduct being required for not less than 15 persons. Sir Gilbert Talbot's agent on this occasion is his armour-bearer, or esquire, John Lasne [? *Lane*]. The contracting parties are to meet at Calais not later than the 1st of August, and the safe-conduct is to last till the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin (Sept. 8). The deed is signed at Bouchand, in the diocese of Châlons, 8 July, 1392.

420. Letter, or notification, from John, abbot of Cluni, specifying the time and place, &c., for concluding agreement with Sir Gilbert Talbot for the English manors of his abbey; dated 8th July, 1392.

[*Extended copy.*]

Universis presentes litteras inspecturis, frater Johannes, miseratione divina Cluniacensis ecclesie minister humilis, salutem in Domino. Notum facimus quod nos, venerabiles et carissimos fratres nostros domnos Begonem de Murato, magistrum in sacra pagina, priorem domus nostre Sancte Marie de Podio Ganagobio,[199] Guillelmum de Espinacia, priorem Montistroterii,[200] ordinis sancti Benedicti, conestabulum nostrum, priorem domus nostre Sancti Dyonisii in carcere Parisius,[201] et Johannem de Fijaco, scutiferum nostrum, et eorum quemlibet, mittimus apud Calesium ad tractandum cum domino Gilberto Talbot milite, de aliquibus maneriis nostris existentibus in regno Anglie, prout inter nos et Johannem Lasne, scutiferum pro dicto milite, fuit nuper

199 Puy de Ganagobie (Gonagoby), in Provence [see p. 35.]
200 Montrotier, in Lyonnais.
201 Saint-Denis-de-la-Chartre, at Paris.

concordatum juxta formam cujusdam cedule; cujus quidem cedule tenor de verbo ad verbum sequitur, et est talis:—Impetretur salvus conductus a domino rege Anglie, sive a capitaneo Calesii pro certis nunciis, quos debet mittere dictus abbas Cluniacensis apud Calesium, circa festum beati Johannis Baptiste ad loquendum cum domino Gilberto Talbot milite, et ad tractandum secum de aliquibus maneriis et aliis rebus existentibus in regno Anglie, pertinentibus ad dominum Cluniacensem, et que possint ire usque ad numerum decem vel quindecim personarum, sive minus, sive sint abbates, vel religiosi, vel milites, vel scutiferi, vel cujuscunque alterius status sive conditionis; et durabit dictus salvus conductus usque ad festum Nativitatis beate Marie Virginis, sive reperiatur dictus miles apud Calesium, sive non. Et mittatur dictus salvus conductus apud Boloniam in domo Roberti Angot, taliter, quod reperiatur in dicta domo prima die julii dictus salvus conductus, et quod tradatur per dictum Robertum messagerio dicti domini Cluniacensis; et dictus dominus Gilbertus et gentes domini Cluniacensis, debent esse in Calesio, prima die augusti, et casu quo dictus dominus Cluniacensis non posset mittere, et esset impeditus aliquo impedimento, debet mandare illud apud Calesium, ante primam diem augusti per tres septimanas. Datum apud Cluniacum, cum Johanne Lasne, scutifero dicti domini Gilberti, die IX^{a}, aprilis, anno Domini millesimo CCC^{o} nonagesimo primo, more gallico sumpto. In cujus rei testimonium, sigillum nostrum litteris presentibus duximus apponendum. Datum in castro nostro de Bocananno,[202] die octava julii, anno Domini, millesimo CCC^{o} nonagesimo secundo.

[*Signed*] Jo. Clun. [*Countersigned*] Guill. Tracy.

[*Written on a membrane* 12½ *inches long and* 6¼ *inches deep; seal of abbey appended; on the right-hand margin, two marks or traces of a secretum or counter-seal in yellow wax.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIII., No. 420; Bibl. Nationale.]

[202] Bouchand, diocese of Châlons.

The dates of documents [422-423], and others which follow, would *prima facie* seem to point to Gilbert, the son of Sir Richard Talbot, who succeeded as 3rd Baron of Goderich Castle, co. Hereford; but further acquaintance with the deeds, in which his name figures as lessee for life of the Cluni manors in England, leaves no further doubt that he was of the branch of the Talbot family of Richard's Castle, co. Hereford, and in descent from, and probably nephew or grand-nephew to, Richard, next brother of Gilbert [1st or 7th] Baron Talbot, who m. Joan, d. and h. of Hugh Mortimer, of Richard's Castle. This fact is not only substantiated by the present deed, in which he is designated of "Richard's Castle," but by his armorial shield or seal impression to deed [438], bearing [Gules], two bars vair, with a mullet for difference. His near relationship to Lord Talbot, of Goderich Castle, is further shown by his designation in the present deed, as *consanguineus Regis*, [the same being averred also of Gilbert Talbot, of Irchingfield (in Rot. Pat. 1 Hen. V.)]. The relationship must have been through Joan, one of Edw. III.'s daughters, who married Gilbert, Lord Talbot. We learn, moreover, that at the date of these transactions, he resided in the parish of St. Faith, in London. From the tenor of deed [430] he was still living in 1397, but between that date and 1 Hen. IV. he must have died, for an extract from the Pipe Roll of that year, shows that the manors were then in the King's hands, and had been granted *ad interim* to Sir Simon Felbrigg. He married [as by an entry in the Patent Rolls], not long before his death, Joan, relict of Sir Nicholas Tamworth. The said Joan is alluded to in the present deed [also in 398], and on more than one occasion in some of the deeds which follow.

By the present notarial document, we see that the above manors were leased to him for life, for the sum of 3,000 gold florins of Florence,[203] and to be further held

[203] "Florin" and "franc" (according to Spelman) seem to have been synonymous at that time. This authority states that in 1344, Edw. III. abolished (or called in) the orginal florin, and substituted in its place another of the value of 6s. 8d. The value of the franc in France was

by an annual rent of twenty gold florins, payable to the superior proprietor of the fee, the abbot of Cluni, on the feast of St. Pancras. Taking into account the state of war between England and France, at the time being, there is a clause for paying the annual rent to the prior of Lewes, during the continuation of such hostilities, to hold *ad interim* for the said abbot; with another for distress or re-entry, in case of non-payment of rent. We find a clause also empowering the abbot, or his agents, on the termination of hostilities, to claim competent maintenance once in each year for the space of two days at any of the manors, during abbatial visitations of the English Cluniac foundations; the right, in fact, of free-quarters, (the *droit de gîte* of the French). The deed, a notarial protocol (or the draught thereof), testifies to a demise for life of the above manors to Sir Gilbert Talbot, and is headed as a duplicate of the original instrument made in a coeval hand, in the time of Jean de Cosan, the 38th Abbot of Cluni.

422. Grant for life of certain manors to Sir Gilbert Talbot, from John, abbot of Cluni; dated 9th Jan., 1394.

Copia de domini Johannis de Cusancio, abbatis Cluniacensis.

[*Extended copy.*]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos, Johannes, dei gratia, abbas et minister humilis ecclesie seu monasterii Cluniacensis, Matisconensis diocesis, et conventus dicti monasterii in Burgondia, pro tribus milibus francis, vocatis francis de Francia, et cugni domini nostri Francorum regis, auri boni et legitimi ponderis et valoris, unanimi assensu et consensu, tradimus, concedimus

2s. It is not quite apparent which of these two florins is implied in the deed. The words of Spelman are:—"Est *Florin* vetus Galliæ numus aureus, *franc* itemque dictus, et hic forte vetus ille fuit, quem Edw. III. absolvit." Further entries in the Cluni records appear partly to confirm this statement.

domino Gilberto Talbot de Castro Ricc', militi Anglico, maneria et domos nostras de Ledecomba Regis, in comitatu Berks', Offord Clugny in comitatu Huntindon', Tikessorem et Manetonam in comitatu Roteland', in Anglia, ac omnia, possessiones, terras et tenementa nostra in Anglia, ad nos et ecclesiam Cluniacensem seu monasterium, in predictis comitatibus spectantia, ratione predictorum maneriorum et domorum, cum advocationibus ecclesiarum, omnibus membris, domibus, possessionibus, libertatibus et pertinentiis suis, habenda et tenenda omnia predicta maneria, domos, possessiones, advocationes ecclesiarum, membra, terras et tenementa cum omnibus libertatibus et pertinentiis suis predicto Gilberto, ad totam vitam ipsius Gilberti, et per unum annum ultra proximum sequentem post mortem ipsius Gilberti, executoribus vel assignatis ejusdem Gilberti, reddendo inde nobis et successoribus nostris pro omnimodis serviciis et demandis, quolibet anno, viginti florenos aureos, boni et legitimi auri et ponderis, vocatos francos de Francia, annuatim, in proximo festo sancti Pancratii inde sequente, sic et taliter quod guerra durante inter prefatos dominos reges, dicti XX^ti^. franci solvantur priori Sancti Pancratii Lewensis, forma et conditione que sequitur; videlicet, quod prefati XX^ti^. franci reponantur et custodiantur nomine sequestri et depositi in thesauro vel sacrario prefati prioratus de Lewes, ad utilitatem et commodum nostri et successorum nostrorum. Finita vero guerra et non existente, dicti XX^ti^. franci solventur quolibet anno et termino predicto, nobis et successoribus nostris, vel dicto priori ad hec a nobis deputato in prefato prioratu Sancti Pancracii de Lewes, ac faciendo et supportando omnia onera ordinaria et extraordinaria, que occasione dictorum manerioum, domorum, possessionum, membrorum, advocationum, ecclesiarum, terrarum et tenementorum aut alterius eorumdem evenire contingerent, semel, pluries, aut annuatim, durante termino predicto; et si dictus redditus XX^ti^. florenorum a retro fuerit in parte, vel in toto, ad terminum prenominatum non solutus, tunc, post dictam guerram

finitam et non existentem, durante termino predicto, liceat nobis et successoribus nostris in omnibus predictis maneriis, domibus, membris, terris et tenementis, ac omnia bona et catalla in eisdem inventa distringere, et districtiones fugare et impetrare ubicunque nobis placuerit, donec de omnibus arreragiis a retro sic existentibus, plenarie nobis fuerit satisfactum. Et predictus Gilbertus, assignati et executores sui, durante termino predicto, post dictam guerram finitam et non existentem, per se vel aliquem alium, nomine suo recognoscent vel declarabunt coram priore dicti prioratus Lewensis, qui pro tempore fuerit, aut vicario nostro in Anglia constituto seu deputato, in presentia trium vel quatuor religiosorum, vel aliorum fideidignorum, in predicto festo Sancti Pancracii apud Lewes, quolibet anno, per modum et formam traditionis et concessionis predictorum maneriorum, domorum, possessionum, terrarum et tenementorum sibi per nos, per istam cartam, ut prefertur, concessam. Et si predictus Gilbertus, assignati vel executores sui in recognitione vel declaratione, modi et forme istius traditionis, concessionis et detentionis ad predictum terminum, ut predictum est, deffecerint, quod tunc predictus Gilbertus, executores vel assignati sui solvant nobis et successoribus nostris, post dictam guerram finitam et non existentem, decem solidos sterlingorum apud Lewes, in predicto festo sancti Pancracii, totiens quotiens hujusmodi deffectus evenire contigerit, post predictam guerram finitam; et si predictus redditus viginti florenorum a retro fuerit in parte vel in toto, per sex menses post terminum predictum non solutus, predicta guerra finita et non existente, tunc bene liceat nobis et successoribus nostris in omnibus et singulis predictis maneriis, domibus, possessionibus, membris, terris et tenementis et advocationibus ecclesiarum, cum omnibus libertatibus et pertinentiis suis reintrare, et illa in statu pristino modo retinere et possidere, absque contradictione seu calumpnia ipsius Gilberti, heredum seu assignatorum, seu executorum suorum, ac ista carta non obstante. Et predictus Gilbertus, assignati et executores sui sustentabunt

omnia predicta maneria, domos, possessiones, advocationes, membra, terras et tenementa cum omnibus libertatibus et pertinentiis suis, sumptibus suis propriis et expensis, durante termino predicto; ac etiam predictus Gilbertus, assignati et executores sui, predicta guerra finita et non existente, nos, predictum abbatem, vel successores nostros, si in Anglia nos contingat accedere, vel camerarium, vicarium seu deputatum nostrum, ad dicta maneria seu aliquod ipsorum causa visitationis ibidem faciende declinare contigerit, semel in anno, per unum vel duos dies duntaxat, gratiose et honeste recipere, eisdem et sue familie ac equis victualia necessaria ministrare tenebuntur, eisque tunc et expresse et sigillatim, per se vel per alium, nomine suo, ostendere statum maneriorum predictorum et cujuslibet eorumdem, durante termino predicto, proviso semper quod, post mortem ipsius Gilberti et unum annum ultra, ut premittitur, omnia predicta et singula maneria, domus, possessiones, membra, advocationes ecclesiarum, terras et tenementa, cum omnibus libertatibus et pertinentiis suis ac domibus super eisdem maneriis, medio tempore construendis vel edificandis, sumptibus et expensis ipsius Gilberti, ad nos et successores nostros plene et integre revertantur et remaneant imperpetuum. Et nos predicti abbas et conventus et successores nostri, predicta maneria, domos, possessiones, advocationes ecclesiarum, membra terrarum et tenementa, cum omnibus libertatibus et pertinentiis suis predicto Gilberto et assignatis suis ad totam vitam ipsius Gilberti, et per unum annum ultra executoribus vel assignatis ipsius Gilberti, contra omnes gentes garentizabimus. In cujus rei testimonium, sigilla nostra una cum subscriptione et signo manuali notarii publici infrascripti, ad hec specialiter requisiti, presentibus litteris duximus apponenda. Datum in nostro Cluniacensi capitulo, ad sonum campane, more solito, pro capitulando congregati, die nona mensis januarii, indictione secunda, currente anno Domini millesimo CCC^{mo}. nonagesimo tertio; presentibus, magistro Philippo le Camus phisico; domino Philippo Forestier presbitero; Guillelmo Terny clerico, notario, burgensi

ville Cluniacensis ; et pluribus aliis vocatis pro testibus ad premissa specialiter et rogatis.

[*Signed*] J[ohannes], Clun.[204]

Ego vero, Dyonisius de Remo de Cluniaco, clericus Matisconensis diocesis, publicus imperiali et regia auctoritatibus notarius, concessioni presentium litterarum et omnibus aliis suprascriptis, dum modo predicto in capitulo monasterii Cluniacensis per dominos abbatem et conventum dicti loci agerentur et fierent, una cum prenominatis testibus presens fui, eaque sic fieri vidi et in notam recepi, ac inde hoc presens publicum instrumentum, aliis occupatus negociis per alium scribi feci, et in hanc publicam formam redegi. Hic me subscripsi et signo meo solito una cum appensione sigillorum dictorum dominorum abbatis et conventus Cluniacensis signavi, requisitus et rogatus in testimonium premissorum.

[*Original copy on paper, written on one side of the leaf; endorsed* DE MANERIIS IN ANGLIA ; *length* 17 *inches, depth* 11½ *inches.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIII., No. 422 ; Bibl. Nationale.]

423. Rough draught on paper of the same instrument, with marginal notes and erasures.

[*Length* 17½ *inches, depth* 11½ *inches* ; *written on both sides. Id.*]

The origin of letters under [424], is attributable to difficulties in which Cluni became involved, on the death of the tenant of its English manors, named in the preceding record. Certain parties had on that occasion taken illegal possession of the estates, without claim or title of entry, and there can be little doubt that the naturalization of many,[204a] if not all, alien priories, which had taken place not many years before, added to the confiscation of

[204] See his signature to deed 420.
[204a] See Indenization of Thetford, *postea*.

their revenues on divers occasions, tended to make it difficult for the abbot to obtain redress, except by appealing to the highest quarters. There is no year given in the documents by which to fix their date, but the matter must have occurred before 1 Hen. IV., because a similar complaint will be found to have been made in the ensuing reign.[205] It seems, therefore, probable that a date somewhat subsequent to 1396-7 may be assigned to them.

424. Copy of two letters of Charles VI., King of France, addressed 12th May, on behalf of the abbey of Cluni, to Richard II., King of England; to his uncle John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster ; and others.

[*Extended copy.*]

A tres hault et puissant prince R., par la grace de Dieu roy d'Angleterre, nostre tres cher cousin, Charles par icelle mesme grace, roy de France, salut et dilection. Tres hault et puissant prince, et tres cher cousin, nous avons entendu que en certaines rentes et possessions, c'est assavoir es manoirs de la Letcombre Regis, Opefort Clunit, de Tichesourat, de Mantona, que de bonne memoire aucuns roys d'Angleterre, que Dieux absoille, meuz de devotion et pour la tres grant et singuliere affection qu'ilz avoient à l'abbaye de Clugny, parmi certaines conditions et couvenances, bailla à feu Nicole de Thibout, chevalier, et à Jehanne sa femme, qui pour et ou nom de la dite abbaye les ont tenuz et possidez paisiblement, leurs vies durant; aucuns, apres le trespassement des diz feu Nicole et Jehanne, se sont efforciez et efforcent de possider les diz manoirs; laquelle chose est ou tres grant grief, prejudice et dommage de l'abbaye et couvent de Clugny, et contre la voulenté et ordenance des diz feux Roys d'Angleterre, pour lesquelx et autres

[205] Charles VI. ascended the throne of France in 1380, and it was not more than eight or ten years afterwards, that an event happened which incapacitated him for the weighty matters of State. He died in 1422; his English contemporaries being Richard II., Henry IV., and Henry V.; whilst no less than eight popes held the Holy See during his reign. It was in the succeeding reign of his son, Charles VII., that the renowned "Maid of Orleans," retrieved the destinies of her country.

bienfaiteurs de la dite abbaye, en icelle est fait et continué le divin service par grant nombre de religieux, qui continuelment y sont; et seroit peril que ledit divin service ne fausist estre diminué, et, par avanture cessé du tout, se sur ce n'estoit pourveu de remede convenable. Et pour ce, tres hault et puissant prince, et nostre tres cher cousin, nous vous prions tant à certes et de cuer, comme nous pouvons, que pour amour et contemplation de nous, vous plaise tant faire pour le bien des ames des diz feux roys d'Angleterre, fondeurs, et pour faire tenir et enteriner leur dite ordenance, et aussi pour le bien de la dite abbaye de Clugny, que les diz manoirs demeurent paisiblement auz diz abbé et convent de Clugny, et en maniere qu'il se apperçoivent, que noz lettres et prieres leur aient valu et aidié envers vous; et, tres hault et puissant prince et nostre tres cher cousin, en ce faisant, vous nous ferez tres grant et singulier plaisir. Tres hault et puissant prince et nostre tres cher cousin, s'il vous plaist chose que nous puissons, signifiez le nous, et nous le ferons de tres bon cuer. Escript à Paris, le XII^e^. jour de may.

[*Additional letter.*]

Charles, par la grace de Dieu, roy de France, à hault et puissant prince et nostre tres cher cousin, le duc de Lancastre, salut et dilection. Hault et puissant prince et tres cher cousin, nous escrisons à nostre tres cher cousin le roy d'Angleterre pour la besoingne de l'abbé et couvent de Clugny en la maniere qui s'ensuit:—A tres haut et puissant prince R. par la grace de Dieu, roy d'Angleterre, etc, (*ut supra*). Escript à Paris, etc. Et pour ce, hault et puissant prince et nostre tres cher cousin, que nous avons ceste besoingne moult à cuer, nous vous en escrivons, en vous priant tant à certes et de cuer, comme nous povons, que, pour amour et contemplation de nous, vous en veilliez parler à nostre dit cousin, et tant faire que la besoingne prenne bonne et briefve conclusion, en maniere que les diz abbé et convent se apperçoivent que noz lettres et priere, lui aient valu et aidié envers vous. Et en ce faisant, hault et puissant prince et nostre tres cher cousin, vous nous ferez tres grant et singulier plaisir. Hault et puissant prince et tres cher cousin, se vous voulés chose que nous puissiens, faitez le nous savoir, et nous le ferons tres voulentiers. Donné à Paris, le XII^e^. jour de may.

Samblables et en ceste forme

au comte de Kent
au duc d'York
au duc de Gaucestre [*Gloucester*]
au conte d'Arbile [*Derby*]
au conte d'Irondel [*Arundel*]

[*Copy on paper, length* 11¼ *inches, depth* 9¼ *inches; endorsed* COPIA LITTERARUM QUAS OLIM SCRIPSIT REX FRANCIE REGI ANGLIE ET QUIBUSDAM ALIIS DUCIBUS PRO FACTO ECCLESIE CLUNIACENSIS. "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIII., No. 424; *Id.*]

In [426] we have another contract, or agreement respecting the English estates of the abbey of Cluni, and their assignment to Sir Gilbert Talbot, embodying further obligations for the performance thereof. The clause obliging the lessee to provide for the abbot the best "two palfreys" which can be found within a circle of 60 leagues of his abode, is not wanting in interest.[206] Jean II. de Cosan was abbot of Cluni at the time.

426. Further agreement between the agents of the Abbot of Cluni and Gilbert Talbot; dated 22nd Nov., 1396 (20 R. II.).

[*Extended copy.*]

Anno Domini millesimo CCC^mo^. nonagesimo sexto, die XXII. novembris, fuit actum, tractatum, concordatum et pacificatum inter procuratorem reverendi in Christo patris et domini, domini Johannis, Dei gratia abbatis Cluniacensis et ejus conventus ex una parte, et nobilem virum Johannem Lasne, domicellum et procuratorem nobilis et potentis viri, domini Gilberti Talbot

[206] From entries in these records, it will be seen that English horses were in great vogue at that early date.

militis, prout prima facie apparebat, per quamdam litteram sigillo dicti militis sigillatam, videlicetque super solutionem XX. francorum auri, boni ponderis, ad signum et cugnum domini nostri regis Francie signatorum quolibet anno solvendorum, nomine pensionis, et pro pensione maneriorum predicti monasterii in Anglia situatorum, ut in quodam tractatu super traditionem dictorum maneriorum confectam liquidius continetur, dictus miles tenebitur jurare, et jurabit super sancta Dei evangelia crucemque ymaginis Jesu Christi, ac fidem suam corporalem et manualem dabit manu tradita, digitoque ipsius elevato, die Purificationis beate Marie Virginis proxime ventura, apud Boloniam super mare in domo Roberti Angot, antequam littere confecte, super tractatu et traditionem dictorum maneriorum, sibi tradantur, quas ipse dominus Gilbertus per se et ejus amicum faciet omnimoda diligentia et cum effectu procurabit, non solum semel, sed pluries et iteratis vicibus, juxta posse, de habendo et obtinendo licentiam a Rege Anglie litteratorie, suis sumptibus et expensis, de solvendo predictos XX. francos auri pro pensione et nomine pensionis debite pro dictis maneriis, in prioratu Lewensi procuratori ad hec constituto, per predictos dominos abbatem et conventum in die Sancti Pancratii quolibet anno, et in ejus absentia procuratoris subpriori Lewensi, nomine domini abbatis et conventus Cluniacensis; et, habita licentia predicta, predictos XX. francos solvet modo et forma predictis, una cum areragiis dictorum XX. francorum, si que fuerint et non receperit dicta areragia Rex Anglie a dicto milite, etiam si reverendus pater dominus abbas Cluniacensis per se, vel per alium, possit procurare et obtinere licentiam a dicto rege, de predictis XX. francis annuatim in prioratu Lewensi, die predicta, solvendis, ipse miles tenebitur et debebit predictam pensionem una cum areragiis, modo et forma predictis, solvere, ac etiam alias conditiones in dicto tractatu complere et inviolabiliter conservare. Et eo casu quo dicti abbas et miles non poterunt per se vel per alios obtinere licentiam a rege Anglie de predicta solutione facienda, vult et consentit procurator domini

abbatis et conventus, quod dictus miles liberetur a predicta solutione realiter facienda, guerris inter reges Francie et Anglie duntaxat durantibus; quibus finitis tenebitur dictus miles, non obstantibus quibuscumque impedimentis, predictam pensionem loco et die predictis solvere, et, non obstantibus predictis, guerra predicta durante, casu quo non poterit obtinere licentiam predictam, tenebitur dictus miles per se vel per procuratorem, ad hec sufficienter constitutum, annuatim et quolibet anno in predicto prioratu Lewensi die Sancti Pancratii, vicarii aut procuratoris predictorum dominorum abbatis et conventus ad hec constituti, et in eorum absentia subprioris Lewensis, nomine dominorum abbatis et conventus Cluniacensium, ad hec constituti, in ipsius manibus, publice recognitionem facere de predictis maneriis per publicum instrumentum confitens, quod dicta maneria tenet et possidet pro et nomine dictorum dominorum abbatis et conventus et ecclesie Cluniacensis, modo et forma et sub conditione descriptis in traditione dictorum maneriorum facta per predictos procuratores, et una cum his realiter exhibebit in manu sua dictus miles aut ejus legitimus procurator XX. francos aureos, vel valorem eorumdem in bono auro vel pecunia, dicendo predicto vicario seu procuratori dictorum dominorum abbatis et conventus, et in eorum absentia, subpriori Lewensi;—Ecce XX. francos quos teneo et debeo solvere domino abbati Cluniacensi, pro pensione sibi debita annuatim pro suis maneriis; sed quia, guerra durante inter reges Francie et Anglie, non ausus sum solvere realiter ipsis abbati et conventui Cluniacensibus, propter inhibitionem super hec factam per regem Anglie; sed quociens potero habere et obtinere licentiam a predicto rege Anglie de illis solvendis, presenti domino Cluniacensi, seu alio pro ipso, paratus sum, et promitto illos solvere cum effectu, una cum areragiis, nisi ea areragia dictus Rex Anglie receperit.

Est etiam actum et concordatum inter dictas partes, quod dictus Johannes Lasne promisit et obligavit, promittit et obligat, tanquam procurator, et nomine procuratorio predicti domini Gilberti, quod, die Purificationis

beate Marie Virginis predicta, apud Boloniam super mare in domo Roberti Angot, dictus dominus Gilbertus adducet secum duos pallefredos de melioribus qui reperiri poterunt in Anglia, a LX. leucis Anglie circumcirca domum habitationis dicti militis, et illos tradere et realiter deliberare nomine doni seu donationis dominis abbati et priori majori Cluniacensibus.

Et quia dominus Cluniacensis multas missiones, dampna et interesse fecit et sustinuit, pro dicto tractatu complendo, tam mittendo nuncios suos apud Boloniam, Calesium et alibi quam aliter, est actum inter predictas partes, et concordatum, quod eo casu quo predictus miles, predicta die Purificationis beate Marie personaliter non veniet apud Boloniam in dicta domo Roberti Angot, paratus et promptus cum effectu summam trium millium francorum solvere, et realiter cum predictis duobus pallefredis, jurareque et promittere ac fidem dare, prout dictum est, ceteraque et omnia singula contenta in presenti tractatu, ac etiam alio tractatu facere et complere ac inviolabiliter observare, quod dictus Johannes Lasne, procurator et nomine procuratorio, dicti militis loco et nomine, pene et etiam pro dampnis et interesse confitetur debere, et promittit per juramentum solvere predictis dominis abbati et conventui Cluniacensibus centum marchas argenti boni, puri et ad pondus, etiam pro partibus et expensis et missionibus, quas facient nuntii seu procuratores dictorum dominorum abbatis et conventus, tenebitur solvere dictus procurator centum francos auri, seu valorem dictorum centum francorum auri.

[*Original draught copy on paper*, 17¾ *inches long and* 11¼ *inches deep; endorsed* MINUTA COMPOSITIONIS SUPER FACTO MANERIORUM ANGLIE TRADITORUM ILLI MILITI TALBOT; *and beneath* GROSSATA EST. "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIII., No. 426; *Id.*]

The following letter [427] from Jean de Cosan, abbot of Cluni, to Thomas Fitz-Alan (or Arundel), Archbishop of Canterbury, and Legate of the Holy See, begging his assistance with the King for the restitution of the

abbey's temporalities, must have been written between 1396 and 1398, because in the latter year, being charged with high treason, he quitted the kingdom.[207]

427. Petition from the abbot and convent of Cluni to Thomas Fitz-Alan (or Arundel), Archbishop of Canterbury (20 R. II.).

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverendissimo in Christo patri et domino, domino Thome, Dei gratia archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, totius Anglie primati, et apostolice sedis legato, domino metuendissimo.

Reverendissime pater ac metuende domine, humili et devota recognitione premissa, justicie plenitudo que a vobis manare, pietatisque et compassionis benignitas, que in vobis exuberare publice predicantur, ausum prebent vestre reverende paternitati scribendi, requirendi auxilium, et favorem implorandi nobis justitia certantibus ac indigentibus pietatis et compassionis intuitu; presertim ad hec inducit nos sincerissimus dilectionis affectus, quem erga nos vestrumque monasterium, totumque ordinem Cluniacensem viscerose geritis, pius vestrorum predecessorum imitator, qui, quasi jure quodam hereditario, sibi in hoc dilectionis affectu mutuo successerunt. Reverendissime pater et metuendissime, licet monasterium vestrum Cluniacense fuerit ab exordio copiose et opulente fundatum, ac per reges Anglie magnifice ampliatum, propter quod pro eisdem regibus celebramus ac oramus, tanquam pro fundatoribus monasterii prefati, ut eorum magnificam largitionem testantur maneria, redditus ceteraque jura que habemus in Anglia, cum propter maliciam temporum, guerrarum, videlicet pestilentiarum ac scismatis pestiferi, deductum est ad deplorandam incopiam, qua compulsi, scribimus domino Regi Anglie pro recuperandis maneriis, juribus et redditibus antedictis, quibus gaudere non potuimus, prefato

[207] He was at different times archdeacon of Taunton, bishop of Ely, archbishop of York, and ultimately of Canterbury. He was chancellor of England in 1407, and on other occasions, being brother of Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, beheaded in Sept., 1397.

scismate pestifero durante; ad que, protectione vestra, pater reverendissime, procedente, recuperanda, et uti subditorum nostrorum religiosorum, zelo pie et debite paternitatis, animabus et statui eorum propensius provideatur, dominum priorem domus nostre Lewensis constituimus camerarium et vicarium generalem, quem favore religionis et vestre solite benignitatis affectu in premissis, dignemini habere benevolum et recommissum. Ea propter, humiliter et devote supplicamus prefate reverende paternitati vestre, quatenus pia vestre benignitatis aspicientes viscera et nostre compatientes incopie, dignemini ad Dei honorem, et sue familie substentationem, intercedere pro nobis apud Regem, piumque et favorabile impertiri nobis auxilium, ut vestro pio et benigno interventu, Rex dictorum maneriorum, jurium et reddituum restitutionem ac expeditionem nobis fieri faciat et decernat, ut tanto ferventius pro ipso et predecessoribus suis, qui dicta maneria et jura prefato monasterio contulerunt, orare teneamur, quanto ipsius magnificam largitatem liberalius et copiosius experiemur in nos. Et pro hujusmodi gratia et favore, reverendissime paternitatis retributorem habebitis Altissimum, et nos possidebitis perpetuos oratores ac preces assiduas fundentes ad Dominum, pro statu felici et incolumi vestre reverendissime paternitatis, quam conservare dignetur Altissimus. Scriptum in monasterio Cluniacensi, die secunda decembris.

Oratores vestri,
abbas et conventus Cluniacensis.

[*Copy on paper, length* 11¼ *inches, depth* 10 *inches; endorsed* COPIA LITTERE DOMINI ARCHIEPISCOPI CANTUARIENSIS. "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIII., No. 427; *Id.*]

In [428] we have letters-patent granting license to Sir Gilbert Talbot to hold on lease the English manors of Cluni.

428. Grant by Richard II. to Sir Gilbert Talbot, under writ of privy-seal, to hold on lease several manors belonging to the abbey of Cluni; dated 13th January, 1397 (21 Ric. II.].

[*Extended copy.*]

Ricardus, Dei gratia rex Anglie et Francie, dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis, quod cum nuper de gratia nostra speciali per litteras nostras patentes, concesserimus dilecto et fideli militi nostro Gilberto Talbot, maneria de Ledecombe Regis, Offord Clugny, Mantonum et Tykesore cum membris, messuagiis, grangiis, redditibus, juribus et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis, que Nicholaus de Tamworth chivaler, et Johanna uxor ejus, nuper uxor prefati Gilberti, habuerunt ex concessione abbatis et conventus Cluniacensium, alienigenarum, ad terminum vite ipsorum Nicholai et Johanne, reddendo inde per annum prefatis abbati et conventui viginti florenos auri de Florentia, seu aliam monetam, ad valorem dictorum florenorum, habendo eidem Gilberto custodiam dictorum maneriorum cum membris, juribus et pertinentiis suis, durante guerra inter nos et adversarios nostros Francie, reddendo inde nobis per annum tantum quantum predicti Nicholaus et Johanna eisdem abbati et conventui reddere consueverunt, et viginti florenos auri de Florentia ultra, de incremento, seu aliam monetam ad valorem eorumdem florenorum, et faciendo diversa servitia et alia omnia eisdem maneriis incumbentia, ac supportando domos, edificia, boscos, clausuras et gardina ibidem, absque vasto seu destructione, et solvendo decimas, quotas et alias taxas, quando nobis concesse forent, quamdiu custodiam haberet supradictam; Et ulterius concesserimus, et licentiam dederimus tam prefato Gilberto adquirendi de prefatis abbate et conventu dicta maneria cum membris, juribus et pertinentiis suis, ac advocationem ecclesie de Offord Clugny, dicto manerio de Offord Clugny pertinentem, feoda et alias possessiones quascumque dicto manerio pertinentia, ad terminum vite ipsius Gilberti, reddendo inde nobis per annum, durante guerra predicta, tantum quantum predicti Nicholaus et Johanna eisdem abbati et conventui, ut premittitur, reddere consueverunt; et dictos viginti florenos auri de Florentia ultra, seu monetam ad valorem dictorum florenorum, quam prefatis abbati et conventui, quod ipsi hujus donum, feoffamentum et concessionem

prefato Gilberto facere possent, quamquam iidem abbas et conventus scismatici aut de potestate et adherentia adversarii nostri Francie, vel de fundatione nostra seu alicujus progenitorum nostrorum existant aut tenuerint, seu habuerint dictas possessiones de dono vel concessione nostra seu aliena dictorum progenitorum nostrorum in liberam elemosinam, aut pro aliquibus ad divina servitia, lumen in ecclesia, vel alia spiritualia seu temporalia invenienda vel facienda, prout in litteris nostris predictis plenius continetur, Nos, de ulteriori gratia nostra, concessimus eidem Gilberto dicta maneria, messuagia, membra, grangias, redditus, jura, libertates et omnia alia pertinentia sua, durante dicta guerra, modo et forma supradictis, absque eo quod idem Gilbertus inde amoveatur contra voluntatem suam, ad instantiam alicujus, vel propter aliquod incrementum. Et ulterius, concessimus et licentiam dedimus, tam prefato Gilberto adquirendi de dictis abbate et conventu dicta maneria cum membris, possessiones, jura, libertates et omnia alia pertinentia sua, simul cum advocatione ecclesie de Offord Clugny, dicto manerio de Offord Clugny pertinenti, cum feodis et omnibus aliis possessionibus et libertatibus dictis maneriis pertinentibus, ad terminum vite ipsius Gilberti, et per unum annum ultra, heredibus, executoribus vel assignatis suis, reddendo inde nobis per annum, durante dicta guerra, tantum quantum predicti Nicholaus et Johanna eisdem abbati et conventui, ut premittitur, reddere consueverunt, et dictos viginti florenos auri de Florentia ultra, seu monetam ad valorem dictorum florenorum, quam prefatis abbati et conventui, quod ipsi hujus donum et concessionem prefato Gilberto facere possint pro termino vite sue, et per unum annum ultra, heredibus, executoribus vel assignatis suis, eo non obstante quod dicti abbas et conventus scismatici aut de potestate et adherentia adversarii nostri Francie existunt, vel quod dicta maneria, membra, messuagia, possessiones, redditus, jura et libertates cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis sunt de patronatu nostro, et de fundatione progenitorum nostrorum, seu quod ipsi ea habuerint de dono vel concessione nostris, vel alicujus progenitorum nostrorum,

ad tenendum de eis vel de nobis in capite, vel in perpetuam elemosinam, proviso semper quod dictus Gilbertus, heredes, executores vel assignati sui predicti, medio tempore faciant et supportent omnia onera dictis maneriis pertinentia, modo et secundum quod superius est expressum. In cujus rei testimonium, has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes, coram me ipso apud Westmonasterium XIII. die januarii, anno regni nostri vicesimo.

Per breve de privato sigillo. Duplicata. Scarlo.

[*Original; on a membrane* 17¼ *inches long and* 13¼ *inches deep; the seal is lost.*—"Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIII., No. 428; *Id.*]

429-430. Notarial exemplification (in duplicate) of an assignment for life of the English manors of Cluni to Sir Gilbert Talbot [viz., Letcombe Regis (Berks), Offord Cluny (Hunts), Manton and Tixover (Rutland)], with other evidences thereto pertaining; dated at Boulogne-sur-Mer, 2 Feb., 1397.[208]

[*Extended copy.*]

In nomine Domini, amen. Nos Hugo fortis de Belna, notarius regius, tenentes sigillum commune domini nostri Francorum regis, in Matisconensi baillivia constitutum, notum facimus universis presentes litteras inspecturis, quod cum super tractatu traditionum maneriorum ad reverendum in Christo patrem et dominum, dominum abbatem et conventum monasterii Cluniacensis situatorum in Anglia pertinentium, videlicet de Ledecombe Regis in comitatu Berk', de Offord-Clugny in comitatu Huntingdon', de Mantona et de Tikesora in comitatu Roteland' in Anglia, factarum nobili et potenti viro, domino Gilberto Talbot militi Anglico, ad ejus vitam duntaxat, et post ejus mortem per unum annum, per suos executores seu assignatos, tenendorum et possidendorum, pro certa auri summa semel solvenda, et pro viginti francis pensionalibus,

[208] In this, and several of the foregoing documents, the name transpires of a certain Robert Angot, of Boulogne. We find from one of the next ensuing records, that the sign of his "hostelry" was the "*Beau Repaire*;" the inn or lodging at which the negotiations were carried on.

anno quolibet solvendis, fuerit inter cetera, inter venerabilem et religiosum virum dominum Girardum Roleti, pittantiarium conventus Cluniacensis, procuratorem dictorum dominorum abbatis et conventus Cluniacensis, ex una parte, et nobilem virum Johannem Lasne, domicellum Anglicum, procuratorem dicti militis, ex parte altera, actum et concordatum, quod dictus dominus Gilbertus Talbot, die Purificationis beate Marie Virginis, tunc et immediate sequenti, personaliter compareret apud Boloniam supra mare, in domo Roberti Angot, paratus tradere tria milia librarum pro intragio dictorum maneriorum, necnon se obligare solvere annuatim, quamdiu vita frueretur humana, in prioratu sancti Pancracii Lewensis, ordinis Cluniacensis, et post ejus mortem, per ejus heredes, executores seu assignatos per unum annum, viginti francos auri boni et legitimi ponderis, prout in scambiis Parisiensibus allocantur, ceteraque tractata, proloquta, et concordata, ac promissa, per dictum Johannem Lasne procuratorem suum ratificare, omologare et adimplere cum effectu ad opus dictorum dominorum abbatis et conventus et suorum successorum; et in casu quo corporali infirmitate detineretur, taliter quod sine periculo persone ad dictum locum Bolonie accedere non posset, fuerit actum et concordatum, et etiam promissum fide, juramento, ac sub obligationibus debitis, quod dictus dominus Gilbertus mittet et mittere teneatur procuratorem sufficienter fundatum, ad jurandum infirmitatem suam, necnon ad complendum et inviolabiliter observandum omnia et singula tractata, proloquta inter dictos procuratores dictorum dominorum abbatis et conventus, et dicti domini Gilberti, in hec et quam plura alia in litteris super dicta traditione confectis, et per Guillelmum Trivy de Cluniaco, clericum, regium notarium expeditis, inter cetera dicuntur contineri. Hinc est, quod coram dicto Guillelmo Trivy de Cluniaco, clerico, imperiali et regia auctoritatibus notario publico, et jurato ad hec et ad majora specialiter deputato, prout de deputatione presentium tenore cunctis potest apparere, personaliter constitutis apud Boloniam supra mare in domo Roberti

Angot, die Purificationis beate Marie Virginis, date presentium, venerabilibus et religiosis viris fratre Guillelmo de Espinacia connestabulo Cluniacensi, et domno Girardo Roleti pittantiario predicto, pro et nomine dictorum dominorum abbatis et conventus Cluniacensis, ex una parte; et nobilibus viris Johanne Pesche et Johanne Lasne, domicellis Anglicis, procuratoribus et nominibus procuratorum dicti domini Gilberti, et fidem facientibus de suo procuratorio per publicum instrumentum signo notarii publici signato, et sigillo dicti militis sigillato, cujus tenor inferius est insertus ex altera parte; dicti domicelli procuratores dicti militis, et nomine procuratorio ipsius, scienter et sponte, non dolo, non metu ad hec inducti, juraverunt ad sancta Dei evangelia, libro tacto, coram dicto imperiali et regio notario, quod dictus dominus Gilbertus adeo propter casum factum desuper unum equum infirmitate tenetur, quod sine periculo ejus persone ad dictam villam Bolonie accedere non potest. Et sequenter hoc facto, dictus Johannes Lasne, procurator predictus et nomine procuratorio dicti militis, ex potestate sibi virtute dicti procuratorii data, traditiones, conventiones, tractatus, promissiones, obligationes per ipsum, nomine procuratorio predicto factas, et omnia universa et singula contenta in litteris super traditione dictorum maneriorum, tam per dictos dominos abbatem et conventum et sub eorum sigillis facta et concessa, quam in litteris per dictum Guillelmum receptis et expeditis, quarum tenor de verbo ad verbum inferius est insertus, coram dicto notario publico et dictis connestabulo et pittantiario stipulantibus, nomine dictorum dominorum abbatis et conventus Cluniacensis et suorum successorum laudat, approbat, ratificat, et de novo nomine procuratorio dicti domini Gilberti, facit dictam traditionem cum promissionibus, obligationibus, suppositionibus, renunciationibus et aliis clausis in dictis litteris contentis, et prout et quemadmodum in dictis litteris inferius insertis continetur; promittens dictus Johannes Lasne, procurator et nomine procuratorio dicti militis, per fidem suam et per suum juramentum ad sancta Dei evangelia corpora-

liter datum, coram dicto notario ac sub obligationibus omnium et singulorum bonorum, mobilium et immobilium dicti militis, presentium et futurorum, quorumcunque et ubicunque existentium, ac quocumque nomine censeantur, contra dictas ratificationem, laudationem, approbationem et de novo tractatum, et contra tenorem dictarum litterarum inferius insertarum et superius designatarum, et contra tenorem presentium litterarum, in toto vel in parte, non venire nec alicui contravenire volenti modo aliquo consentire, ullo tempore, aliqua ratione, ymo omnia universa et singula predicta, et in litteris traditionis dictorum maneriorum contenta tenere, attendere et complere cum effectu, nomine procuratorio predicto, et si contrarium faceret dictus miles, quod absit, per se vel per alium seu alios, per viam directam vel indirectam, consensu vel assensu, auxilio, consilio vel favore, vult et expresse consentit dictus Johannes Lasne, nomine procuratorio predicto, quod contravenienti seu venire volenti omnis vox, fides et audientia in omni loco, judicio et curia, penitus et efficaciter denegentur, tanquam venienti contra proprium factum et juramentum, supponens et submittens dictus Johannes Lasne nomine procuratorio predicto, coram dicto notario publico, dictum dominum Gilbertum, ejus heredes et bona sua quecumque interdictioni, cohertioni, compulsioni, districtioni, potestati domini nostri pape, ejus camere apostolice auditori, vice auditori, ejusdem jurisditioni et compulsioni imperatoris et Regis Anglie, et omnium aliorum officialium apostolicorum, imperialium et regiorum, ecclesiasticorum et secularium qui nunc sunt et fuerint pro tempore; per quos seu curiam cujuslibet ipsorum vult et expresse consentit dictus Johannes Lasne, nomine procuratorio predicto, dictum dominum Gilbertum, ejus heredes et omnia bona sua, cogi posse et compelli debere per rerum et bonorum suorum captionem, saisinam, venditionem et expletationem, ac omni alio modo quo poterit fortiori, ad tenendum, complendum et inviolabiliter observandum, omnia et singula in dictis litteris traditionis inferius insertis, et aliis litteris concessis per dictos dominos, abbatem et conventum, sub

eorum sigillis continetur; renuncians insuper, dictus Johannes Lasne, nomine procuratorio predicto, in hoc facto, ex sua certa scientia, et sub obligatione predicta exceptioni omnium et singulorum premissorum non ita rite et legitime actorum, doli, mali, metus et in factum, conditioni, sive eam ob causam, vel ex injusta causa, omni appellationis et provocationis remedio et juri per que negotia rescinduntur, quando apparet contrahentes in aliquo fore lesos; omni relaxationi et dispensacioni juramenti, exceptioni dicenti plus scriptum fuisse in hiis presentibus quam fuerit actum inter partes, vel e contra; omni actioni, exceptioni, diceptioni, circonventioni, fraudi, gravamini et errori, peticioni et oblationi libelli, litis contestationi, omnibus litteris et gratiis, rescriptis apostolicis, imperialibus, regalibus, crucesignatis et crucesignandis, et aliis sub quacumque verborum forma impetratis et impetrandis, concessis et concedendis quibus, seu per que, posset aliquid contra predicta vel aliqua ex eisdem obici vel opponi, et per que presentes possint infringi vel adnullari, et omni juri canonico, consueto et civili; jurique dicenti renunciationem non sufficere generalem, nisi precesserit specialis; volens et consentiens, dictus Johannes Lasne, nomine procuratorio predicto, quod de et super premissis fiant et conficiantur bone et fortes littere, que dictari, refici et grossari poterint, nedum semel, sed pluries, presentibus litteris grossatis vel non grossatis, sigillatis vel non sigillatis, et aliis, tociens quotiens eisdem dominis, abbati et conventui visum fuerit expedire, ad dictamen unius vel plurium peritorum facti, tamen substantia non mutata. Tenor vero procurationis dicti domini Gilberti, de qua superius fit mentio, talis est:—In nomine Domini, amen. Per presens publicum instrumentum cunctis appareat evidenter, quod anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo nonagesimo tertio, indictione prima, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris, et domini nostri domini Bonifacii, divina providentia pape octavi, anno quarto [1298], et mense maii die octava, in presentia mei Johannis, notarii auctoritate apostolica publici, et testium subscriptorum, in hospitio habitationis mee, in parochia Sancte Fidis virginis, Londonii situato,

constitutus personaliter nobilis vir, dominus Gilbertus Talbot, de Castro Ricc' miles, consanguineus, ut asserit, domini Ricardi, Dei gratia regis Anglie illustris, dilectos sibi in Christo Johannem Pecche et Johannem Lane (Lasne) armigeros, Saresberiensis et Lincolniensis diocesium, suos viros certos et indubitatos fecit, ordinavit et constituit, ac facit et ordinat procuratores, actores, factores, negociorum gestores, et nuntios speciales, conjunctim et divisim, et utrumque eorum in solidum, ita quod non sit melior conditio occupantis, sed quod unus eorum inceperit, alter ipsorum libere prosequi, mediare valeat et finire; dans et concedens eisdem procuratoribus suis, conjunctim et utrique ipsorum divisim, et in solidum, potestatem generalem et mandatum speciale, nomine dicti constituentis et pro eo, cum venerabilibus et religiosis viris dominis abbate et conventu monasterii Cluniacensis in Burgondia, de regno Francie, et super maneriis de Ledecombe Regis, Offord Clugny, Tikesorem et Manetonam, in regno Anglie existentibus, una cum advocationibus ecclesiarum, juribusque, franchesiis, commoditatibus, emolumentis, et pertinentiis universis ad dicta maneria et dominia seu eorum aliquod pertinentibus et spectantibus, ad omnem effectum quod dicta maneria et dominia prefato nobili viro domino Gilberto constituenti, heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum, vel ad tempus, de quo dictis procuratoribus, seu eorum alteri, visum fuerit expedire, per dictos viros religiosos dimittantur, concedantur et tradantur, tenenda et habenda eisdem Gilberto, heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum, seu per tempora aut tempus, de quibus seu quo dicti religiosi viri et procuratores predicti, seu alter ipsorum procuratorum, poterunt ad invicem concordare et concordaverint; reddendo, solvendo, seu faciendo in omnibus, prout inter dictos religiosos viros, ex parte una, et dictos procuratores, seu eorum alterum poterit concordari et finaliter concordaverint; tractandum, pacificandum, transigendum, et super premissis omnibus et singulis et ea tangentibus, et eorum occasione concordandis, ac hujusmodi concordiam quamcumque, si quam fieri contigerit, stipulationibus, juramentis, obligationibus, et penarum adjectionibus quibuscumque in hac parte necessariis, utilibus seu quomodolibet opportunis vallandis; nec non dicta maneria et dominia cum suis fructibus, redditibus ecclesiarum, et beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum advocationibus, proventibus, obventionibus, juribus et pertinentiis universis ad dicta maneria et dominia seu eorum aliquod pertinentibus et spectantibus, a prefatis religiosis viris, domino abbate et conventu Cluniacensi, pro illo videlicet pretio vel illa pecunia et serviciis, de quo seu qua et quibus ipsis procuratoribus, seu eorum alteri, visum fuerit expedire, de dictis religiosis viris ad perpetuam firmam, seu annuam pensionem ad tempus, de quo ipsis videbitur expedire, recipiendam et habendam, et ad promittendum prefatis religiosis viris, abbati et conventui Cluniacensi, quod dictus nobilis vir, dominus Gilbertus Talbot, bene et fideliter dabit et solvet, heredesque et assignati sui dabunt et fideliter solvent, et facient dictis religiosis viris, seu ipsorum nuncio vel procuratori ad hec legitime deputato, seu deputando in loco seu locis, in termino seu terminis ad hec statuendo, seu statuendis, hujusmodi pecuniam seu pretium, servitium aut annuum censum, quam, quod, et quem, iidem procuratores seu eorum alter predictis religiosis viris, abbati et conventui, pro dictis maneriis, dominiis, fructibus, redditibus, proventibus, juribus, emolumentis et obventionibus universis, una cum advocationibus ecclesiarum et beneficiorum, ad ipsa maneria et dominia spectantibus et pertinentibus, dare et solvere promiserint seu promiserit, convenerint seu convenerit, ac etiam super premissis et eorum quolibet, tam in foro ecclesiastico, quam in foro seculari, quascumque securitates, promissiones, obligationes et conventiones, de quibus eisdem procuratoribus seu eorum alteri videbitur expedire, faciendum et concedendum; ac in et pro premissis omnibus et singulis bene et fideliter observandis, ipsum dominum constituentem, heredes et executores suos, ac omnia bona sua mobilia et immobilia, presentia et futura, et ubicumque poterint reperiri, prefatis dominis, abbati et conventui obligandis; nec non omnibus juris et facti remediis, exceptioni doli mali, obligationi,

beneficio restitucionis in integrum, omni tempori quadrimestri feriato, omni appellationis remedio, omnibus litteris regiis et gratiis, ac privilegiis impetratis seu impetrandis, per que dictus constituens contra premissa seu eorum aliquod posset se quomodolibet deffendere seu tueri, et presertim juri dicenti generalem renunciationem non valere, nisi quatenus precesserit specialis, et ipsa specialiter ac expressa, specialiter et expressa renuncianda; ac insuper quod dictus constituens omnia et singula, que per dictos procuratores suos seu eorum alterum super premissis et circa premissa conventa seu procurata fuerint, bene et fideliter observabit et adimplebit, et in quantum de jure poterit, procurabit et faciet fideliter observari, absque fraude et dolo quibuscunque, in animam dicti constituentis jurando, necnon omnia alia et singula faciendo, exercendo, procurando et expediendo, que in premissis vel eorum aliquo necessaria fuerint, seu quomodolibet opportuna, et que dictus constituens in premissis seu eorum aliquo facere possit, si personaliter interesset, licet talia sint que de sui natura mandatum exigant speciale. Et promisit dictus constituens michi notario publico infrascripto, vice et nomine omnium quorum interest seu interesse poterit, in hac parte publice et solenniter stipulanti et recipienti, se ratum, gratum, et firmum perpetuo habiturum, quicquid dicti procuratores sui seu eorum alter fecerint aut fecerit in premissis, et quolibet premissorum, necnon judicio sisti et judicatum solvi, cum omnibus suis clausis, sub ypotheca et obligatione omnium bonorum suorum; ac exposuit cautiones. Acta sunt hec, prout suprascribuntur et recitantur, sub anno, indictione, pontificatu, mense, die et loco prefatis; presentibus discretis viris, magistris Henrico Northlode, Radulfo Gardiner, et Philippo Trody, clericis notariis publicis, Cicestrensis, Londoniensis et Dublinensis diocesium, testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis. Et ego, Johannes dictus Sire, de Karmitonio clericus, Wintoniensis diocesis, publicus auctoritate apostolica et imperiali notarius, premissis omnibus et singulis, dum, sic ut premittitur, sub anno Domini, indictione, pontificatu, mense, die et loco prefatis, per nobilem virum dominum Gilbertum prefatum agerentur et fierent personaliter interfui, una cum testibus antedictis, eaque sic fieri vidi et audivi, et, aliis arduis negociis multipliciter occupatus, per alium scribi feci, publicavi, et in hanc publicam formam redegi, manu propria me subscribendo, et signum meum consuetum hic apponendo, per dictum nobilem virum dominum Gilbertum militem specialiter rogatus in testimonium premissorum. Et ego, Gilbertus Talbot antedictus, presenti publico instrumento, sigillum meum apposui, in majorem evidentiam veritatis omnium contentorum in eodem, datum die, anno et loco supradictis. Item tenor litterarum, conventionum, tractatuum et traditionum dictorum maneriorum, de quibus superius fit mentio, de verbo ad verbum sequitur in hec verba:—Nos, Hugo Fortis de Belna, tenentes sigillum commune domini nostri Francorum regis in Matisconensi baillivia constitutum, notum facimus universis presentes litteras inspecturis, quod coram dilecto nostro Guillelmo Trivy, de Cluniaco, clerico auctoritate regia et imperiali, notario publico et jurato ad hec et ad majora, a regia majestate specialiter deputato, propter ea que sequuntur, personaliter constitutis venerabili et religioso viro domino Girardo Roleti, monacho monasterii Cluniacensis, procuratore asserto et nomine procuratorio reverendi in Christo patris, domini Johannis abbatis monasterii Cluniacensis, et venerabilium et religiosorum virorum dominorum conventus dicti monasterii Cluniacensis, ex parte una, et nobili viro Johanne Lasne, domicello anglico, procuratore et nomine procuratorio nobilis et potentis viri, domini Gilberti Talbot, anglici militis, prout apparet per litteras sigillo dicti domini Gilberti sigillatas, ex altera parte, dicte partes faciunt inter se, quorum supra nominibus, tradiciones, promissiones, obligationes que sequuntur. Primo, quod dictus procurator dictorum dominorum, abbatis et conventus, tradit, cedit et concedit, ex causa vere et legitime admodiationis et accensationis, concedit dicto domino Gilberto Talbot, licet absenti, dicto tamen Johanne Lasne stipulante et recipiente, ipsius domini Gilberti nomine, maneria seu domos infrascripta, situata

in Anglia, ad dictos dominos abbatem et conventum et ecclesiam Cluniacensem spectantia, videlicet de Ledecombe Regis in comitatu Berk', Offord-Clugny in comitatu Huntendon', de Manetone et Tikessor' in comitatu Roteland' in Anglia, cum eorum membris, domibus, grangiis, appendiciis, altaque, media et bassa jurisdictione, si sit ibi, possessionibus, redditibus et proventibus, cum advocationibus ecclesiarum, juribus et pertinentiis universis, quecumque sint et quocumque nomine censeantur, tenenda et possidenda per dictum militem, quamdiu vitam duxerit in humanis, et per heredes ejus, vel ejus assignatos, per unum annum duntaxat post mortem ipsius militis, pro pretio trium milium denariorum aureorum, vocatorum francorum de Francia, et cugni domini nostri Francorum regis, auri boni et legitimi ponderis, valoris prout nunc currunt in scambiis Parisius, semel solvendis per predictum dominum Gilbertum in Bolonia supra mare in domo Roberti Angot, domino abbati Cluniacensi predicto, vel ejus procuratori ab eo deputato, die Purificationis beate Marie Virginis proxime futuro; et una cum his, solvet dictus dominus Gilbertus, quamdiu vitam duxerit in humanis, et per unum annum post mortem ipsius, ejus heredes vel assignati, pro annua pensione seu redditu annuo dictorum maneriorum, singulis annis, prefato domino abbati Cluniacensi et suis successoribus aut deputatis ab ipsis, in prioratu sancti Pancratii Lewensis, dicti Cluniacensis ordinis, et die festi sancti Pancratii, viginti francos auri, et ponderis et valoris predicti, vel aliam monetam vel aurum ad valorem dictorum francorum, acto tamen et expresse convento inter dictas partes, quibus supra nominibus, quod dictus dominus Gilbertus, maneria predicta et domos et possessiones, nemora et stagna, grangias, et omnia alia edificia ad ipsa maneria et quodlibet ipsorum pertinentia, fideliter excolere faciet et laborare, temporibus opportunis, prout expediens fuerit pro necessitate et utilitate dictorum maneriorum, terrarumque et aliarum rerum predictarum; ipsaque edificia manutenebit in prospero et bono statu, et omnia alia onera ordinaria et extraordinaria, que occasione dictorum domorum et maneriorum aut alterius

eorum supportare et solvere continget, semel, pluries, aut annuatim, integraliter supportabit, quamdiu ipse dominus Gilbertus vitam duxerit in humanis; et post ejus mortem, ejus heredes vel assignati per unum annum. Et si predictus dominus Gilbertus in predictis maneriis aut eorum altero fieri faceret aliqua edificia de novo, seu reparationes, aut meliorationes, in possessionibus ad ipsa maneria pertinentibus, medio tempore predicto, ipsa siquidem edificia de novo constituta, et reparationes eorumdem, ac meliorationes possessionum hujusmodi, erunt et remanebunt integraliter, et pure et libere revertentur ad dictos dominos, abbatem et eorum ecclesiam, absque eo quod dictus dominus Gilbertus, aut in his causam habentes possint aut debeant, occasione dictorum edificiorum, sic ut premittitur, de novo factorum, seu reparationes aut meliorationes rerum predictarum, aut alterius earumdem, aliquid petere aut exigere a predictis abbate et conventu seu successoribus suis; ymo dicta maneria et quodlibet, cum omnibus pertinentiis, universis edificiis et ceteris possessionibus, etiam de novo constructis, reparationibus et meliorationibus eorumdem, et cujuslibet ipsorum, per unum annum post mortem ipsius, ad dictos domines abbatem et conventum et ecclesiam Cluniacensem, quitta et immunia ab omni debito facto tempore predicto, ac etiam ab omni et singulo onere, pure et libere, non computatis expensis edificandi et reparandi, seu quovismodo meliorandi, revertantur, etiam si predicta aut aliqua de predictis laborata, seminata et cultivata fuerint, aut in quocumque alio statu existant; et in eodem statu dicti domini abbas et conventus et successores sui et conventus ejusdem, vel eorum procuratores, vel procurator, aut eorum deputati, apprehendere poterunt seu poterit, et intrare auctoritate propria, et possessionem adipiscere et retinere absque aliqua difficultate seu contradictione, sicut faciebant et consueverant ante conventiones antedictas, non obstante quocumque lapsu temporis, continuabuntque possessiones suas, sicut facerent, si per aliquem monachum dicti ordinis Cluniacensis, dicta maneria et quodlibet ipsorum possessa et gubernata continue extitissent. Item, actum

est et concordatum inter dictas partes, nominibus quibus supra, quod ipse dominus Gilbertus et ejus heredes post mortem ipsius, per unum annum, quolibet anno, in festo sancti Pancratii, in dicto prioratu Lewensi, modum et formam accensationis, traditionis et retencionis dictorum maneriorum recognoscent, et recognoscere tenebuntur, coram priore dicti prioratus Lewensis, aut vicario dicti domini abbatis in Anglia constituto seu deputato, ab aliquo ipsorum, in presentia trium vel quatuor religiosorum aut aliorum fide dignorum, quos dicti prior vel vicarius vel deputatus evocare voluerint; ac dictum dominum abbatem Cluniacensem, si ibidem contingat accedere, ac camerarium seu vicarium dicti domini abbatis vel deputatum ab ipso, cum ipsis ad dicta maneria seu aliquod ipsorum, causa visitationis ibidem faciende, declinare contigeret, semel in anno, per unum vel duos dies duntaxat, graciose et honeste recipere et eisdem et sue familie ac equis, victualia necessaria ministrare tenebuntur, eisque expresse et sigillatim ostendere statum maneriorum predictorum et cujuslibet eorumdem; dictusque dominus Gilbertus et ejus heredes vel assignati post mortem suam, per unum annum dicta maneria tenebunt pro defensione dictorem maneriorum, et ipsorum juribus, privilegiis, gratiis et libertatibus quibuscunque ordinis Cluniacensis, datis et concessis, vel dandis et concedendis gaudere poterunt et uti, quemadmodum uti debent monachi ordinis Cluniacensis, si dicta maneria tenerent et possiderent. Item actum fuit, et concordatum, ac etiam in pactum pro expresso deductum, quod si ipse dominus Gilbertus et ejus heredes, seu assignati post mortem suam per unum annum, deficerent in solutione pensionis viginti francorum, seu in recognitione annuatim seu quolibet anno facienda de predictis maneriis, terminis et locis superius specificatis, quod ipse dominus Gilbertus, ejus heredes, post mortem suam, per unum annum, dictorum maneriorum superius scriptorum, solvere teneantur et debeant dictis dominis abbati et conventui quolibet anno, decem solidos sterlingorum bonorum et finorum, occasione et in pena seu loco pene solutionis dicte summe viginti francorum predictorum,

prout superius est expressum; et una cum his, predictus dominus abbas et successores sui ac conventus, vel eorum procurator, vel deputatus ab eis, eo casu quo predictus dominus Gilbertus, ejus heredes, post mortem ipsius, per annum defficerent in solutionibus predictis faciendis, loco et termino et modo predictis, seu obmitterent aut negligerent quolibet anno facere recognitionem de predictis maneriis, modo, forma ac loco predictis, possessionem corporalem et realem apprehendere poterunt dictorum maneriorum, aut alterius eorumdem, ac in ipsis et quolibet ipsorum auctoritate propria intrare, absque aliqua rebellione, contradicione seu difficultate, et ipsam possessionem sibi retinere sicut sua propria. Et hec vero possunt et debent facere dicti domini, abbas et conventus, aut eorum procurator, seu deputatus ab eis, non obstante quocumque lapsu temporis, quoniam in hec expresse et ex certa scientia consensit et consentit predictus Johannes Lasne, procurator predictus pro dicto domino Gilberto et pro heredibus et assignatis suis, per unum annum post mortem ipsius. Item est actum, et in pactum expresse deductum inter predictas partes, quibus supra nominibus, et ex sua certa scientia concessum, per dictum Johannem Lasne, nomine predicto, et pro dicto domino Gilberto et heredibus suis, post mortem suam per unum annum, quod summas predictas, et quamlibet ipsarum, solvere tenebuntur et realiter solvant terminis et locis predictis, non obstantibus quibuscunque impedimentis, barris, seu saisinis, auctoritate cujuscunque appositis seu apponendis in predictis rebus, quibuscunque cavillationibus etiam, et subterfugiis etiam, non obstantibus. Item actum fuit et concordatum, quod in casu in quo esset necessarium obtinere licentiam a domino rege Anglie ad hoc, quod dicta maneria transferantur in personam dicti domini Gilberti, quod dictus dominus Gilbertus dictam licentiam obtinebit propriis suis sumptibus et expensis, et eam deliberabit una cum solutione in predicto loco et termino assignato. Item actum est et concordatum, quod ratione dicte traditionis, cense, seu firme dictorum maneriorum et cujuslibet ipsorum, ad vitam ipsius et suorum heredum vel assigna-

torum post ejus mortem, per annum unum, in possessione seu proprietate aliqualiter, seu quovismodo prejudicare non possint aut debeant, nec etiam dampnum inferre predictis dominis abbati et conventui et ejus successoribus, ita parum seu quem admodum ac si predicta traditio, firma, seu censa facta esset, solum et simpliciter ad unum annum. Et si est lex aut jus, scriptum vel non scriptum, aut aliqua consuetudo in regno Anglie, vel alibi, que hanc conditionem predicti domini Gilberti, vel suorum heredum, vel assignatorum post mortem ipsius per annum, posset aliqualiter facere meliorem, vel conditionem predictorum dominorum abbatis et conventus et suorum heredum facere deteriorem, predictus Johannes Lasne, procurator et nomine procuratorio predicto, specialiter et expresse, ex certa scientia, illi legi, juri canonico et civili consuetudini, et cuilibet ipsorum totaliter, penitus et omnino renunciat et promittit, nomine predicto, pro dicto domino Gilberto et heredibus suis et assignatis post mortem ipsius per unum annum, non se de predictis aliqualiter juvare, ullo modo seu aliquo tempore; et eo casu vult et expresse consentit idem procurator, quod si dictus dominus Gilbertus vel sui, quod absit, contra premissa venirent, quod dictus tractatus sit nullius efficacie seu momenti, careatque omni robore et firmitate. Item actum est, et in pactum deductum, ac etiam protestatum, retentum et reservatum, pro parte dicti procuratoris dictorum dominorum abbatis et conventus Cluniacensis, quod per istam traditionem, ut supra factam, non intendit dictus dominus Cluniacensis seu conventus, vel dictus procurator dictorum abbatis et conventus, renunciare juri, quod eisdem dominis abbati et conventui competit et competere potest contra dictum dominum Gilbertum Talbot, seu heredes et bona tenentes, seu quem vel quos tangere potest aut poterit in futurum, ratione pensionis debite super et pro dictis maneriis ad causam firme, facte quondam domino Nicolao de Tamworth militi anglico, tam de tempore suo, quam domine Johanne, quondam ejus uxoris, et postmodum uxoris dicti domini Gilberti Talbot, et post decessum dicte uxoris, juribus eisdem competentibus, in fructibus, proventibus et redditibus perceptis usque ad diem Purificationis beate Marie Virginis, proxime futurum, quin dicti dominus abbas et conventus Cluniacensis, seu eorum procurator, possint loco et tempore dictam pensionem et areragia ipsius, necnon dictos fructus petere, exigere et levare, seu exigi et levare facere, ab illis qui ad hec tenentur aut in futurum tenebuntur, dicta traditione non obstante; cui quidem protestationi, retencioni et reservationi per dictum procuratorem dominorum abbatis et conventus Cluniacensis factis, dictus Johannes Lasne procurator dicti domini Gilberti, procuratorio nomine predicto, se consentiit et eidem acquievit scienter, et per expressum. Item actum est inter dictas partes, quod dictus procurator domini Gilberti, nomine quo supra, faciet per dictum dominum Gilbertum in premissis omnibus consentire, eaque ratificare et promittere, fide, juramento et obligationibus intervenientibus, tenere, adimplere, prout in presentibus litteris continetur; promittentes dicte partes, et earum quelibet, ut ipsam tangit aut tangere poterit in futurum, ad opus et utilitatem alterius partis, et per sua juramenta ad sancta Dei Evangelia corporaliter prestita, et sub obligatione, videlicet dictus procurator dictorum dominorum abbatis et conventus bonorum dictorum maneriorum; et dictus Johannes Lasne, procuratorio nomine quo supra, sub obligatione bonorum dicti domini Gilberti, presentium et futurorum quorumcumque et ubicumque existentium, ac quocumque nomine censeantur, tenere, attendere et complere cum effectu, omnia universa et singula in presentibus litteris contenta, juxta formam et tenorem contentos in presentibus litteris, nec facere, dicere, vel procurare, quominus predicta omnia et singula suum non sortiantur effectum, prout in presentibus sunt contenta, descripta et narrata. Et si contrarium facerent dicte partes, vel eorum altera, quod absit, volunt dicti procuratores, nominibus quibus supra, quantum ipsum tangat, quod contravenienti seu venire volenti per viam directam vel indirectam, tacite vel expresse, auxilio, consilio vel favore, omnis vox, fides et audientia in omni loco et curia, tanquam venienti contra proprium factum et juramentum, penitus et efficaciter denegentur, consue-

tudinibus, privilegiis, legibus, gratiis et aliis privilegiis communibus vel specialibus quibuscunque, non obstantibus. Et voluerunt dicti procuratores et eorum quilibet, nominibus quibus supra, videlicet dictus procurator dictorum dominorum abbatis et conventus, dictos dominos abbatem et conventum et suos successores, et dictus Johannes Lasne, procuratorio nomine predicto, dictum dominum Gilbertum, suosque heredes, assignatos et successores, cogi posse et compelli debere, tam per censuram ecclesiasticam, auctoritate apostolica et aliis que per curias dominorum imperatoris, regis Francie, et regis Anglie, ac omnium aliorum judicum ecclesiasticorum et secularium, in dictis regnis et alibi existentium, qui nunc sunt et fuerunt pro tempore, per quos et curias cujuslibet ipsorum, volunt dicti procuratores dictos suos magistros et eorum quemlibet, ut ipsum tangere poterit, compelli, tam per censuram ecclesiasticam, unica monitione premissa, quam per captionem, saisinam, venditionem et expletationem bonorum predictorum, sive reclamationem alterius curie sive fori, omnibus juribus, actionibus, exceptionibus, deceptionibus, barris, subterfugiis, cavillationibus et cauthelis, jurique, legi scripte et non scripte, consuetudinarie et civili, quibus in premissis expressivo renunciari oporteret, que pro hic insertis habere volunt, ac si in presentibus facta esset mentio specialis de verbo ad verbum; non obstantibus quibuscunque. Quibus omnibus et singulis renunciationibus, dicti procuratores et eorum quilibet, nominibus quibus supra, in hoc facto, ex sua certa scientia, et per sua jam prestita juramenta, ac sub obligationibus predictis et specialiter jure dicenti renunciationem non sufficere generalem, nisi precesserit specialis. In quorum testimonium, ad preces dictorum procuratorum, et cujuslibet ipsorum nobis oblatas, pro dictis partibus per dictum regium notarium, cui credimus et fidem plenariam adhibemus, sigillum commune predictis litteris presentibus duplicatis, de consensu partium duximus apponendum. Datum in monasterio Cluniacensi, in camera subcamerarii Cluniacensis, die vicesima prima mensis novembris, anno Domini millesimo CCC^{mo} nonagesimo

sexto; presentibus venerabilibus et discretis viris, domino Jacobo Orgo de Chevaigniaco supra Guyam; Raymondo Pontii Sancte Colombe civitatis Matisconensis; domino Guidone de Mercureyo presbytero; magistro Johanne Descorbis baccalario in legibus; Petro de Duno regis clerico; et pluribus aliis testibus vocatis ad premissa.

Ego vero Guillelmus Trivy de Cluniaco, clericus, imperiali et regia auctoritatibus notarius publicus et juratus, premissis omnibus et singulis, dum modo predicto agerentur et fierent, una cum dictis testibus presens fui, eaque in notam recepi, et inde presentes litteras traditionis et conventionis predicta continentes et alia in ipsis litteris contenta confeci, hic me subscripsi et signo meo solito signavi, requisitus et rogatus in testimonium omnium et singulorum premissorum. [*Signed*] Guillelmus Trivy. In cujus rei testimonium, ad preces et instantiam dictorum procuratorum nobis oblatas, pro ipsis per dictum regium notarium, cui super hiis et aliis majoribus credimus et fidem plenariam adhibemus, sigillum commune Regis predictis litteris presentibus duximus apponendum. Datum apud Boloniam supra mare, in domo Roberti Angot, indicione quinta, die Purificationis beate Marie Virginis, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo nonagesimo septimo, presentibus:—Roberto Angot; Johanne de Bazeyo; Petro de Tarere, domicellis; Henrioto Hardy, alias Broignart de Sancto Riquerio; et pluribus aliis testibus vocatis ad premissa specialiter et rogatis.

Expeditum est per me Guillelmum Trivy clericum, predictum regium notarium, signo meo solito teste. } Guill. Trivy.

[*Upon a roll of parchment composed of four membranes, originally fastened together; length* 52 *inches, width* 23½ *inches.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIII., No. 430; *Id.*]

429. *Duplicate of* 430, *somewhat defaced; on roll of parchment of three membranes; length* 43¾ *inches, width* 24 *inches; the membranes are now separated for the purpose of binding.*

The following three autograph letters [438, 439, 440], without date, appear to range from the first negotiations between Sir Gilbert Talbot and the abbot of Cluni, but must have been written between 1397 and 1399, for, by an extract from the Pipe Roll of 1 Henry IV., it is seen that at that time he was no longer living. They refer apparently to preliminary agreements, as well as to the ultimate assignment to him on lease of the Cluni manors.

Letter [438] is an autograph document with two seal impressions in red wax. The one bears his armorial shield [Gules], two bars vaire, with a mullet for difference; but of the legend, the word "ET" is all that is left. The other, his counter-seal, on the reverse, represents his monogram or interwoven initial letters.

The letter [439] with Sir Gilbert Talbot's autograph signature, and impressed with a seal in red wax, much defaced, has his shield *couché*, (or, on the ground in an oblique position), the charges of which are (as above), [Gules] two bars vaire, and a mullet for difference, with a knight's helmet and mantling (lambrequin), surmounted by a crest, defaced; no part of the legend remains.[209]

Sir Gilbert Talbot was certainly in descent, with other Talbots of Goderich Castle, from Gilbert Talbot, the justice itinerant of 1261, temp. Hen. III. The deed already given [430] proves that he was closely related to the Lords Talbot of Goderich Castle, but belonged to the branch of Richard's Castle, and that he was connected by blood with the Royal family, being "*con-*

[209] The corroboration of this coat of Talbot, "*Gules, two bars vaire,*" is found in Papworth. The bearing would appear to have been derived from the heiress of "Mortimer," the relinquishment of the paternal coat, and the assumption of that of the heiress, being at that time usual. We find the above authority ascribes this coat to the following:—Robert de Mortimer; Hugh de Mortimer; Say of Richard's Castle, co. Hereford; Talbot of Richard's Castle; Sire Richard Talebot; and lastly to the knight in question, M. Gilbert Talbot, with a pierced mullet arg. in the dexter chief for difference. The authorities for the two last names being: Roll, *circa*, A.D. 1392-97 (from "Newling's MS."); and Boroughbridge Roll, 1322 ("Ashmolean MS." 831; and "Palgrave's Parliamentary Writs").

sanguineus Regis." We learn from the same deed that he lived in the parish of St. Faith.[210]

We believe the following entries from Rymer may be appropriately referred to him, although another Gilbert was coetaneous with him, viz., the 3rd Baron of Goderich Castle, to whom they might equally apply.

In 1329 he is designated (in the Patent Rolls, 2 Edw. III.) as "*camerarius Regis.*," and in 3rd of same King, he has license to empark Haygrove in his manor of Linton, co. Hereford.

In 1333 we find him justiciary of Wales (Rymer; Rot. Pat., 4 and 7 Edw. III.); and in 1337 he and Hugh de Despencer are appointed captains of the men of South Wales (*Idem*). Gilbert Talbot, justiciary of South Wales, and 11 others, are ordered to send lancemen from their several lands in Wales to the King in Brittany, Jan. 3, 1343. These entries would appear, in point of date, to refer to the lessee of the Cluni manors (*Id.*).

In 1391 he appears to have married (not many years before his death) Johanna, widow of Sir Nicholas Tamworth (Rot. Pat., 15 Rich. II., *secunda pars*, m. 16), whose name appears in letter, of last quoted deed [430], and in other documents which follow. Sir Nicholas Tamworth,[211] named by Sir Gilbert Talbot, is identified

[210] Of St. Faith's, Maitland ["History of London," p. 409] gives this account:—"A rectory, the church whereof was the vault under the east end or choir of St. Paul's Cathedral; and its name it owes to its being dedicated to St. Faith, or *Sancta Fides*, a French virgin of the city of Agen, in the province of Aquitaine, who, according to some, suffered in the reign of Diocletian the Emperor, for refusing to sacrifice to idols" (Newc. Repertorium, eccles. paroch.).

Since the "Fire of London" in 1666, when St. Paul's was destroyed, it has been united to St. Austin's.

[211] In 35 Edw. III. (1361) he and his wife Johanna have a grant for life of certain manors (Rot. Pat., 35 E. III.); and in 40th of the same King, divers manors in Dorset are confirmed to him for certain years; named in the roll, as "*fideli suo.*"

The King orders Sir Nichol (Nicholas, or Nicol) de Tamworth to compel Jaque Wyne, whom he holds as a prisoner for having plundered Clameci, a town of the Countess of Flanders, to surrender letters of obligation and pledges for 7,000 crowns, which her subjects owe him; Oct. 26, 1360.

Commission to Sir William de Grantzon and Sir Nichol de Tamworth

by several entries in Rymer's "Fœdera." He must have died before 1390-1, because in the 15 Ric. II. Sir Gilbert Talbot married his widow.

438-440. Three letters of Sir Gilbert Talbot, to Raymond de Cadoëne, abbot of Cluni.

[*Extended copy.*]

Honoré pier en Dieu, porce que ma tres ame compaigne, n'adgaires compaigne à mons^r^ Nichol Thamworth, que Dieux assoille, et moi, avons estat en le manoire de Letcombe ovesque autres manoires en Engleterre ove lor appartenances, à terme de la vie, ma dite tres ame com-

to grant fresh terms for payment to the Duke of Burgundy. Oct. 31, 1360.

The King sends Sir Nichol de Tamworth and John Wyn to put down the companies which are plundering Burgundy, Nevers, and Rech. Oct. 24, 1365.

Nicholas de Tamworth is appointed warden of Hammes. Oct. 27, 1365.

Power for Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and Sir Nicholas de Tamworth, to treat for a marriage between Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and Violanta, daughter of Galeazzo, Lord of Milan; or, for a marriage between Edmund, Earl of Cambridge, and Violanta. July 30th, 1366 (Rot. Pat., 40 E. III.).

Power for Henry le Scrope, governor of Calais, and Nicholas de Louvayne, seneschal of Ponthieu, to extend the leave of absence of the Duke of Bourbon. Similar commission to Sir Nicholas de Tamworth and others. Dec. 20th, 1366.

Sir Nichol de Tamworth has order to publish the King's letters forbidding his subjects to do damage to the territories of the King of France. Nov. 16, 1367.

Commission to Sir Nichol de Lovaigne, Nicholas de Tamworth captain of Calais, John de Shepye, and John Pyel, to treat with the ambassadors of Flanders at Calais. Aug. 10, 1371.

Commission to Sir Nicholas de Tamworth to put Southampton and the I. of Wight in a state of defence. March 28th, 1376.

In 1374, from an entry in the Patent Rolls, we find him constituted a justice (with others, not named), to deliver the gaols of Oxfordshire of prisoners therein detained, according to the custom of the kingdom. He was probably only included in this commission on account of his being a knight residing or having estate in that county, for we fail to find his name in any list of justices itinerant of that day.

These multifarious duties were not uncommonly imposed on the King's employés (public servants) of that time.

paigne, de grant et lees de vous et de vostre dit mesone, comme chose appartenant à vostre dit mesone, et, sur ce, certeines pensions, portions et autres comoditeez appartenantz à vos ditz manoires soient fors barrez, et nient paiez en desherétison de vous et de vostre dit mesone par touz jours, si hastif remedie ne soit fait deinz brief pour ycelles, lesqueux choses ne purrent estre recoverez sans grantz costages, lesqueux je ne su tenuz ne veulle faire, sanz assent et acorde fait par entre vous et moi, sur quoi vous moi plese envoier de Caleys un certein homme, eant pleine et suffisant poer de par vous et de vostre dit mesone, de faire acorde par entre vous et moi, issinc que je puisse avoir ledit manoire de Letcombe, ove voz autrez ditz manoires en Engleterre, ove lor appartenances à terme de certeines anz, por un resonable somme appaier à vous por ycelles; et je mettrai ma peine et diligence de recoverer les empensions, portions, et autres comoditeez appartenantes à voz ditz manoires, sans costages prendre de vous ou de vostre dit mesone; et de ce vous moi plese envoier response par vostre lettre, et par le porteur du cestes, issint que je puisse avoir pleine et final response de tout vostre voluntée, touchant ceste matere deinz brief, et à ceste tretée pres de Caleys, à plus en hast que vous bonement poez, por l'amor de moi. Et si ren soit devers moi que faire puisse a l'honor, profit ou pleser de vous, ou de vostre mesone, vous moi plese certifier, et je le ferra de tres bone coer. Et je pri à Dieux q'il vous doigne tres bone vie, ove tres longe durrée en honor et saintteé, en tres bone gouvernance de sa tres seint esglise. Escrit à Caleys le XXV. jour de Julet.

GILBERT TALBOT, chevalier.

[*Extended copy.*]

A son tres reverent seigneur et pere en Dieu [*l'abbé de Cluny*], je me recomande à vous en taunt come je pluis puisse, et, tres reverent seignour, je vous mercie entierment de tres bon cuer, de ceo que vous de vostre sirerie monstrastez sovent à moy, et del graunt [*grée et hostagez*] queux vous fistes à mes esquiers Johan Pecche et Johan Lasne, sui tout dis le vostre et tenuz à vous et à vostre

ordre, à cause del graunt naturesse que j'ay trové en vostre seignorie. Tres grant seignour et pere en Dieu, j'ay resceu voz lettres touchant les choses entre nous emparlez, et vous please assavoir que jeo sui en volunté de bargayner ovesque vous, savant mon estat, et par issint que jeo puisse ent estre sceur à terme de ma vie, et un an oultre, solonc les loies d'Engleterre ; car aultrement vostre graunt et lees ne porrount vailler à moy si il ne soit fait accordant al dit loy d'Engleterre. Et pur ceo, j'ay fait endentures accordant al loy d'Engleterre, par quelle loy mon estat ne serra que à terme de ma vie, et un an oultre après ma mort, à mes executours ; par quele fesaunce la revercion à vous après ma mort et un an oultre, et touz aultres benefices en les ditz endentures esspecifies, sauns fraude ou mal engyn, vous serront soeures et salves, par issint que nostre seignour le Roy moy grauntera licence par sez tres graciousez lettres de ceo faire, et quiele partie d'une endenture vous please à resteurer, deinz ceste lettre enclose. Et, tres reverent seignour et pere en Dieu, ne vous deplease, ne merveillez point de ceo qui est escript en le comensement des ditz endentures, que j'ay paié devaunt le mayn à vous III$^{M.}$ frankes, car vous please assavoir que à cause que la dite somme serra à vous paiez, devaunt vostre dite endenture par vous à moy alyverer, issint toutefoitz, que en temps à venier, la verite del paiement del dite somme porra deinz les ditz endentures estre veuwes. Et an promt vous please assavoir, que jeo ne porra à vous porter les XX. floreins d'or par an durant la gerre, à cause que ceo serroit par le loy d'Engleterre traison à nostre seignour le Roi. Et, tres reverent seignour, touchant le paiement des ditz vynt ffloreins d'or, après les guerres finez à vous par an à paiers, est specifié en les endentures à faire et à paier à Lewes, à cause que la dite measone de Lewes est vostre measone demesne, et que la reconisance de mon estat serra illecques declaré et reconu chescun an. Et auxint, tres reverent seigneur, ne vous deplease, que il est escript en les ditz endentures que vous ne porez reentrer en voz manoirs durant ma vie et un an oultre, mes si la rente de XX. floreins soient aderer par sys moys, à cause

que maladie par pluis court temps moy pourroient destourber del paiement des ditz XX. floreins, et issint par vostre entre de pluis court temps que sys moys, par mon paiement des ditz XX. floreins, qui est le meyndre somme, ledite graunt somme de trois mille frankes devant paiez, serroient par moy perduz à toutz jours, qui ne serroit bone foy ne reson ; et les ditz sys moys par defaute de paiement d'entrer, est mesurable temps por vous et por moy. Et, tres reverent seignour, de ceo que mes esquiers moy enformerent, que vous vodroiez que voz manoirs estoient coillez chesquns an et semez, et que les ditz manoirs serroient semez au darrein an à vostre [*defaced*], vous please entendre que ceo ne estoit pas reson, à cause que si plusors ans les ditz manoirs soient semez, et dongues, jeo n'averoie des ditz manoirs asqune profit. Et, tres reverent seignour, touchant la licence de nostre bargoyne de nostre seignour le Roy l'Engleterre, qui sera porchacé à somes grauntz costagez, si nostre dit seigneur le Roy se voille de sa grace especial à moy graunter, que vous voudroiez que ladite licence sorroit baillé et mandé à vous, ne vous deplease poynt. Car cele licence ne puist vailler à vous ne à nully autre for que an moy mesmes, à cause que il me covient et faut aver ledite licence prest en ma garde pour monstrer [*defaced*] moy voudroient ent empecher ou grever ; mes, si vous please, vous ou voz deputez porroient avoir la veuwe et la copie dudit licence, sur la paiement des dites trois mille frankes. Et, tres reverent seignour, touchant le paiement des ditz trois mille frankes, vous pri que vous please que ledite paiement porra estre fait à Calois, et si ne voillez que il soit fait illecques, vous please moy mander seeur et sauf conduyt, porchasé à vostre costages, por moy et XL hommes en compaignie ovec chivaux et harnois, à durer par un mois, por aler à Abbeville et retorner, le dit sauf conduyt à comencer le premier jour de ffevrier proschein à venir, et qu 'il vous please de l'endenture deinz ceste lettre enclose, et de toutz les materes susditz, mander à moy vostre volunté par voz lettres, auxi tost come vous bonement porrez à Robert Angot de Boloigne. Tres reverent signeur et pere en Dieu, le tout puissant vous eit en sa

seintisme garde. Escrit à Loundres le X^e^ jour du moys de septembre.

le vostre GILBERT TALBOT.

[*Extended copy.*]

Tres reverent seigneur et pere en Dieu, je me recomanke à vous ove touz maneres, honeurs et reverences, et auxi cherment comme je pluis puisse. E, tres reverent seigneur, je vous mercie tres entierment de cueor, des les honourables lettres queux m'avez envoié specifiantz et certefiantz, que je duisse envoier par letre à l'ostel Robert Angot du Boloigne, deinz quinsze jours del mois present de janyver, si je ou mon conseil porroient encontrer vostre tres sage et honourable conseil à Abisville, le XV^e^ jour du moys de ffevrier proschainement venant, pour faire la conclusion de la traité comensé entre vous et moy, de voz manoirs d'Engleterre; et sur ma responce de moy, envoiaste seeur et sauf conduyt illeoques por moy et XL gentz, chivalz et harnois, durant tout le mois du feverer, pour aler et retorner sainz empeschement de nulluy, dont je me repute tres grantement tenuz à vous et à vostre haute seignorie, comme j'ay esté et ews cause plusors de fortz cy demurant. Se quoy plese vous assaver, que voz ditz honurables lettres veignont à moy premerment le VII^e^ jor du present moys de janyver, à un ville qui est apellé Westcestre, par delà de mon hostelle, bien loyns sur mon eskippeson dever les parties d'Irlande, en tres chargantz besoignes de mon lige seigneur le Roi d'Engleterre, com je su par luy et son conseil comandé; quiele comandement je ne puis nulement deneier ne contredire, com vous bien savez, et oultre ce auxi hastyve sur mon dit jorné, que je ne puis ordeigner mon conseil pour encontrer vostre honorable conseil illeoques, par si court temps, com voz ditz honorables lettres specifient. De quoy je vous supplie et requeor, que ne vous desplease poynt, kar savez certainement que il me peisa grantement. Mes je m'affie que je retornera de celuy pays, si Dieu plest, par Pasqes proschainement venant ou demurant, et tost à ma revenue, je vous envoiera par lettre à l'ostiel du dit Robert Angot de Boloigne, quant je mesmes, ou mon

conseil, porra encontrer vostre tres sage et honorable conseiller, pour faire bone fym de la dite traité, comensé de voz manoirs d'Engleterre, issint que il plerra à vous et moy, si Dieu plest. Tres reverent seigneur et pere en Dieu, je me recomank à vous et à vostre sainte religion bien coups de fortz tout dis, en priaunt et requerant nostre tres haute seigneur Jhesu Crist, que il vous eyt toutz jors en sa sseinte garde. Escrit à la ville de Westcestre, le VIII.^me^ jor del moys de janyver.

tout le vostre,
GILBERT TALBOT.

[*Letter* 438, *on a single leaf of paper*, 12 *inches long and* 7½ *inches wide, originally folded as a letter; addressed on the back as follows*—A HONORÉ PIER EN DIEU ET SES TRES CHERS AMYS L'ABBÉE ET CONVENT DE CLUNY; *the seal by which it was closed remains on the back* [See above]. "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIII., No. 438; *Idem.*]

[*Letter* 439, *on leaf of paper*, 16 × 12 *inches; originally folded as letter, and addressed on back*—A MON TRES REVERENT SEIGNEUR ET PERE EN DIEU L'ABBÉ DE CLUGNY; *seal in red wax remains. Idem.*]

[*Letter* 440, *on paper*, 11½ *inches by* 9¾ *inches; addressed on back*—A MON TRES HONORÉ ET TRES REVERENT SEIGNOR ET PERE EN DIEU L'ABBÉ DU CLUGNY. *Idem.*]

441. Letter from Jean de Cosan [or Raymond de Cadoëne], abbot of Cluni, to Henry IV. of England, after the death of Sir Gilbert Talbot, praying for restitution of the abbey's estates.

[*Extended copy.*]

Excellentissimo principi domino Henrico, Dei gratia regi Anglie.

Serenissime ac illustrissime princeps, humilima ac devotissima recommendatione premissis, freqenter et ferventer recensentur devotum dilectionis affectum ac Deo gratum devotionis affectum, quos ad monasterium vestrum totumque ordinem Cluniacensem hacthenus ges-

serunt inclite memorie magnifici reges Anglie, predecessores vestri, considerantes insuper immensas ipsorum donationes, ac liberalitates magnificas, quas frequenter tam in regno Anglie, quam Francie, sumus copiose et habundanter experti; assidue, die noctuque, pro piarum ipsorum animarum salute pia ad Dominum fundimus orationum suffragia, et sacrificii assidua obsequia celebramus, ad hoc multipliciter munificentia ipsorum debitores constituti et astricti, ex ordinationibus et statutis patrum et predecessorum nostrorum, prefatas vero donationes magnificas testantur usque in hunc diem vestigia, [*defaced*] maneria videlicet, que ipsorum pia donatione habemus in Anglia, ad sustentationem eorum, qui in prefato vestro monasterio Cluniacensi divinis mancipantur obsequiis. Que quidem maneria, quidam predecessor meus, considerans quod propter scisma pestiferum non poterat eisdem gaudere, tradidit domino Gilberto Talbot militi, ad vitam suam duntaxat, et per annum solum post ipsius obitum per heredes suos possidenda, ad monasterium Cluniacense prefatum libere revertenda, dicto tempore finito. Prefato vero domino Gilberto ab hac luce subtracto, ac dicto anno finito, nonnulli nobiles de regno vestro Anglie dicta maneria occuparunt et occupant, fructus et proventus ipsorum usurpantes, et suis usibus ac utilitatibus indebite et injuste applicantes, in magnum prejudicium prefati monasterii ac irreverentiam divine majestatis, contemptumque et infractionem regie majestatis ac donacionis et ordinationis inclite memorie Regum Anglie, predecessorum vestrorum. Propterea, serenissime ac illustrissime princeps, quia prefatis magnificis principibus sicut in regno, divina favente clementia, sic in moribus eadem clementia operante successitis magnificentie, largitatis, devotionis, justicie et equitatis, ac etiam clementie ipsorum pius et devotus imitator, ea propter, ad vestram serenitatem cum fiducia recurrimus, humiliter supplicando, quatinus cum Dei gratia jam diu sit pax reddita ecclesie ac unitas procurata, dignetur vestra celsitudo ea, que vestri predecessores pia devotione et largitate magnifica ad Dei cultum contulerint, eadem

devotione et magnificentia regali integra et illibata ad dictum divinum cultum conservare, ac magnificentia vestra regali, expulsis et ejectis a prefatis maneriis occupatoribus indebitis et invisis, faciatis et decernatis eadem nobis, ut juris et rationis est, restitui, ad Dei honorem ac salutem animarum inclitorum progenitorum vestrorum; necnon jura et redditus, que nos ac prioratus notabilis de Caritate et prioratus de Martigniaco, in quo maxima multitudo dominarum ex utroque parente nobilium, divinis deputate obsequiis ibidem sub maxima laborant incopia, in dicto vestro regno possidemus et possident, integre faciatis nobis et prefatis prioribus restitui; quod cedet ad laudem et preconium magnificentie vestre regalis, et ad laudem et gloriam Illius per quem reges regnant, ac throni ipsorum stabiles firmantur et pacati, Ipsum devote et suppliciter exorantes, ut post magnificam regni temporalis excellentiam per pia et devota opera, que in Ipsius gloriam magnifice exercetis, regnare vos faciat in celesti regno in gloria et felicitate perhemni.

Humillimi oratores vestri,
abbas et conventus Cluniacensis.

[*Rough draught on paper, with erasures, and interlineations; 14⅛ inches by 11¼ inches; endorsed* COPIA LITTERE MISSE REGI ANGLIE PER ABBATEM ET CONVENTUM CLUNIACENSEM, UT POSSENT GAUDERE JURIBUS EXISTENTIBUS IN ANGLIA; *with this further endorsement*—ORIGINALIS LITTERA EST IN PARCAMINO; RESTAT SOLUM APPONERE DATAM. "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIII., No. 441. *Id.*]

The following documents [444-445] appear to be confidential instructions (notes or heads of agenda), to be attended to by the agents of the abbot of Cluni in England, who, at that date, was Raymond de Cadoëne, being the first year of his office, in succession to John de Cosan. These memoranda are unquestionably of value, and afford considerable insight into the abbey's relations with its English affiliations, and its difficulties in leasing out its

manors. With regard to these last, the impediments were so overwhelming that the idea was entertained of alienating them entirely.[212] As a probable lessee (or purchaser) is named Sir William de Farendon, at one time in temporary command of the garrison and town of Calais, and of whom are several entries in Rymer's "Fœdera."[213] Another probable purchaser is hinted at in Sir Peter de Courtenay (named in the deed Earl of Devon), being captain or governor of Calais at the date of these instructions.[214] In every instance the place assigned for

[212] The rent of the four Cluni manors comprised a premium of 3,000 francs, and an annual rent of 20 francs.

[213] The name appears as Farringdon, Farendon, Farndon, Faryngton, &c. The following are entries in Rymer's "Fœdera" relative to Sir W. Farendon :—

1376. Nov. 28.—The King appoints Robert de Knolles and Thomas Moriaux conservators of the truce with France, in conjunction with Sir William de Faryndon, John de Cornwaille, and John de Fastolf.

1377. Dec. 7.—The King orders Alan de Buxhull, constable of the Tower of London, to release Sir William de Faryngdon from prison, for whom Henry de Percy, Earl of Northumberland, has given surety.

1399. Feb. 9.—Memorandum, that in consequence of letters brought by Sir William Faryngton from the Bishop of Durham, and his colleagues in France, and in consequence of the invasion of the Scots, the lords of the Council have granted certain aids to the King for the maintenance of the war.

1413. July 20.—Commission to Ralph Grenchurst and others to examine Robert Basset, concerning the suit of Henry Bowet (auditor of the Apostolic Chamber), late constable of Bordeaux, now archbishop of York, against Sir William Farendon.

1414. Feb. 8.—The King orders Bertrand de Asta to examine Simon Sprotley and others, concerning the suit between Henry (as above) and Sir Wm. Faryndon.

1414. June 26.—Commission to John Honyngham and Thomas Feld to examine Edward, Duke of York, and others, concerning the above suit against Sir William Faryngton and Walter Markham.

In 1409 he was constable of Bourdeaux (Rymer), and of the duchy of Aquitaine.

[214] Sir Peter de Courtenay was a younger son of Hugh, 2nd Earl of Devon, so that the designation of "comes de Devonie" is incorrect. He was a knight of the garter, standard-bearer to Edw. III., constable of Windsor castle, governor of Calais, and chamberlain to Richard II. He appears to have died *circa* 1409. The following entries are from Rymer :—

1378. Feb. 15.—John de Meriet, and 12 others in the retinue of Peter de Courtenay, have letters of protection.

1383. Nov. 23.—License to Peter de Courtenay to send scarlet cloth,

treating and contracting for the lease or purchase of Cluni's English manors, is the "hostelry" of a certain Robert Angot of Boulogne, the sign of which is given as the "*Beau Repaire.*"

The arrears of payment on the part of the pensions (or tribute) to the mother house, by its several foundations, was probably a chief cause of the mission of the agents (the Priors of Crespi and Dompierre), and the sums named as unpaid were considerable for that day, and not without interest,[215] the chief defaulters being the Priors of Lewes, Lenton, Thetford, and Montacute, but especially the first-named of Lewes.

The concluding paragraph of the first of these Memoranda seems to allude to the then late "seizure and custody" of King Richard II., being dated in July, 1401.

444. Instructions, or memoranda, on the affairs of the abbey of Cluni in England. The first of these is dated in July, 1401.

[*Extended copy.*]

F. 1a. *Memoire* pro facto maneriorum nostrorum existentium in Anglia, que tradentur Parisius pro nobis priori de Crespeyo.

horses, and other presents to French nobles by Northampton herald, and *Aulet le pursuant.*

1388.—License to Peter de Courtenay and John Hobeldod, the King's squire, to go to Calais for the performance of feats of arms.

1399. Aug. 3.—Sir Peter Courtenay is appointed captain of Calais.

1399. Jan. 6.—Writ to Peter de Courtenay captain of Calais, to arrest Thomas, E. of Kent, John, E. of Huntingdon, and their adherents, as traitors.

[215] The "*scutum*," a coin which occurs at this time, is given in this record in the following equivalents :—£200=800 scuta—2 silver marks =8 scuta—12 silver marks=48 scuta—100 shillings=30 scuta—40 shillings=12 scuta. From which it follows that one pound=6 scuta ; and 3s. 4d.=one scutum.

The value of the "gold" scutum must have been greater, and if equivalent to the écu d'or, would have equalled 13 francs and 13 centimes.

In the reign of Hen. IV. we are told [S. 432] that the Barons of the Exchequer fixed the value of the gold florin of Florence at 40d., from which it would seem that the florin and scutum were of nearly equal value.

F. 2a. (I) *Memoire* de agendis per priores de Crespeyo et de Dompna Petra in Anglia pro ecclesia Cluniacensi.

(Ia) Primo, est sciendum, quod tempore domini Johannis quondam abbatis Cluniacensis, immediati predecessoris nostri, anno domini millesimo CCC° nonagesimo sexto, fuerunt tradita maneria existentia in Anglia, videlicet de Ledecombe Regis, in comitatu Berk', de Offord Clugny in comitatu Huntendon'., et Manaton et Tikessora in comitatu de Roteland' in Anglia, quondam domino Gilberto Talbot militi Anglico, ad vitam suam naturalem duntaxat, et per unum annum post mortem suam per suos heredes et executores, tenenda et possidenda, precio trium millium francorum pro intragio realiter solutorum in Bolonia, in domo Roberti Angot de Bolonia, ad signum *de Beau Repaire*, et pro pensione viginti francorum solvendorum anno quolibet, in prioratu Sancti Pancratii Lewensis, die festi Sancti Pancratii, ut latius continetur in instrumento super hec confecto, cujus instrumenti mittimus unum Vidimus sub sigillo authentico, et pro duobus pallefredis realiter traditis, pretio quolibet centum francorum, licet non fuerit facta mentio in dictis litteris quia fuerant premissi ad partem, et aliis sub pactis et conditionibus in dictis litteris contentis, ad quod instrumentum nos referimus.

(II) Item, dictus miles dies suos clausit extremos; diu est (*sic*) (*crossed out* unus annus est elapsus).

(III) Item, dicta maneria sunt magni valoris, et possunt valere II° libras sterlingorum vel circa; valent VIII° scuta et ultra, et aliqui dicunt quod bene valent XII° francos singulis annis.

(IV) Item, dicta pensio viginti francorum debetur a tempore traditionis circa (*sic*); et ideo recuperetur secundum tenorem dicti instrumenti.

(V) Item, debentur certa magna areragia de tempore uxoris dicti quondam domini Gilberti Talbot, que tenebat dicta maneria antequam esset uxor dicti domini Gilberti, pro quibus maneriis debebat similem pensionem annualem viginti francorum, pro quo nichil solvit. Et ideo recuperetur ab heredibus dicte domini Gilberti

uxoris, nisi prior Lewensis receperit, super quibus inquiratur veritas.

F 2b. (VI) Item, dictum est nobis, quod dominus Guillelmus Ferandon miles, qui fuit locum tenens capitanei de Calesio, volebat recipere ad firmam dicta maneria. Ideo, si velit recipere eo modo quo fuerunt tradita dicto quondam domino Gilberto, tractetur cum ipso, et recipietur dicta in Bolonia; et mittetur potestas sufficiens et portetur pecunia, sicut alias fuit factum.

(VII) Item, dictum est nobis, quod dictus miles volebat emere dictam terram perpetuo, casu quo possemus reperire terram in regno Francie ad recompensandum pro ecclesia Cluniacensi. Et ideo inquiratur quantum ipse vellet dare in finali conclusione, ad finem quod sciamus, si poterimus invenire terram ad emendum in regno Francie, quia alias ipse volebat tradere certam terram quam ipse miles habet in Normandia; sed quia tenetur de feodo, noluimus consentire, nec super hoc tractare.

(VIII) Item, si aliquid tractabatur de ista materia, non obstante tractatu, voluimus tradere dicta maneria ad vitam unius pro pensione et pro intragio tractando primitiis, antequam tractetur de venditione perpetua. Ideo non impediatur traditio ad vitam, per dictum tractatum venditionis perpetue.

(IX) Item, volumus quod si reperiatur aliquem qui vellet emere dicta maneria perpetuo, quod penitus tradatur ad vitam unius, prout alias fuit traditum, et facta traditione ad vitam, tradetur de venditione perpetua et inquiratur quantum voluerint tradere.

(X) Item, ad simile dictum est nobis, quod dominus Petrus de Cortenay, comes de Devonie, capitaneus in Calesio, libenter acciperet dicta maneria, secundum quod alias fuerint tradita domino Gilberto Talbot.

(XI) Item, et ultra predicta, sciatur cum Roberto Angot, hospite predicto in Bolonia, si ipse sciat vel audiverit dici quod aliquis dominus vel alius habeat affectionem habendi dicta maneria ad firmam, et quod tractetur cum illo si aliquis offeret majus pretium.

F. 3a. (XII) Item, super omnibus premissis habeatur

consilium cum priore Lewensi, quia audivimus dici quod ipse bonus religiosus, et multum diligit monasterium et ordinem Cluniacensem.

(XIII) Item, prioratus Lewensis debet singulis annis ecclesie Clun. pensionem C. solidorum sterlingorum, valentem XXX^ta^. scuta, et debet dictam pensionem de magno tempore.

(XIV) Item, domus de Lenthona debet XL. solidos sterlingorum, valentes XII. scuta, et debet dictam pensionem de magno tempore, et debet plura areragia, racione cujusdam compositionis facte tempore domini Jacobi abbatis Cluniacensis, de bonis et spoliis sui predecessoris, super quo frater Thomas sacrista de Bermondezeyo [*Bermondsey*] poterit vos informare, et ideo sciatur veritas.

(XV) Item, domus de Teffordio [*Thetford*] debet II. marchas argenti, valentes octo scuta.

(XVI) Item, domus de Monteacuto, debet singulis annis XII. marchas argenti, valentes XLVIII. scuta.

(XVII) Item, prior Lewensis ultimo defunctus, debebat magnas pecunias monasterio Cluniacensi, tam ratione pensionis, quam ratione recepte facte per ipsum, tempore dominorum Andevini, Symonis, Johannis, Jacobi et Johannis, de vicesimis et augmentis et pluribus aliis, quas pecunias ordinavit persolvi realiter monasterio Cluniacensi, et eas deposuit in certo loco, ad finem quod traderentur nobis, quorum veritas poterit scire per domnum Petrum de Huissant, priorem de Orthona[216] prope Dovre, et per fratrem Robertum Regalis, subpriorem Lewensem, onerando expresse conscientias ipsorum, qua recuperentur prudenter et caute, nam debetur esse plures magne summe pecunie.

F. 3b. (XVIII) Item, super istis, frater Thomas de Bermondezeyo [*Bermondsey*] debet scire veritatem; nam ipse est bonus homo, et diligit monasterium, et de ipso est confidendum. Et fiat caute, ad finem quod

[216] The priory in Kent corresponding to this name is Horton (or Monk's Horton), a cell to Lewes; and in the vicinity of Stowting (Hythe), so that in those days it might well be said to have been "prope Dovre."

magister suus prior de Bermondezeyo, nichil sciat, quia valde est contrarius monasterio Cluniacensi; et utitur, de facto, potestate abbatis in illis partibus; dictus frater Thomas moratur, secundum quod fertur, de presente in prioratu de Lentona.

(XIX) Item, advertendum est quod secundum relationem sacriste Sancti Martini, utile erit quod prior de Crespeyo habeat secum domnum Nicholaum priorem de Dompna Petra, ymo, magis expeditum et necessarium; et concludatur omnino cum ipso priore de Dompna Petra quod secum vadat, quia alias fuit ad partes, et cognoscit personas, et scit totum factum, et sine ipso modicum fiet, et sibi scribimus quod vadat.

(XX) Item, super ista materia scribimus dominis:
Episcopo Carnotensi,[217]
Primo presidenti,
Et Gonterio, secretario Regis,
(XXI) Item regi Anglie,
Priori Lewensi,
Subpriori Lewensi,
Priori de Orthona [*Horton*]
et fratri Thome, sacriste de Bermondezeyo.

(XXII) Item, mittimus minutam littere dirigende cancellario Anglie, que conscribatur per priorem de Crespeyo, secundum statum et dignitatem persone, quia nescimus utrum sit ecclesiasticus vel secularis.

(XXIII) Item, obtineantur littere a Rege Anglie, et dominis ducibus, secundum quod habuerunt dominus abbas sancti Dyonisii,[218] et alii abbates habentes beneficia in Anglia.

(XXIV) Item, super premissis mittimus duas litteras vicariatus, unam pro priore de Crespeyo solum, et aliam pro ipso et priore Lewensi.

F. 4a. (XXV) Item, mittimus unum procuratorium cum potestate plena levandi et quittandi, item pro priore de Crespeyo et de Dompna Petra, cum potestate subscribendi.

[217] The bishop of Chartres.
[218] The abbot of St. Denis-de-la-Chartre at Paris.

(XXVI) Item, advisetur per priorem de Crespeyo, quod, si expeditum visum fuerit, littera vicariatus communis pro se et priore Lewensi dimittatur penes priorem Lewensem, et ipsi priori tradatur.

(XXVII) Item, advisetur ipse prior de Crespeyo, quod explicet dicto priori Lewensi, bonam intentionem quam dominus Cluniacensis habet ad eum, propter bonam relationem quam fecerunt de eo prior de Crespeyo, nunc sacrista Sancti Martini, et alii qui fuerint pro nobis in Anglia.

(XXVIII) Item, quod in specie sibi dicatur per priorem de Crespeyo, quod si pro serenatione conscientie sue, idem prior Lewensis velit obtinere collationem a dicto domino Cluniacensi, quod libenter idem dominus Cluniacensis sibi complacebit, et de illo sibi complacebit.

(XXIX) Item, quod omnia que fient in illis partibus, fiant cum consilio prioris Lewensis, prioris de Orthona [*Horton*], et illius fratris Thome, sacriste de Bermondezeyo.

(XXX) Item, quod sacrista Sancti Martini perquirat sua memoralia super premissis; quod si aliqua sint addenda, ibi addentur.

(XXXI) Item, mittimus Vidimus littere Regie, super facto arrendamenti facti domino Gilberto, que fuit obtenta propter consuetudinem regni Anglie, que obtineatur simili casu quo tradentur.

(XXXII) Item, Vidimus gardie Regis Anglie.

Actum in Cluniaco, anno millesimo quadringentesimo primo, mense julii.

[*Written on four leaves, originally stitched together; length varying from* 14 *to* 15⅛ *inches, width* 6 *inches.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIII., No. 444; *Id.*]

The concluding items in the instructions for the abbot's agents are given in [445], and, like the foregoing, are confidential. Several names occur, not elsewhere mentioned. From one paragraph we learn that the English breed of horses was in as high repute then as at present.

Mention is made of letters of protection (or safe-conduct), without which no large (or other) party could safely travel.

445. Instructions to agents for the abbey of Cluni in England.

[*Extended copy.*]

F. 2b. Item, mittimus unum procuratorium cum potestate plena avisandi ea que nobis debentur in Anglia, et quittandi; Item, pro archidiacono Cluniacensi, et domno Nicholao, sacriste Abbatisville [*Abbeville*], casu quo archidiaconus esset impeditus aliquo legitimo impedimento, quod absit.

Item, dictus archidiaconus sit avisatus, quod habeat explicare dicto priori Lewensi bonam affectionem quam dominus Cluniacensis habet ad eum, propter bonam relationem quam fecerunt de eo illi qui fuerunt in Anglia ultimate, et specialiter prior de Crespeyo [*Crespi*].

Item, quod omnia que fient in illis partibus, fiant cum consilio . . . . (*here article XXIX. is repeated without alteration*).

Item, super omnia, dictus archidiaconus in agendis omnibus, habeat deliberationem cum domino Sancti Flory,[219] et Henrico domino de Faya;[220] et nichil fiat sine eorum consensu expresso et deliberatione, quia confidemus de ipsis et de quolibet ipsorum, sicut de fratre germano, quia sunt domini et amici nostri intimi, etc.

Item, mittimus originale instrumenti tractatus habiti cum domino Gilberto Talbot, quando fuerunt sibi tradita maneria, pretio III^m^. francorum, per dominum Johannem predecessorem nostrum; et custodiatur bene; et viso instrumento reperietur tota veritas de pactis et conventionibus habitis in traditione dictorum maneriorum.

Item, est sciendum, quod ultra dicta tria milia, dictus

[219] Bishop of St. Flour; made a bishopric in 1317. St. Flour, a Benedictine abbey, was founded in 996 (Gallia Christ, II., Col. 421).

[220] Appears to be Faye, in Touraine.

dominus predecessor noster habuit duos pallefredos, et quibus debebat esse pretio C. francos, licet non fiat mentio in dicto instrumento; et nos adhuc habemus unum, et est melior equus quem unquam habuerimus, et utinam possemus habere similem. Propterea, si alique pecunie recuperabantur in illis partibus, ematur similis, vel melior, si potest haberi, quia bonis indigemus, et quia in illis partibus optimi inveniuntur.

F. 3a. Item, mittimus litteram regis Anglie, qui consensit traditioni facte de dictis maneriis predicto domino Gilberto, ut latius continetur in dicta littera, que bene custodiatur, et nobis reportetur.

Item, mittimus etiam vestram litteram salvegardie regis Anglie, si ipsa indigebatis cum aliis; et bene custodiatur et nobis remittatur.

Item, mittimus copiam traditionis olim facte de dictis maneriis per dominum cardinalem Andruynum,[221] tunc abbatem Cluniacensem, ad melius avisandum, et etiam propter uxorem dicti domini Gilberti,[222] quia de ipsa fit mentio in dicta traditione, et originale remanet in Cluniaco.

Item, mittimus copiam littere quam, diu est, obtinuit abbas Sancti Dyonisii[223] a rege Anglie pro ecclesia sua, ut impetretur similis vel melior pro ecclesia Cluniacensi, si possit obtineri, secundum quod erit deliberatum.

Item, mittimus copiam litterarum, quas olim misit rex Francie regi Anglie pro ecclesia Cluniacensi, ut obtineatur similis vel melior, secundum quod erit deliberatum.

Item, dominus Sancti Benedicti fuit missus tempore domini Jacobi ad partes Anglie, et aliqua recepit; sed non reperimus receptam suam.

Item, postmodum sacrista Sancti Martini[224] fuit missus

[221] Androuin de la Roche, cardinal, and 34th abbot of Cluni [1351-1361].

[222] Joan, relict of Sir Nicholas Tamworth, remarried to Sir Gilbert Talbot.

[223] Apparently the abbey of St. Denis-de-la-Chartre at Paris, dependent on the Cluniac abbey of St. Martin-des-Champs.

[224] St. Martin-des-Champs seems to be here alluded to.

tempore dicti domini Jacobi, et fecit aliquam receptam, secundum quod videbitis contineri in compotis suis, que vobis mittimus.

Item, dominus Odo de Granteon fecit aliquam receptam in Anglia tempore domini Johannis, predecessoris nostri, sed nullam memoriam reperimus.

F. 3b. Item, prior de Crespeyo fuit missus tempore nostro; sed nullam receptam fecit.

Item, archidiaconus loquatur de facto Anglie cum priore de Crespeyo, et sacrista Sancti Martini, et ipsum bene informabunt de toto facto Anglie, si volunt sibi dicere veritatem; et etiam [*cum*?] sacrista abbas suus novus, si eum reperiat.

Item, dominus Sancti Flory, sua gratia scripsit nobis, quod ipse debebat ire ad partes Anglie, et, si volebamus sibi tradere unum religiosum, qui iret secum, faceret sibi expensas, et factum nostrum haberet recommissum sicut suum proprium; et sibi scribimus regraciando, et quod mittimus archidiaconum; sed nolumus quod vadat expensis suis, sed nostris propriis; propter scribimus priori de[225] Ancra, quod tradat sibi expensas necessarias.

Item, scribimus etiam domino Hermite, qui vadit etiam ad illas partes, ut habeat dictum archidiaconum recommissum, et etiam negotia nostra illarum partium, qui est dominus et amicus noster intimus; et credimus quod ambo erunt nobis multum propicii in omnibus agendis, etc.

Item, videant istas memorias dominus Sancti Flory, germani priores Celsinie,[226] de Crespeyo, de Ancra, et Sancti Dyonisii de Carcere.[227]

Item, priores nostri Anglie impediunt archidiaconum in agendo in omnibus in quibus poterunt erga regem Anglie et gentes suas, ad finem quod non solvant nobis unum denarium, et reputant nos scismaticos; propterea caute ambulando, etc.

[225] Alludes probably to the prior of Castle-Acre in Norfolk; still, there was also a priory of Ancra, in the Department of Somme.

[226] Celsinie, or Celsinianie, or Celsinanice; viz., Sauxillanges, in the departement of Puy-de-Dôme, near Issoire. [See p. 35.]

[227] St. Denis-de-la-Chartre at Paris.

Item, mittimus copiam littere nobis misse per dominum episcopum Sancti Flory.

F. 4a. [*Blank.*]

F. 4b. Tradantur domino Theobaldo, archidiacono Cluniacensi.

[*Analogous with foregoing; length of leaves varying from* 14¾ *inches to* 16 *inches; width* 6 *inches.* Vol. LXXXIII., No. 445; *Idem.*]

The following petition [446] to Hen. IV. from the abbot and convent of Cluni, drawn up about 1401-2, prays for the restitution of the abbey's temporalities, seized into the King's hands on the war with France; more especially of its manors of Letcombe-Regis, Offord Cluny, &c., then in the occupation of Sir Simon Felbrigg; in the same way that restitution of their revenues had been made to many other alien priories (1 Hen. IV). It further entreats the King to recognize, and take under his special protection, the two priors sent (as appears, also, by documents [444,445], on matters of business), to visit the subordinate foundations of the abbey. The mention of King Stephen shows that Henry I. is the king alluded to, and that "*aïeul*" (commonly grandfather), is in this case to be taken in its other signification of "*ancestor*."

446. Petition addressed, about 1401-2, to the King of England (Hen. IV.), in favour of the priors of Crespi and Dompierre,[228] about to undertake an abbatial visitation of the Cluniac foundations in England.

[*Extended copy.*]

A lor tres redouté et tres gracious seigneur le Roy d'Engleterre.

Supplient voz humbles et devoutez orators l'abbé et covent de Cluny en Ffraunce, que come la dite abbeye

[228] Named in the foregoing, and next following document.

soit del fundation de voz noblez progenitors, roys d'Engleterre, et erent continuelment en icelle CCLX. religiousez Dieux servantz et priantz por lez foundors et bienfaisors del dite abbeye, et soit ency que si bien par les guerrez, come par mortaliteez, qui ont estez devant cez heurez es ditz parties, les deux parties de lor rentez et revenues sont diminuez et soubtreez, qe plese à vostre roiale majesteé, al reverence de Dieux, et aide et favor de voz ditz orators, de graunter et restituer as ditz abbé et covent de vostre grace especiale, lez advoesons de tous lor priories conventuels, et autres prioriez, et patronagez as queux priors soloient estre admys, institutz, et inductz d'auncien temps, deinz vostre roialme d'Engleterre, et aillours deinz vostre seignorie et poair, esteantz en manere comme vous avetz fait de vostre piteé et benigne grace as autrez abbez et coventz aliens,[229] l'an de vostre regne premier, en cas semblable, et solonque le tenour de voz graciousez lettres patentz, as ditz autrez aliens en tous pointz ent faitz; et en outre, de ratifier et confermer par voz graciouses lettres patentz lez lettres de vostre tres noble progenitor, Henri, n'ad gaire Roy d'Engleterre, confermez par le tres noble Roy E. [*Stephen*], vostre aiell, que Dieux assoille; par les queles il prist en sa garde et protection la dite abbeye, et touz les maisons et priories à icelle abbeye agardantz, solonque le tenor de l'enrollement dez ditz lettres en la chauncellerie. Et ensement, plese à vostre hautesse de committer par voz lettres patentz as ditz suppliantz, la garde des manoirs de Ledecombe Regis el counteé de Berk', Offord Clugni el countée de Huntingdon, Manton et Tykesore el counteé de Roteland, ove touz sez membrez, maisouns, grangez, terrez, preés, boys, molyns, communes et rentz, et touz autres possessions, profitz et commoditeez, as ditz manoirs appartenantz, ensemblement, tanque come ils seront en voz mains à cause del dite guerre, rendant ent annuelment à vous et à voz heirs, à vostre escheqer, as festez de Seint Michell et Pasqez, à taunt come faisoit

[229] The alien priories named in Rymer were Barnstable, Loders, Mount St. Michael, and 29 others.

monsgr. Gilbert Talbot au jor de sa mort, q'estoit possessor, detentor et fermer dez ditz manoirs, par coungé et licence de Richard n'ad gairs Roy d'Engleterre, vostre predecessor, come par sez lettres patentz ent faitz appiert plus au plain en debotant, [*dispossessing, putting out*, or *ejecting*] hors des ditz manoirs oye tous lor appartenantz Simond Ffelbrigge chivaler, ore fermer et detentor d'icelx manoirs, come pleinement appiert par lettres patentz, ent à lui faitz par ledit Richard vostre predecessor, issint que voz ditz suppliantz ne soient ent oustez par ascum entrés. Et en outre, tres redouté seigneur, come les ditz suppliantz soy proposent, *mediante* vostre graciouse licence, de mettre lez religiousez persones William Seysset, priour de Crespy, et Nichol Guissnart, priour de Dompt Pierre, del dit ordre, pour veier l'estaat et gouvernement del religioun, et dez religiousez, de lor dite ordre deinz vostre dit roialme, taunt temporalment come esperitualment, en descharge et sanatioun del conscience de voz ditz orators, et sor ceo por eaux en remedier solonque lor rewle et estatuyt de Clugni. Plese à vostre roiale majesteé de prendre les ditz William et Nichol, lour hommes, servantz, et touz lor biens, en alantz, demorantz, et retornantz, parmye vostre dite roialme, por le dit eucheson, en vostre saaf conduyt, garde et especiale protection, à durer tanque come vous plerra, et ceo al reverence de Dieux, entrées de divine service et amendement del religioun avant dite.

[*Written on a panel of parchment*, 15½ *inches long and* 5 *inches deep.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIV., No. 446; *Id.*]

The deed [447] between John Ok, Prior of Lewes, and the agent of Cluni, the Prior of Crespi, is interesting from bearing the former prior's autograph signature and the priory's conventual seal, depicting the early martyrdom of St. Pancras. The notarial exemplification, given under [453], makes special notice of the seal.

447. Contract or agreement entered into between John Ok, prior of Lewes, and William, prior of Crespi, 5th Aug., 1401 (2 Hen. IV.).

[*Extended copy.*]

Anno Domini millesimo CCCC^mo^ primo, die quinta mensis augusti fuit tractatus factus et habitus inter venerabiles et religiosos viros, dominos Johannem Ok, priorem Lewensem ex una parte, et Guillelmum Seysset de Cryspeyo priorem, et procuratorem reverendi domini abbatis Cluniacensis ex altera, super certis articulis inferius declarandis, modo et forma que sequitur:—Et primo, fuit tractatum et conventum inter dictas partes supra nominatas, quod in casu quod placeat domino nostro abbati Cluniacensi vendere in perpetuum quatuor maneria existentia in Anglia, pertinentia ad predictum dominum nostrum abbatem, videlicet, Ledecombe Regis, in comitatu Berk', Offord Clugny in comitatu Huntendon', Mantone et Tykesor' in comitatu Rotelanda, predicto domino priori Lewensi pro pretio et summa et conditione, quod dictus dominus prior Lewensis dabit pro una vice domino nostro Cluniacensi, quod fuerit concordatum inter dictum dominum nostrum Cluniacensem, et dominum priorem Lewensem, vel per eorumdem procuratorem, ad hujusmodi negotium legitime pertractandum et potestatem habentium in villa de Calesio, seu de Boulonia. Qui quidem dominus prior Lewensis promisit bona fide, ut citius poterit, mandare unam notabilem personam habentem potestatem ab eo et conventu suo tractandi, et perficiendi hujusmodi [*con*]tractum usque ad finem inclusive, sumptibus et expensis suis in villa predicta de Calesio. Et ego, prior de Cryspeyo, promisi, nomine quo supra, ex parte domini nostri Cluniacensis, ibidem esse ut citius potero, vel alter quem dominus noster Cluniacensis vellet eligere, cum potestate tractandi et perficiendi ut supra, et demorari et comparere in villa Boulonie, sumptibus et expensis domini nostri Cluniacensis. Et dicte partes supradicte promittunt comparere per certos procuratores in locis supradictis, infra dominicam terciam post Pascha, et hos, sub pena decem marcarum argenti applicandarum, parti com-

petenti in loco supradicto seu locis supradictis. Acta fuerunt hec in prioratu Lewensi, anno, mense et die quo supra, in presentia religiosorum virorum, prioris de Horton,[230] dompni Roberti Regalis, monachi Lewensis, et dompni Johannis le Deboinaire, sacriste ecclesie sancte Margarete de Elincuria,[231] ordinis predicti; et ad majorem confirmationem sunt facte due cedule indentate, sigillate propriis nostris sigillis et signo manuali signate.

Joh̃ Ok, prior Lewensis.

[*Autograph.*]

[*Written on a membrane* 11 *inches long, and* 5½ *inches deep; conventual oval seal in green wax, tolerably perfect, appended by parchment label, depicting the martyrdom of St. Pancras; a few words only of the legend remain; the deed has John Ok's autograph signature.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIII., No. 447; *Id.*]

The annexed extract [432] from the Great Roll of the Pipe of the 1st year of King Henry IV. (1399) refers to the said English manors of Cluni. These appear to have been assigned to Sir Simon Felbrigge, on the death of Sir Gilbert Talbot. The value of the gold florin of Florence was fixed by the Barons of the Exchequer at 40 pence, making the annual rent £6 13s. 4d. In the 1st year of Henry V., these estates became confiscated, as will be seen by deed [474*a*]; they had previously undergone other interchanges, but ultimately, in 1445, two of them were granted to the abbot and convent of Westminster, viz., Offord-Cluny and Letcombe Regis (Rymer). Their grant to Sir Simon Febrigg shows, that the time of the suppression of all alien priories was at hand. Sir Simon Felbrigg (or Felbrygge) is identified in 1419,

[230] Monk's Horton in Kent.

[231] Élincourt-Sainte-Marguerite, in the Province of France (Picardy); two leagues from Compiègne (*Compendium*).

acting in commission with three others "to raise a loan in Northamptonshire" (Rymer).[232]

432. Extract relating to the Cluni estates, from the Great Roll of 1 Hen. IV.

[*Extended copy.*]

In magno rotulo de anno primo regis Henrici quarti.

Simon Ffelbrigge miles, XL. marcas, XL. florenos auri de Fflorentia per annum, pro maneriis de Ledecombe Regis in comitatu Berchescr', Offord Clugni in comitatu Huntendon', Mantona et Tykesora in comitatu Rotelanda, cum omnibus membris suis, messuagiis, grangiis, terris, pratis, boscis, molendinis, communiis et redditibus, ac omnibus aliis possessionibus, proficuis et commoditatibus, ad predicta maneria pertinentibus, una cum commodis, franchesiis, libertatibus, regalitatibus, usibus franciplegii, cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis; que maneria Rex R. secundus XXIIII^to^. die septembris, anno regni sui XXII^o^. per litteras suas patentes concessit prefato Simoni, habenda eidem Simoni, durante guerra inter regem et illum de Francia, reddendo inde regi annuatim ad scaccarium regium tantum quantum Gilbertus Talbot chivaler defunctus, qui maneria predicta

[232] We find him receiving an annuity of 100£ in 19 Ric. II.; and a grant, in 22nd of the same King, of Beeston-Regis (near Cromer in Norfolk); being designated as one of the King's chamberlains in the last grant, and a "knight-bannerer" in the former.

Rex concessit Simoni Felbridge militi, vexillifero suo, centum libras per annum, viz., vadium consuet' pro vita. ["Rot. Pat.," 19 Rich. II., m. 30.] Rex concessit Simoni Felbridge militi, cameræ suæ, in generali tallio, viz., hæredibus masculis, manerium de Beston-juxta-mare, in comitatu Norf', nuper Ric' comitis Arundel, attincti per servic' debit'. ["Rot. Pat.," 22 Rich. II., m. 3 and 5.]

He appears to be the same, whose stall-plate exists at Windsor as a Knight of the Garter.

We find two entries of Sir George Felbrigg (either of the same or preceding generation), who has commission to receive the homage of William, Duke of Gueldres, Oct. 7th, 1386; and receives the grant of an annuity of 40£ out of the issues of Norfolk and Suffolk; Sept. 9th, 1385 (Rymer).

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ex concessione regia ultimo tenuit et habuit, dicto regi R. reddidit; pro eisdem volens idem rex R. quod idem Simon ab eisdem maneriis pro aliquo mercato non ammoveatur, proviso semper quod idem Simon domos, edificia, clausuras, boscos et gardina ad predicta maneria pertinentia sustineat, et omnia alia onera eisdem maneriis incumbentia faciat et supportet, quamdiu maneria habuerit supradicta. Quam quidem concessionem Rex nunc VII°. die novembris, anno primo, ratam habens et gratam, eam pro se et heredibus suis quantum in ipso est, acceptat, approbat et confirmat, proviso semper quod idem Simon teneatur reddere regi, quolibet anno ad scaccarium regium, dicta guerra durante, quadraginta marcas, ultra de mercato in originali rotulo XXIX°. Qui quidem Gilbertus domino R. nuper regi Anglie reddidit annuatim XL. florenos auri de Fflorentia pro eisdem. Qui quidem floreni appreciantur per barones ad. VI. l. XIII. s. IIII. d.; videlicet florenus, ad XL. d.

Maltonius.

Walterus Knolles.

[*Parchment document*, 11¼ *inches long and* 4½ *inches deep.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIII., No. 432; *Id.*]

The following list [433], in tabular form (here inserted), exhibits the abbey of Cluni's English estates, its several affiliated foundations in England and Scotland,[232a] with the number of livings (or benefices) which the order of Cluni had the right of conferring, or to which it presented. Some of these priories and cells were directly subject to the mother house; others were subordinate to the priory of la Charité-sur-Loire, and some to that of Saint Martin-des-Champs, two of Cluni's affiliated priories in France. We will take them in the order in which they appear in the table.

The two Scotch foundations, which head the list, were immediately subject to Cluni, viz., the abbey of

[232a] These cells are given subsequently perhaps more fully in a document of the "Moreau Collection."

REDUCTION RATIO CHANGES WITHIN TITLE

Hec abbatia subjecta sacro monasterio Cluniacensi, et debet annuatim censum seu pensionem duarum marcarum sterlingorum ecclesie Cluniacensi.

Abbatia sancti Mirini de Pasleto, Glasguensis diocesis, ordinis Cluniacensis.

Abbatia de Crossraguel in Scotia, Glasguensis diocesis, subjecta monasterio Cluniac'

CLUNY:
Luminare sacri monasterii Cluniacensis in septem clymatibus orbis christiani; et ultra climata, radiat in Anglia et Scotia, in spiritualibus et temporalibus.

Monasterium Cluniacense habet in regno Anglie quatuor domos, dominia seu possessiones, que apud illos dicuntur maneria, in omnimoda juriditione, directo dominio et proprietate, videlicet:
Primum, manerium de Ledecumba regis, in comitatu de Berks.
Secundum, manerium de Offord Cluny in comitatu Huntyngdonensi.
Tertium manerium de Thikesora in comitatu Rotelande.
Quartum manerium de Mantonna in eodem comitatu Rotelande.
De quibus maneriis et possessionibus, debet ecclesia Cluniacensis percipere annuatim de annuo redditu circa sexcentum scuta auri, et ultra.

Prioratus de Caritate in Francia.

Prioratus Sancti Martini de Campis in Francia.

Prioratus sancti Pancracii Lewensis.

Prioratus de Bromholme, alias Bromol.

[Left blank in MS.] Designed for la Charité-ser-Loire.

[Blank in MS.] Designed for St. Martin-des-Champs.

Prioratus Sancte Trinitatis de Lentona.

Prioratus de Monte Acuto.

Prioratus de Thetford.

Castelacre. Ffarlegh. Preterwelle. Hortone. Clifford. Stansgate.

Wenlok. Bermondesey a. de Northamptone. de Pontefractis.

Bernestable. Sancto Claro. Sancto Jacobo Exoniensi.

de Rupe. Kersale.

Keeswelle. Sancto Caroto. Holme. Malpas.

Wangforde. Horkeselle.

Bromholm. Mendham. Slesholm. Normannesberg.

Dudle. Prene. Sancta Helena. Derby.

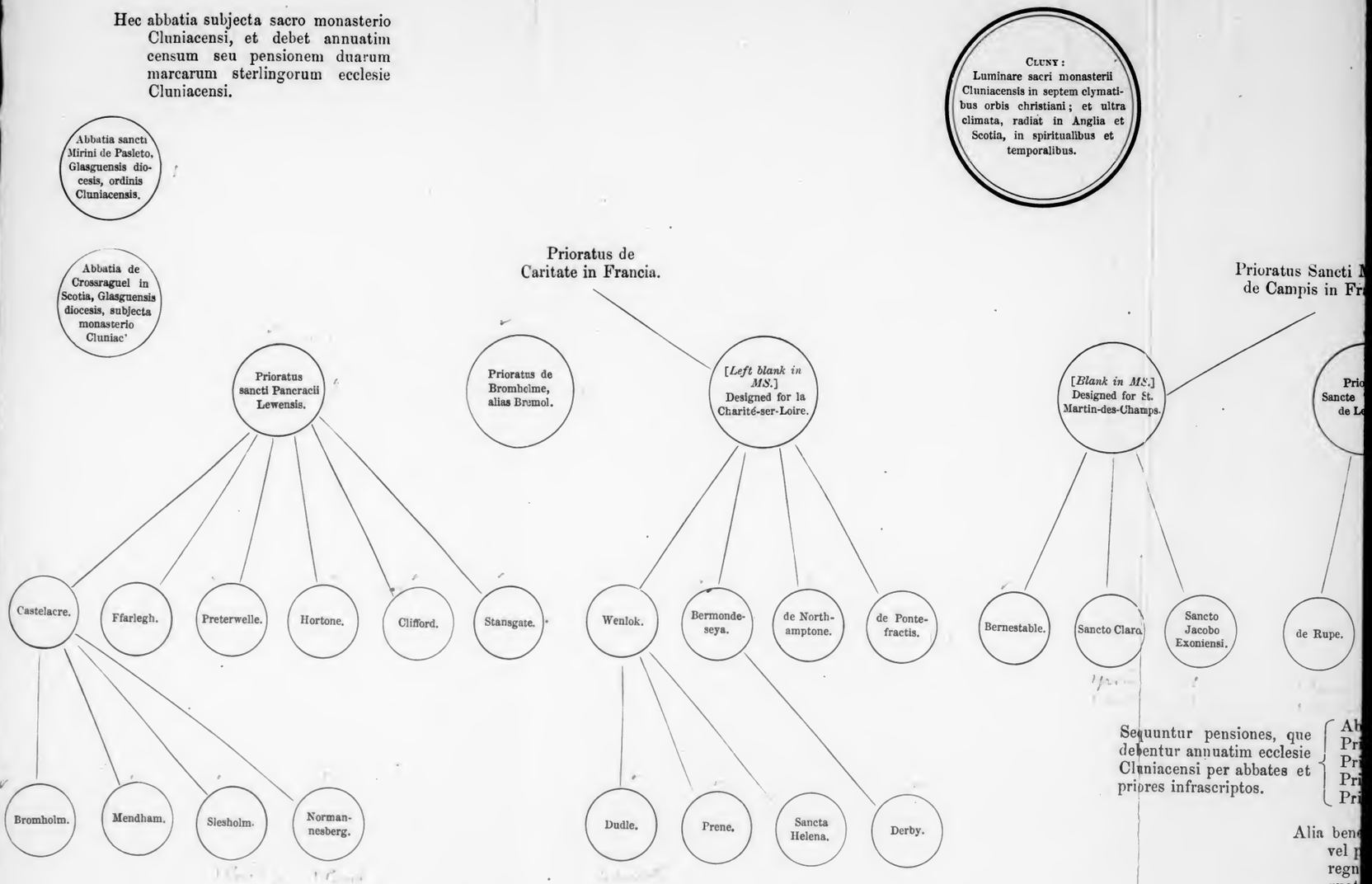
Sequuntur pensiones, que debentur annuatim ecclesie Cluniacensi per abbates et priores infrascriptos.

- Abbas de Pasleto debet duas marchas sterlingorum;
- Prior sancti Pancratii Lewensis debet annuatim ecclesie Cluniacensi C. s. sterlingorum;
- Prior sancte Trinitatis de Lenthona, quinquaginta sol. sterlingorum;
- Prior de Monte Acuto XII. marchas argenti;
- Prior de Tetffodio [Thetford] II. marchas argenti.

Alia beneficia secularia, videlicet parochiales ecclesie, aut vicarie perpetue, que ad collationem vel presentationem priorum suprascriptorum respective, in pluribus et diversis dyocesibus per regnum Anglie, sunt circa XXIIII. et XVI., ut in quodam rotulo de pergameno de supra quotatis beneficiis. [See *postea*, Record VI. of "Cabinet Moreau."]

[*On a large skin of parchment; capitals illuminated; names alternately in red and blue ink. Endorsed (in apparently a later hand)* PANCARTA ANGLICANA; *length* 30½ *inches, depth* 21½ *inches.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIII., No. 433; Bibl. Nationale.]

Hec abbatia subjecta sacro monasterio Cluniacensi, et debet annuatim censum seu pensionem duarum marcarum sterlingorum ecclesie Cluniacensi.



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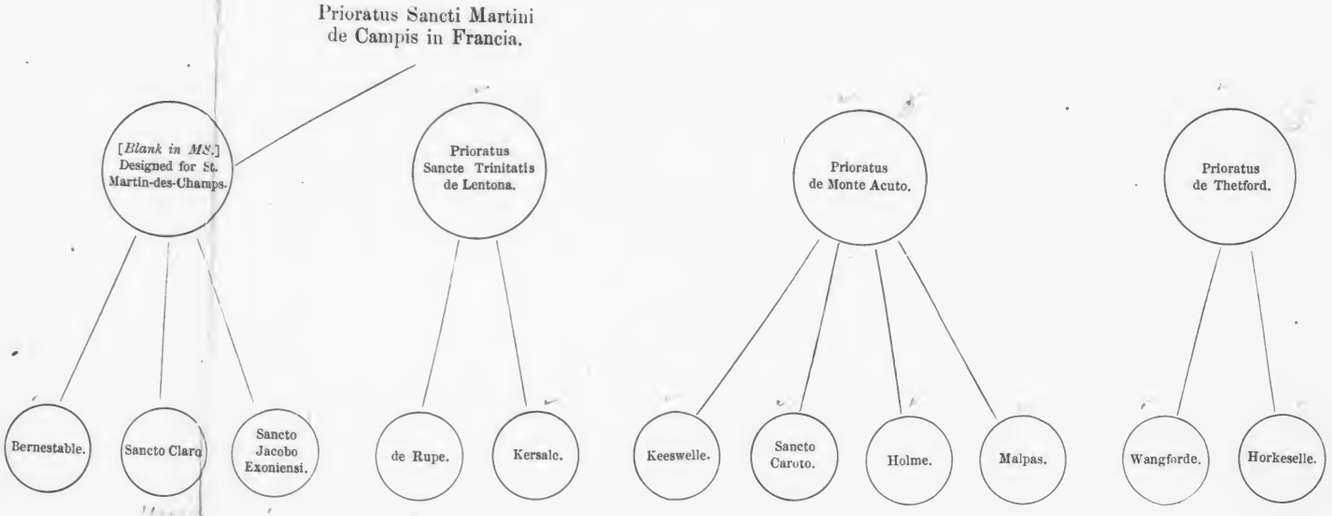

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ter hand) Pancarta anglicana; *length* 30½ *inches, depth* 21½
goyne," Vol. LXXXIII., No. 433; Bibl. Nationale.]

SS. Mary, James, Milburga, and Mirin of Paisley, at first a cell of the priory of Wenlock; and the abbey of Crossraguel.[233] The former was a foundation of Cluniac monks, established by Walter, Baron of Renfrew, and colonized in 1160-63 from Much-Wenlock (St. Milburga). It appears to have been made an abbey in 1220, and in 1303 its abbots were allowed the mitre by Pope Benedict X. It was the burial place of many of the Stewarts (Stuarts) until their accession to the throne, and was burned in 1561, by order of the Lords in Council.

Crossraguel (near Maybole in Ayrshire), was founded for Cluniac monks from Paisley, by Duncan, 1st Earl of Carrick, but was made exempt from it in 1244.

The priory of St. Pancras at Lewes, had six offshoots or cells subject to it, namely, Stanesgate priory (in Essex); that of Clifford (in Herefordshire); Horton, a cell of Cluniac monks (in Kent); Prittlewell priory (in Essex); Farley (in Wiltshire), and, lastly, Castle-Acre (in Norfolk). This last had again the following cells subordinate to it, viz., Bromholme (in Norfolk) [which had also cells subordinate to it]; Mendham, or Mindham (in Suffolk); Slevesholme (in Norfolk), called also Slusham or Slewsham, founded t. Stephen by William, Earl of Warenne; and South Reinham *alias* Normannesberch,[234] also in Norfolk.

The cells of the Cluniac priory of la Charité-sur-Loire in England were:—Wenlock (in Shropshire), refounded in 1078[235] by Roger, Earl of Montgomeri; Bermondsey (in Surrey) raised to an abbey; St. Andrew, of Northampton; and the priory of St. John the Evangelist, of Pontefract. These were subject to the above French Cluniac foundation, and Wenlock and Berdmondsey had cells subordinate to themselves. To the former, Prene (or Preen) (in Shropshire), the priory of St. Helen, Isle of Wight (given at the suppression to Eton College), and

[233] Crossraguel, Corseraguel, Croceragwoll. [Grose II., 202; Registrum de Passelet (Maitland Club).]

[234] "Monasticon," Vol. V.

[235] "Monasticon," Vol. V. In 1380 Wenlock was in the King's hands.

Dudley (in Staff.), were cells; to Bermondsey, St. James of Derby.

The cells subject in England to the Cluniac foundation of St. Martin-des-Champs were:—St. James's (near Exeter);[236] St. Clare (in Caermarthenshire); and Barnstable priory (in Devon).

The priory of the Holy Trinity of Lenton (in Nottinghamshire), was directly subject to the abbey of Cluni, and its cells were Kershall (or Kyrkeshawe[237]) in Lancashire, and Roche Chapel (the latter until 14 Edw. IV.). The "Bibliotheca Cluniacensis,"[238] however, designates this last cell as Roche priory.[239]

The priory of Montacute (in Somerset) was founded by William, Earl of Moreton, t. Hen. I.[240] Its cells were:—Careswell or Carswelle (in Devon); Holme (in Dorset); St. Caricus, St. Caroke, or St. Syria (in Cornwall); and Malpas (Mallepasse) (in Monmouthshire).

The priory of Bromholme (or Baketum[241]), in Norfolk, was founded by William de Glanvill in 1113. It was at first subordinate to Castle-Acre, but was subsequently discharged from all obligation to it (Mon.).

To the priory of Thetford (in Norfolk), Wangford or Reydon St. Peters (in Suffolk), and Herkele, or

[236] A priory is entered in the "Bibliotheca Cluniacensis," p. 1748, *sq.*, as "St. James's near Oxford," but we find no other record of it, "Oxford" being evidently a mistake for "Exeter."

[237] "Monasticon," Vol. V.

[238] The Pat. 14 Edw. IV., p. 1, m. 14, has the following:—"Pro capella infra castrum de Tikhull, *in escambio* pro le Roche Chapel et le Roche closes ("Monasticon," V.).

[239] Prioratus de Rupe, qui est cella prioratus de Lenthona. ["Bibl. Clun.," 1748, *sq.*]

[240] He took part with Robert Curthose against Hen. I.; was buried at Bermondsey.

[241] In 1229 Pope Gregory IX., in order to put an end to the disputes between the priories of Lewes, Castle-Acre, and Bromholme, as to the appointment of the prior of Bromholme, referred the matter to the abbot of Olveston and the dean of Stamford and Rutland, who decreed that the priory of Acre should nominate six monks, three of Acre and three of Bromholme, out of whom the monastery of Bromholme should choose one for their prior; ("Monasticon," Vol. V.) [See *postea*, No. 452 of Chartulary D.]

Horkeselle [Horkesly Parva] in Essex, were subordinate cells.

The number of ecclesiastical benefices held by secular priests in various dioceses of England, and conferred [presented to] by these different Cluniac foundations, is stated in the table to have been about thirty-nine or forty.

The tribute, or sum (known under the term *apportus*), which the affiliations were obliged to contribute to the parent-house out of their own revenues, is very plainly set forth; whilst the yearly income derivable by Cluni from its English manors (or estates), is reckoned at six hundred gold "*scuta*."[242]

From the character of the (English) hand in which the table is written, it is conjectured that this return of the abbey's revenues and estate was drawn up about the year 1450; but it was probably much earlier.

433. Table of English and Scotch Cluniac foundations; the benefices to which the order of Cluni have the right of appointment; and the rental of the abbey of Cluni's manors.[243]

Letter [434] was probably from the Queen of Hen. IV. (viz., his 2nd wife), Joan of Navarre, widow of the Duke of Bretagne, who survived him till 1437. It is not impossible but that it may have been written by the then Queen Dowager (the Queen of Richard II.), Anne of Luxemburg, sister of the Emperor Wenzeslaus [1378-1400]. From a subsequent deed, the main purport of the letters following appears to have been the raising the priory of Lewes into an abbey.

[242] The "*écu d'or*," in circulation in France from 1385 to 1636, had several denominations, as, *écu de la couronne*, *écu au soleil*, &c. Its value was 13 francs, 13 centimes.

[243] The heading of this Table of Cluniac foundations, giving the rental accruing from them and its English manors, is somewhat vague. It forms, however, one of a series of tables exhibiting all the dependencies of Cluni, the knowledge of which fact may make it more intelligible. Its meaning appears to be:—Table elucidating in respect of possessions spiritual and temporal [*the foundations*] of the sacred monastery of Cluni, in the seven quarters of the Christian world; beyond which regions, also [*of Continental Europe*], Cluni sheds its rays to the British Isles.

434. Letter to the abbot of Cluni from the Queen of England, in favour of the prior of Lewes; dated at Windsor, 20th April.

[*Extended copy.*]

La Royne d'Angleterre.

Venerable et honneste religieux, nostre tres cher en Dieu et bienamé; pour ce que nous tenons de certain que voulentiers orrez de nostre bon estat et santé, vuilliez savoir que au faire de cestes, nous estions en tres bonne prosperité de nostre personne. Loé en soit Dieux, qui ce luy plaise vous ottroier. Venerable et honneste religieux, nostre tres cher en Dieu et bien amé, il est ainsi comme nous avons entendu que nostre cher et bien amé le prieur de Lewes, vait presentement es parties de par dela devers vous, ainsi que vous luy avez mandé par voz lettres, sur vertu et reverance . . . [*words wanting in text*] . . . pour estre à vostre chapitre general que vous avez ordenné estre tenu dedanz brief temps, si vous prions tant et si affectueusement de tout nostre cueur que plus povons, que pour amour de nous, à yceluy prieur vous vuillez estre bon et gracieux pere en toutes manieres, et yceluy avoir si especialment et tellement pour recommandé en touz et chascune ses affaires et besoignes qu'il aura affaire tant devers vous que aultrement de par dela, que il se puisse appercevoir que ceste nostre priere envers vous lui ait valu. Et en ce vous prions de rechief de ne nous faillir, ainsi que nous en avons en vous nostre fiance. Et en verité, vous nous ferez un tres singulier plaisir et vous en serons attenue, ainsi que Guillaume Parl, escuier de mon tres redoubté seigneur le Roy, porteur de cestes, vous dira plus à plain sur ce. Et s'aucunne chose est que pour vous faire puissons, fyablement la nous faittes savoir pour l'acomplir de tres bon cueur. Ce sceit Dieux qui vous ait en sa sainte garde. Escript à Wyndesor, le XX^e^ jour d'avril.

[*On paper, originally folded as a letter; addressed on back* A VENERABLE ET HONNESTE RELIGIEUX NOSTRE TRES CHER EN DIEU ET BIEN AMÉ L'ABBÉ DE CLUNY; 11½ *by* 9 *inches; apparently a draught, not signed.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIII., No. 434; *Id.*]

The writer of the letter following [435] was Beatrix, daughter (by Donna Agnes Perez) of John I., King of Portugal. She appears to have married as her first husband Thomas, (12th or 5th) Earl of Arundel and Surrey,[244] after whose death in 1415, she married secondly, Sir Gilbert Talbot of Irchenfield and Blackmere who died in 1419. As her 3rd husband she remarried John Holland, 2nd Earl of Huntingdon, and, according to Collins (Peerage), her fourth husband was John Fettiplace, ancestor of the family of that name, afterwards seated at Childrey in Berks. This last marriage does not seem to be very well authenticated. The endeavour on the writer's part to procure the priory to be erected into an abbacy, was met with more than a refusal. [*Cf.* Collins; Burke; Cokayne.]

435. Letter to the abbot of Cluny (apparently Raimond de Cadoëne) from the Countess of Arundel and Surrey, daughter of the King of Portugal, commending the prior of Lewes; dated at Arundel, the 2nd September.

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverent piere en Dieux et honuré seigneur, nous vous saluons de nostre cuer enterement; et vuillez savoir que nostre tres honuré seigneur et mary le counte d'Arundell et de Surrey, vous ad escript ore par ses lettres sur certeins materes touchantz l'estat son meason de Lewes et le priour d'icelles, quex à nostre escient serrount à vous aidantz et profitables, s'ils soient acompliz en reformacion de tout vostre jurisdiction en Engleterre, considerantz que le dit priour est plus graund et sufficeant, able et digne persone que y a ycy de vostre ordre et jurisdiction. Sur quoy, honuré seigneur, vous prions tant cherement come nous savoms, que en tous les

[244] Cokayne's "Peerage," I., 147.

materes luy dit priour touchantz pur quex nostre dit seigneur et mary vous ad escript par ses dites lettres, vous luy vuilliez ent faire et envoier confirmacion par manere come affiert en acomplissement de son desir, come nous nous fions enterement de vous. Entendantz que en ceo fesant vous ferrez graund ease et profit à vous mesmes, et à tout vostre jurisdiction avauntdit. Reverent piere en Dieux et honuré seigneur, luy benoite Trinité vous ait en sa seinte garde. Escript à Arundell, le secounde jour de septembre.

La countesse d'Arundell et de Surrey,
ffile au Roy de Portugal.

[*On paper*, 11½ *by* 8½ *inches; addressed on back* Au reverent piere en Dieux et honore l'abbé de Clunye en Ffrance. "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIII., No. 435; *Id.*]

436. Letter from Raimond de Cadoëne, 39th abbot of Cluni, to John Burghersh, prior of Lewes; dated 18th September, *circa* 1410 (11 Hen. IV.). This prior is not mentioned by Browne Willis, or elsewhere recorded. [See *postea*, 452, 482.]

[*Extended copy.*]

Venerabilis et carissime frater, salutationis alloquio premisso, relegentes litteras carissime fraternitatis vestre, de injuria quidem quam vobis et toto ordini iniquorum hominum presumptio ingessit, ut tristes valde doluimus, et cor nostrum tanto pulsavit aculeo quod noctes vertimus in dies; sed quia scivimus, occulto Dei judicio, animam vestram, etsi per illorum iniquitatem ac superbiam molestatam, a contaminatione peccati per patiencie clipeum pugilliter reservatam et evasam, nec intra pectoris claustra predictum dolorem tenere potuimus; ymo in campum certaminis propalavimus, de quibus omnipotenti Deo gratias egimus, qui etiam de malis hominum actibus bona operare consuevit, quod nec etiam sine illius providentia factum fuisse credendum est, ut insensati et perversissimi homines ad hoc usque prosilirent, ut nostram unionis et visionis caritatem

tamdiu desideratam, sic dividendo dilatarent; etsi per illorum scelus facta sit nostra corporalis absentie divisio, fortius tamen solito remanet spiritualis animorum unio; propterea adhuc recentius vestre dilectionis epistolas commemorantes, magis ac magis invaluit ad vestre postulationi in diversos articulos dividentes prestitum affectum, dare consolationis canonicum responsum. Quamvis igitur admodum tristis nobis fuerit recessus vester, qui vos presentem cernere inter brachiorum amplexus constrictum putabamus, ut per multa verborum colloquia rebus et negotiis adhiberetur sanciata medicina, in scriptis exarare propter eclipsim vestram compellimur predicta colloquare, qua de re, confrater carissime, vobis ut bene merito conrespondeant digna digno, vicarium generalem ac camerarium in regno Anglie et Scotie cum potestate plena fecimus et constituimus, etiam ad beneficia conferenda, prout ioi in vicariatu lucidius digestum esse noscitur.

Item, concessimus vobis fratri Johanni Burghershe priori, et fratri Galfrido Norey subpriori, ac fratri Roberto Ylresworthe tertio priori domus nostre Lewensis, de gratia speciali, que in casibus a jure et statutis concessis nobis cum subdictis nostris monachis quibuscumque dispensare valeatis, necnon absolvere, quin ymo et auctoritate apostolica freti et absolvere a casibus et sentenciis, a quibus ordinarii episcopi absolvunt, si monachi id humiliter et devote petierint, injuncta eis pro modo culpe penitentia salutari, et alia que de jure fuerint injungenda.

Item, quod a receptione presentium ad duos annos continuatos, monachos nostros asperitate monachali prius approbatos novicios ad professionem nomine nostro et secundum consuetudinem ecclesie Cluniacensis, vos, frater carissime, prior Lewensis, recipiatis.

Item, et de caritatis fervore ultra premissa procedentes ex nunc, prout ex tunc, omnes professiones alias rite factas et receptas auctoritate apostolica, durante scismate, de et a monachis nostris in toto vicariatu vestro approbamus et ratifficamus; et quia bene meriti sunt propter suos labores honorandi, et pre aliis beneficiis

dotandi pensionem assignatam per antecessores nostros, videlicet quinquaginta solidos sterlingorum subpriori nostre domus Lewensis, modo et forma in transumpto supplicationis contenta, confirmamus et approbamus.[245]

Et quia ystoriate nos consulitis recolere debere, quod Roboam, filius sapientissimi Salomonis, magis severitati studens quam levitati, dum jugum per patrem suum populo Israhelitico impositum alleviare noluit, sed gravare, subjectionem populi perdidit et maximam partem regni; frater carissime, recolite et vos, quod nil innovat vel gravat qui utitur possessione et institutione justa predecessorum, quoniam non est gravamen quod non sit etiam procedere ex mente in quo gravat qui jure ordinario utitur, nec vectigal, nec anguariale imponit extraordinarium, sed a membris obedienciam et fidelitatis debitum exposcit. Quoniam pax et fama, fides, reverentia, cautio dampni, defectus veri sibi poscunt magna caveri, et frustra petit debitum qui quod debet non impendit, veniat et alius sanctorum patrum coadjutor Gregorius apostolicus, contestans quam sit inseparabile unitatis sacramentum, et quam sine spe sint et prodicionis sibi maximam . . . . de indignatione Dei acquirant, qui scisma faciunt et relicto prelato alium sibi foris pseudo episcopum et superintendentem constituunt. Declarat scriptura divina in libris Regnorum [Regum], et indignatus est Dominus omni se scindenti, et demoluit eos et dedit eos in direptionem, donec abiceret eos a facie sua, quia dissipati fuere a domo jugali et constituerunt sibi pseudo regem; et tanta indignatio Domini extitit adversus illos qui scisma fecerunt, ut etiam cum homo Dei ad Jheroboam missus esset, qui ei peccata sua exprobraret, atque ultionem futuram prediceret, panem apud illos edere et aquam bibere vetaretur; quod cum non custodisset, et contra preceptum Domini prandisset, statim divina censura percussus est, ut inde regradiens impetu ac morsu leonis in itinere necaretur. Et post pauca numquid Chore et Dathan et Abiron cum sacerdote Aaron et Moyse eumdem Deum noverant, pari lege et religione viventes, unum

[245] The following marginal note is made in respect of the foregoing:—"Hoc stat bene."

verum Deum, qui colendus atque invocandus fuerat, invocabant, tamen quia loci sui ministerium transgressi, etiam contra Aaron sacerdotem, qui sacerdotium legitimum dignatione Dei atque ordinatione preceperat, sacrificandi sibi licentiam vindicaverunt. Divinitus percussi statim pro illicitis conatibus propenderunt, nec potuerunt rata esse nec proficere sacrificia illicite contra jus divine disposicionis vel dispensacionis oblata; quanta hodie est obliqua dyaboli manus et potentia, qui totum mundum in scissuram declinavit . . . . . stabilitatis monachorum . . . . . Monachi enim sine proprio capite, et sine sui superioris obedientia, frustra se jactant habere alia membra et alias virtutes; et licet secundum veritatem sic scribamus, tamen attentis gratiis et favoribus per nos vobis super premissis indultis; hic supra exaratis conquiescat Roboam ystoria labiis allegata sacro jure in quantum factum tangit excommunicata, cum nec cum Jheroboam divisore alienum quod erat, Deum possidente, nec comedere, nec bibere liceret.[245a]

Verum, carissime frater, quia in aliqua sui parte vestra nobis missa eulogia, in suis postulationibus aliqua à ratione dissona inserta leguntur, aciem nostre concessionis cum deliberato consilio vobis concedere nequivimus, et licet vos dulciter, ut pater filium qui quem diligit corripit, de petitis increpare possemus; tamen vos vobis relinquentes utrum debita suggereritis in illis, mediante discretione, discernatis, quia et si sponsio vestra petitoria prima facie videatur directa per obliquum, tamen a jure est aliena, et ideo nodo moderationis soluta circa capitulum provinciale Londoni celebrandum per vos cum monachorum nostrorum illius regionis accumulo, concedere nequivimus, cum contraria sit statutis benedictinis et constitutionibus ejus, et sic id facere contra communem et semper observatam ecclesie Cluniacensis consuetudinem, que legis est interpres, ymo sancta et veneranda vetustas regularis Cluniaci infirmari posset, quod summe cavendum est; quanto major esset tristitia de talibus, si

[245a] This marginal note occurs with reference to the entire foregoing passage, and quotation from Sacred History:—"Tota ista narracio est male ordinata nec est aliud nisi citari evangelica."

concessa, dum revocarentur, quam quando nunc postulationis vestre gratia concederetur vel nasceretur, nec juxta exemplar transumpti, missi, pensiones et portiones per vos et predecessores vestros conventui domus nostre Lewensis confirmare et approbare intendimus, quia canonice non possumus. Ideo vos attente rogamus, quatenus vestra solertia monachali, quod consuevere facere priores secundum dicte domus nostre Lewensis primordia, et vos similiter facere procumbentes, utrique discretioni et sollicitudini spiritualium et temporalium, novitates propellendo, antiquos terminos servare, memores verbi apostolici, suadentes labores et onera non refugere, dum se asseruit plus ceteris, pro communi utilitate laborasse, quia, licet non sequatur semper laborem effectus, nichilominus tamen labor est meritorius apud Deum; hec est enim alienatio que, tanquam exorbitans et odiosa, restringi debet secundum canonicas sanctiones; nec vos, nec vestri antecessores in causa propria auctorisare voluistis, et nullum est quod egistis; et ideo etiam ratiffrcare non valemus. Contingere enim posset quod regis pacifici providentia et conventus, subsequente negligentia que in communi valde evenire solet, portionis et pensionum et reddituum predictorum, sic per vos conventui concessis, succisis vitibus et remotis spinis et dumibus superseritis, O. revolaret ad A., extenuitas videlicet ad principium, quod esset circuitus, variatio et grande dispendium, si conventus, super premissis angustatis, ad vos vel successores vestros neccesse compelleretur habere redibitum dignum. Igitur arbitramur ut brachio amplitudinis vestre sublevetur et regatur conventus more solito, ac gubernatione tegiminis protegatur in omnibus, quoniam per tot temporum curricula predecessorum vestrorum pastoralibus curis gubernata nunc destitueretur sive minueretur in illis normata Lewensis ecclesia.

Item, et quoniam pretiosa propter assiduitatem perdunt admirationem et proveniunt ad familiaritatem, ex qua sequitur contemptus, et omne id quod rarum est carius habetur, et quando habetur, plus diligitur, quia plus solet revereri quod singulariter pollicetur, quam quod

generali sponsione obtinetur, et nunquam legerimus predecessores nostros tales a vobis petitas confraternitatis litteras concessisse generales, qui nec sine conventu, potestatem habemus concedendi; pro qua re ambiguum causatum est nobis, ideo voluntati vestre parere non possumus.

Item, et contra sacrilegos captores vestros, Deo et mundo displicibiles, formatos processus mittere, guerris et afflictionibus diris regni impedientibus, nequivimus, sed omnia cum quodam . . . etc.; recurrat nunc animus vester ad ea que vobis concessimus, mediantibus vestris postulationibus, quarum quidem origo honesta est, amoris filialis sed magnitudo aliqualiter deformis, quas per cultoris officii nostri sarculum etiam et petitionis excessum reformando truncavimus, sperantes vos concessis jam gaudere debere et abstinere a vetitis, ut pietati et mensure adhibeatis concensum, et per hoc responsum sit scripturis illustris comitisse d'Arundellis, postulantis nostrum assensum de prioratu Lewensi nostro erigendo in abbatiam, quoniam non in sublimitate graduum vel dignitatum, sed in amplitudine caritatis acquiritur regnum Dei; et hoc faciendo, displiceremus, patrono non consentiente, sine cujus expressa voluntate inhonestum esset talia patrari; qui enim se scit aliis prepositum, non moleste ferat aliquem sibi esse prelatum; vobis, ut fidelissimo, sub paucis eloquiis, recommandantes omnia in vicariatu vestro existentia et specialiter ad jus et proprietatem sponse Christi et ecclesie Cluniacensis spectantia, qui vitam sine termino vobis det in suo atrio, sepius de statu vestro et rerum scribentes queque. Scriptum in nostro Cluniacensi monasterio, die decima octava septembris.

[*Written on a roll of paper,* 31¼ *inches long and* 11¼ *inches wide, cut in two for purpose of binding; endorsed* VENERABILI ET CARISSIMO FRATRI NOSTRO DOMNO JOHANNI BURGHERSHE, PRIORI DOMUS NOSTRE LEWENSIS, NOSTRO IN ANGLIA ET SCOTIE REGNIS VICARIO GENERALI. Vol. LXXXIII., No. 436; *Idem.*]

437. List of documents having reference to Lewes Priory, from about 1411 to 1412. The Countess of Arundel named therein, would appear to be the same named in deeds [435 and 436].

Summa litterarum prioratus Lewensis.

Primo est quedam littera regis Anglie, que respondet quibusdam litteris domini abbatis Cluniacensis, missis dicto domino regi; que littera regis habet, quod constantibus guerris que sunt inter regna Anglie et Francie, ipse rex complere non potest desideria petita per dictum dominum abbatem Cluniacensem. Item, continet recommendationem quam facit dictus rex de dicto priore Lewensi, dum optinuit licentiam transfretandi mare.

Item, est alia littera domine regine Anglie, continens specialem recommendationem dicti prioris Lewensis.

Item, est alia littera comitis d'Irondela [*Arundel*] specialem, dicti prioris continens recommendationem et negotiorum suorum, et presertim quod sibi detur potestas conferendi beneficia in vicariatu sibi concesso.

Item, alia est littera comittisse d'Irundella [*Arundel*] multum favorabilis, et specialis pro dicto priore Lewensi, continens quod affectu singulari et devotione mota, dicta comitissa erga dictum prioratum Lewensem de suis bonis temporalibus, augmentando dictum prioratum, largiri proposita est, attento quod in dicto melius observatur religio beati Benedicti et devotius famulatur Deo, quam famuletur vel servetur religio prefata in toto regno Anglie, sive jurisdictione monasteriali domini Cluniacensis in partibus illis. Ex quibus specialissime concludit, rogat, et supplicat, dicta comitissa domino Cluniacensi, quatenus cum ipsa intendat dictum prioratum honoribus extollere, ipsum prioratum erigi facere in abbatiam, intendit hoc ab apostolico impetrare; confidens tamen de dicti domini abbatis benevolentia, petit ab ipso quatenus in personam dicti domini prioris Lewensis, ipse dominus Cluniacensis dictum prioratum Lewensem erigat in abbatiam, dictum priorem abbatem creando; protestatur tamen quod per talem erectionem abbatie, nullum nunquam tempore prejudicium fiet dicto domino abbati Cluniacensi vel successoribus, quin dicti abbates semper subsint obedientaliter,

et monasterio Cluniacensi, ymo ferventius obedient, et procurabunt utilitatem et profectum dicti monasterii Cluniacensis, et jura que habet in Anglia et in illis partibus; concludens quod super premissis dictus dominus abbas Cluniacensis fecerit, regi Anglie sibi et aliis principibus Anglie singulare placitum fiet, et non sine retributione magna loco et tempore facienda.

Veruntamen dominus Sancti Martini in dorso dictarum litterarum scripsit manu propria, quod dictam litteram fabricavit dictus prior Lewensis, quare comitissa sic dixit dicto priori Lewensi, prout dominus Sancti Martini audivit a quodam qui erat presens, dum comitissa dixit quod scriberet quod vellet, et iste prior omnia ista fecit et procuravit; subjungit dominus Sancti Martini, quod si omnes tantum diligerent statum episcoporum quantum ipse Lewensis, omnes prioratus erigerentur in ecclesias cathedrales et essent episcopi.

Item, est alia littera Galfridi Graner monachi de Letton, [*Lenton*], ordinis Cluniacensis, missa domino Sancti Martini de Campis Parisius, continens quod prior Lewensis et prior de Letton visitatores facti per dominum Cluniacensem in toto regno Anglie; et quia dictus prior de Lenton impeditus ad capitulum generale ire non valebat, constituit dictum Galfridum procuratorem ad comparendum in capitulo antedicto, nomine suo.

Item, quedam littera domini Lewensis directa domino Sancti Martini, continens simpliciter, quod mitteretur sibi et priori de Horton salvum conductum pro veniendo ad capitulum generale; facit etiam mentionem, quod in crastino Conversionis Sancti Pauli, receptavit litteras domini Cluniacensis et domini de Caritate; facit etiam mentionem litterarum vicariatus.

Item, alia littera missa domino Sancti Martini per Gaufridum Oliver, clericum domini Lewensis, qui fuit in Cluniaco et optinuit vicariatum, ut Lewensia posset confere beneficia; dominus de Caritate tradidit sibi copiam et retinuit originale; quam copiam portavit iste Olivarius in Angliam, de quo fuerunt multum leti priores, qui cum Lewensi erant congregati apud Londonium. Inseruerunt aliud falsum pro originale vicariatus, sed in

alia forma; nec erat in illa quidquam de potestate prius concessa; ex quo surrexit maxima turbatio inter dictum Lewensem et alios priores.

Item, est una copia non authentica ejusdem ordinationis facte per regem Anglie, quod nullus abbas, prior, rector cujuscunque religionis, existentes in Anglia, et aliis locis dicti regis Anglie subditis, audeat talliare onera aliqua et ponere dictis prioratibus, abbatiis vel ecclesiis, sub pena emendabili et confiscatione bonorum, nec pecunias, quovismodo directe vel indirecte, extra regnum Anglie transportare, etiam si obvenerint ex redditibus, etc; non tamen tollit quin superiores possint et valeant suos subditos visitare et corrigere secundum regularia statuta duntaxat, et ratione visitationis moderatas expensas duntaxat secum habere, et portare extra regnum.

Superscripsit in dorso dominus Sancti Martini hec verba:—Non credo quod rex modernus hanc ordinationem fecerit, licet Odoardus eam fecerit, quod si fecisset, portasset in forma et in dicto quod non observaret ad unguem.

Item, est instrumentum continens plures ecclesias, census, redditus et alia multa ibi numerata, incorporatas, datas et remissas per priorem modernum Lewensem et ejus conventum, officio subprioratus et conventui Lewensi, pro suis pitanciis, quas facere consueverat prior Lewensis; et predictorum bonorum et ecclesiarum predictarum transportationem fecit in exonerationem dicti prioris, prout alias fecerunt sui predecessores; petens confirmationem de gestis premissis per dominum Cluniacensem.

In dorso instrumenti scripsit dominus Sancti Martini hec verba:—Si negotium esset meum, omnia hic confirmarem, quare nil deperit prioratui Lewensi.

Item, est unus rotulus papiri, continens in effectu petitiones diversas, et intentionem prioris Lewensis.

Item, in parte alia dicti rotuli ad quodlibet articulum petitionum dicti prioris Lewensis, dominus Sancti Martini ponit suam intentionem, et respondet.

[*On paper, written on both sides,* 12 *inches by* 4¼ *inches.*
Vol. LXXXIII., No. 437; *Idem.*]

Letter [452] of proxy and attorney dated 1410, from Raimond, abbot of Cluni, empowers the then prior of Lewes, John Burghersh, to act in respect of the English Cluni manors; and license is given him by subsequent deed (474) to dispose of them by sale. Of this prior there had been no record until now, either by Browne-Willis or any other authority. His name occurs in a letter from a subsequent prior [Nelond] to the abbot of Cluni [482.]

The name Burghersh is identical with Burwash, and the family coat was:—Gules, a lion rampant double-queued or; which arms are to be still seen in the cloisters of Canterbury cathedral. Burghersh manor (or Burwash court), at Chiddingstone, belonged to the family, and it is not improbable but that this hitherto unrecorded prior may have belonged to it. [For a genealogy of one branch, see "S. A. C.," XXI., p. 126-128.]

452. John Burghersh, prior of Lewes, invested with power to act for Raimond, abbot of Cluni; 26th Nov., 1410.

[*Extended copy.*]

Universis presentes litteras inspecturis, frater Raymondus, miseracione divina ecclesie Cluniacensis minister humilis, salutem in Domino. Notum facimus quod nos de circonspeccione et industria venerabilis et carissimi fratris nostri domini Johannis Burghershe, prioris domus nostre Lewensis, camerarii et vicarii nostri generalis in regnis Anglie et Scocie, ad plenum in Domino confidentes, ipsum priorem tenore presencium, facimus, constituimus, et ordinamus nostrum et dicte nostre Cluniacensis ecclesie, verum, certum, et legitimum procuratorem, actorem, factorem, negociorumque nostrorum gestorem, et nuncium specialem et generalem in dictis regnis Anglie et Scocie, ita quod specialitas generalitati non deroget, nec e contra ad petendum, exigendum, levandum, colligendum, recipiendum, et recuperandum, tam nostro quam prefate nostre Cluniacensis ecclesie nomine, Et pro nobis, omnes et singulas pecuniarum smmuas et

quantitates, debitaque et quecumque areragia nobis et dicte nostre Cluniacensi ecclesie debitas et debita, tam de tempore nostro, quam quorumcumque predecessorum nostrorum, Et eciam debendas et debenda in futurum a quibuscumque personis, tam ecclesiasticis quam secularibus, tam ratione maneriorum, pensionum sive censarum, quam alia quacumque occasione vel causa nobis et dicte nostre Cluniacensi ecclesie debitarum in dictis regnis, Necnon ad regendum et gubernandum seu regi et gubernari faciendum dicto nomine dicta maneria nostra existencia in dicto regno Anglie, videlicet de Ledecumba-Regis in comitatu Bercs'ra, Orfordy Clugny in comitatu Huntendon', et Manatone et Tilressomere (*sic*) in comitatu de Rotelanda, et alia si que sint in dictis regnis, fructusque, redditus, et proventus dictorum maneriorum, et jura et emolumenta eorumdem dicto nomine petendum, exigendum, levandum, recipiendum, et recuperandum, accensandumque et admodiandum ad unum, duos, vel tres annos personis quibus sibi videbitur expediens, Et de omnibus et singulis que ipse pre vi procuracionis nostre dicto nomine habuerit et receperit, quietandum et liberandum ac quietacionis litteras seu instrumenta quecumque ad hec necessaria dicto nomine dandum, et etiam concedendum, ac pactum de ulterius aliquid non petendo faciendum, Necnon pro premissis omnibus et singulis, ac eorum occasione, si necesse fuerit, predicto nomine agendum et eciam defendendum contra quascumque personas, tam ecclesiasticas quam seculares, ac coram quibuscumque judicibus, tam ecclesiasticis quam secularibus, ordinariis vel extraordinariis, quacumque auctoritate et vice fungendum, vel eorum locatenentibus in judicio standum et comparendum, excipiendum, proponendum, respondendum, litem sen lites contestandum, libellum seu libellos et quascumque peticiones alias in scripto vel alias dandum, petendum, offerendum, et recipiendum, de calumpnia vitanda et veritate dicenda, jurandum et prestandum, cujuslibet alterius generis debitum, et licitum juramentum, quod in causis requiritur et postulat ordo juris ponendum, et articulandum posicionibus et articulis partis adverse respondendum, testes, litteras, instrumenta,

acta, privilegia, et quecumque alia munimenta ac probacionum genera in modum probacionis producendum et exhibendum, productos et producta ex parte adversa objciendum, contradicendum, reprobandum, concludendum et renunciandum, jus, sentenciam seu sentencias, tam interloqutorias quam diffinitivas audiendum, ab ipsis et a quolibet alio gravamine illato vel inferendo, Necnon a denegacione et deffectu juris et justicie appellandum, appellacionem seu appellaciones, unam vel plures, semel vel pluries prosequendum, intimandum, instaurandum et innovandum articulos, expensarum et beneficium absolucionis et restitucionis in integrum petendum, obtinendum et recipiendum, et super ipsis expensis jurandum, judicis officium implorandum, alienata et distracta ad jus et proprietatem dicte nostre Cluniacensis ecclesie, dictorumque maneriorum nostrorum ac aliorum membrorum dicte nostre Cluniacensis ecclesie in dictis regnis existencium, revocandum et retractandum, revocarique et retractari procurandum, unum vel plures procuratorem vel procuratores, quoad lites tantum substituendum, et substitutum vel substitutos revocandum, Et iterum reassumendum, tociens, quotiens, fuerit opportunum et sibi videbitur expediens, presenti procuratario nichilominus in suo robore permanente, Et generaliter omnia alia et singula faciendum, dicendum et procurandum que circa premissa necessarie fuerint seu eciam opportuna, et que veri procuratores et legitime constituti facere possunt et debent; Eciam si talia sint que mandatum exigant magis speciale, super quibus omnibus et singulis supradictis dicto camerario et vicario et procuratori nostro damus, et eciam concedimus plenariam potestatem, ac speciale et generale mandatum, Promittentes ratum, gratum, atque firmum habere et tenere, quicquid per dictum procuratorem nostrum et substitutum, vel substitutos ab eodem, actum, dictum, gestum, factum, receptum, quietatumne fuerit, seu eciam quomodo libet procuratum, Et pro ipsis et eorum quolibet judici, posci et judicatum solvi cum suis clausulis universis, ipsumque procuratorem nostrum et substitutum vel substitutos ab eodem, relevandum et relevatos esse volentes, quem et

quos et eorum quemlibet relevamus, et relevatos esse volumus ab omni satisfactionis onere per presentes, sub ypotheca et obligacione omnium bonorum predictorum prioris, procuratorii post triennium minime valituri. In cujus rei testimonium, sigillum nostrum litteris presentibus duximus apponendum. Datum in nostro Cluniacensi monasterio, die xxvj mensis novembris, anno Domini M°CCCC° decimo.

[*On paper*, 16½ *inches long and* 12 *inches deep*; *endorsed* COPIA PROCURATORII PRIORIS MODERNI LEWENSIS IN ANGLIA. "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIII., No. 452; *Id.*]

Document [453] will be found of interest to the Sussex antiquary in respect of Lewes priory, but deals chiefly with its spiritual possessions. It recites many of the advowsons and churches belonging to the convent, the tithes granted with them to it, and property from divers sources ecclesiastical, out of the issues of which it derived yearly pensions. The deed, dated 29 March, 1411, is a notarial exemplification of two assignments made by the prior and convent out of the aforesaid rents, apparently towards the robe and vestment fund of the establishment. Appended to these documents are two examples of the conventual seal of the house, not elsewhere recorded to our knowledge. Most of the benefices named are in Sussex, others in counties elsewhere. To the first belong:—East Grinstead, West Hoathly, Ditchling, Pecham (Patcham), Waldron, Eastbourne, Hurstpierpoint, Kingston-juxta-Lewes, Langney, Falmer, Swanborough, and Portslade, with others not to be identified; to the latter, Walpole, in Norfolk, and Trumpeton, in Kent. To these may be added: Berwick; the tithe of land called la Wallond (under Lewes castle); a certain manor with its tithes, of the Earl of Arundel, called "Methyng;" rent-charges, pensions, and tithes in connection with the nunnery of Easebourne, the hospital of St. Nicholas at Lewes, the dean and chapter of Chichester cathedral, &c., &c.

The conventual seals appended to the deeds are described in the notarial attestation. The first is a round seal in red wax, having for its device the martyrdom of St. Pancras:—Under a Gothic canopy are two figures; the one, standing with uplifted arm, and sword or flaying knife in hand; the other (a youth) St. Pancras, kneeling with hands clasped, awaiting death. The second is a pointed oval seal in red wax, exhibiting a youth (St. Pancras), standing within a canopied stall or tabernacle, holding in one hand a sceptre [*sceptrum*]; beneath, or in the lower compartment, is seen some other figure. The legends, or inscriptions of both impressions are defaced and illegible. Of these two seals, the device of the first corresponds with that to deed [447].

453. Notarial instrument, containing exemplification or certified copy of deed executed by the above prior, John Burghersh.

[*Extended copy.*]

In Dei nomine, amen. Per presens publicum instrumentum, cunctis appareat evidenter, quod anno ab incarnatione Domini, millesimo CCCC^mo^. undecimo, indictione quarta, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini, domini Johannis, divina providentia pape vicesimi tertii, anno primo, mensis martii, die vicesima nona, in prioratu de Lewes, Cicestriensis diocesis, in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presentia, personaliter constitutus venerabilis et discretus vir, dompnus Galfridus Noreys, subprior prioratus sancti Pancratii de Lewes, quasdam litteras concessionis et assignationis, reddituum et proventuum ecclesiarum, pensionum et portionum subscriptorum, factas subpriori dicti monasterii, et monachis claustralibus ejusdem, pro eorum vestiariis uberius inveniendis, que quidem littere sigillate fuerunt duobus sigillis cere rubre pendentibus; quas quidem litteras sigillatas, sanas, integras, omni vicio et suspicione carentes, vidi, legi et palpavi, requisivit me prefatus venerabilis vir, subprior antedictus, dictas litteras exemplatas de verbo ad verbum, nil

addendo seu diminuendo ab eisdem, fideliter copiarem et ipsarum veram copiam in publicam formam redigerem; quarum quidem litterarum tenor sequitur, et est talis :—

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis, presentes litteras inspecturis, frater Johannes Burghershe, prior humilis monasterii sancti Pancratii de Lewes, ordinis Cluniacensis, Cicestriensis diocesis, et totus ejusdem loci conventus, salutem in Eo quem peperit uterus virginalis. Dudum siquidem predecessores nostri, priores nostri monasterii predicti, unanimi consensu et assensu totius conventus ejusdem, omnes et singulos fructus, redditus et proventus ecclesiarum de Estgrenestede, et Westhotheleghe, Cicestriensis, et de Walpole, Norwicensis diocesis, eidem monasterio nostro auctoritate apostolica appropriatarum, unitarum et annexarum, vicariarum in eisdem portionibus duntaxat exceptis, cum omnibus suis juribus et pertinentiis universis, feno totius parochie, duabus carratis exceptis, et stramine cum palea de la Westwarde, ecclesie de Estgrenestede predicte, priori dicti monasterii qui pro tempore fuerit, reservato pro vestiariis subprioris et monachorum claustralium dicti monasterii nostri; pro quibus minus sufficienter hactenus fuerat ordinatum in exonerationem priorum dicti monasterii qui pro tempore fuerint, de quorum camera vestiaria hujusmodi fratribus ipsis claustralibus consueverat ministrari; ac etiam omnes et singulos fructus, redditus et proventus ecclesiarum de Dechenynge, capelle de Wyneleffelde, et Peccham, monasterio nostro predicto auctoritate apostolica appropiatarum, unitarum et annexarum, portionibus vicariarum in eisdem duntaxat exceptis, ac etiam omnes et singulos fructus et proventus officiorum gardini et infirmarie dicti monasterii, totam portionem decimarum de la Wallonde sub castro Lewensi; totam portionem decimarum in Estbourne; totam portionem decimarum in Bernedone; portionem decimarum in Wedetone, et de la Croste; portionem decimarum in Hurstppounde; firmam terrarum et pasture in Hokelonde; de annuo redditu in civitate London', de tenemento quondam Johannis

Philpot militis, sex libras, tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios; de annuo redditu manerii domini comitis Arondell, de Methyng, centum solidos; de annuo redditu in Kyngestone juxta Lewes, vocato Dygoums, triginta duo solidos; de annuo redditu terre Johannis Herberde, per manus dicti ballivi prioris de Southenoneere [*Southover*] duodecim solidos; de sex officiariis principalibus predicti monasterii pro infirmaria monachorum, et diaconia sancti Nicholai triginta sex solidos; de maneriis de Langeney, et Ffalemere, et Swamburgh pro dicta infirmaria et diaconia sancti Nicholai quindecim solidos; de annua pensione decani et capituli ecclesie cathedralis Cicestriensis decem libras; de annua pensione in ecclesia de Alverstone sexdecim solidos; de annua pensione in ecclesia de Trumpetone sexaginta solidos; de annua pensione in ecclesia de Porteslade viginti solidos; de annua pensione in ecclesia de Berwike undecim solidos; de annua pensione in ecclesia de Twynem tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios; de annua pensione in ecclesia de Estgrenestede centum solidos; de annua pensione in ecclesia de Westhotheleghe sex solidos, octo denarios; de annua pensione in ecclesia de Dichenyng, viginti solidos et portiones decimarum terrarum quondam Antonii in eadem; de annua pensione in ecclesia de Peccham viginti sex solidos et octo denarios, dicto monasterio pertinentes, pro pitancia subprioris et monachorum ejusdem monasterii, deputaverunt, assignaverunt et applicaverunt, et perpetuis temporibus duraturis sigillis suis consignaverunt. Nos igitur, predecessorum nostrorum vestigiis inherentes, et eorum opera caritatis magnifica ante mentis nostre oculos reducentes, omnes et singulos fructus, redditus et proventus ecclesiarum, officiorum, portionum, firmarum, annui redditus et pensionum predictorum in forma predicta ac insuper, ut devotius et diligentius dicti monasterii confratres divinis officiis insistant, et eorum indigentiis facilius occurratur, quibus in toto mederi non valemus pro nostro parvitatis modulo, habito super hiis omnibus inter nos communi tractatu, diligenti, frequenti et solempni, etiam qui requiritur in hac parte de unanimi omnium nostrorum

voluntate, collaudatione, consilio, consensu et assensu prestitis in communi quatuor librarum annue pensionis in ecclesia de Walpole predicta, et quadraginta solidorum annui redditus nobis et monasterio nostro predicto de priorissa et conventu de Esebourne proventi ad pitantiam monachorum dicti monasterii, deputamus, assignamus et etiam applicamus. Que omnia et singula premissa, per predecessores nostros, ac etiam per nos priorem et conventum prefatos, ordinata, deputata, assignata, applicata, acta et gesta, robur habere volumus perpetue firmitatis. In quorum omnium testimonium, sigillum nostrum commune, una cum sigillo quo nos, Johannes prior antedictus in arduis negociis uti consuevimus, presentibus sunt appensa. Datum in domo nostra capitulari Lewensi, vicesimo die mensis januarii, anno Domini millesimo CCCC^{mo}. decimo. Discriptio primi sigilli tale est: Quoddam sigillum rotundum, in cujus impressione apparet quidam gladium manu gestans ad amputandum caput cujusdam juvenis juxta eum genuflectantis. Discriptio vero secundi etiam talis est: in cera rubra pendenti apparet quidam juvenis, sceptrum manu portans, in medio cujusdam tabernaculi, cum quadam ymagine sculpta in parte inferiori. Quod quidem sigillum oblongum est. Acta sunt hec prout suprascribuntur et recitantur, sub anno, indictione, pontificatu, mense, die et loco predictis, presentibus tunc ibidem discretis viris, magistro Stephano Overtone,[246] baccalario in utroque jure, et domino Thoma Stokio, capellano Wynton' et Sar' diocesium, testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

MARK OR EMBLEM OF NOTARY.

Et ego Johannes Northwyk clericus, Wygorniensis diocesis, publicus auctoritate apostolica notarius, premissis omnibus et singulis, dum, sic ut premittitur, per dictum dompnum Galfridum subpriorem de Lewes, sub anno, indictione, pontificatu, mense, die et loco predictis agerentur et fierent, una cum prenominatis testibus ad premissa vocatus et rogatus, presens interfui, eaque sic fieri vidi et audivi; et in hanc publicam formam redegi, aliundeque occupatus, per alium scribi feci, et hic me subscripsi et signum meum apposui consuetum per prefatum subpriorem de Lewes, requisitus in fidem et testimonium premissorum. Et constat michi notario infrascripto de dictionibus in prioratu de Lewes, Cicestriensis diocesis super secundam lineam in capite presentis instrumenti interlinealiter positis, quas ego notarius predictus approbo, defectum scribentis corrigendo.

[246] See foot-note, p. 56, *antea*.

[*On a membrane*, 16 *by* 14 *inches; two seals appendent; at bottom of instrument in a coeval hand* CONFIRMENTUR ISTA OMNIA PER DOMINUM ABBATEM CLUNIACENSEM; *endorsed* SI NEGOTIUM ESSET MEUM OMNIA HIC CONFIRMAREM QUIA NIL DEPERDERET PRIORATUS LEWENSIS. "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIII., No. 453; *Id.*]

The writ under Privy Seal [453a], licensing Sir William Porter to proceed to Cluni or other part of France, there to treat with the abbot for the purchase of his English manors, is dated at Westminster, 18 Sept., 1412. This is the first of a series of documents, illustrating the final endeavour of Cluni to negotiate for the lease (or sale) of its estates in this country. They will be found to culminate in their ultimate confiscation in deed [474a].

453a. License from Hen. IV. to Sir W. Porter to negotiate with the abbot of Cluni.

[*Extended copy.*]

Henricus Dei gratia, rex Anglie et Ffrancie, et dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis, quod cum nuper per litteras nostras patentes sub magno sigillo nostro concesserimus, dilecto et fideli militi nostro Simoni Ffelbrigg, custodiam maneriorum de Ledecombe Regis in comitatu

Berk', Offord Clugny in comitatu Huntendon', Manton et Tikesor in comitatu Roteland', una cum omnibus membris, messuagiis, grangiis, terris, pratis, boscis, molendinis, communiis et redditibus, et cum aliis possessionibus, proficuis et commoditatibus, eisdem maneriis pertinentibus, una cum omnimodis franchesiis, libertatibus, regaliis, visibus franci plegii, et cum omnimodis aliis pertinentiis, habendis eidem Simoni a festo Sancti Michaelis, anno regni nostri primo, quamdiu maneria predicta in manibus nostris vel heredum nostrorum contigerint remanere, absque aliquo nobis inde reddendo, prout in litteris nostris predictis plenius continetur, que quidem maneria sunt de possessionibus abbatis et conventus de Clugny in Ffrancia, et in manibus nostris, occasione guerre mote inter nos et adversarium nostrum Ffrancie ad presens existunt: Nos, de gratia nostra speciali, et ad supplicationem dilecti armigeri nostri, Willelmi Porter, concessimus et licentiam dedimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, eidem Willelmo, quod ipse per se, seu alias personas vel personam, una cum quatuor personis et quinque equis, in quocumque portu infra regnum nostrum Anglie sibi placuerit, quotiens indiguerit, per mare versus partes externas transire possint vel possit, ad tractandum et barganizandum ibidem, cum predictis abbate et conventu qui nunc sunt, vel qui pro tempore fuerint, et ad perquirendum, si possit, maneria predicta cum omnibus membris, parcellis, dominiis, terris, tenementis, redditibus, servitiis, feodis, advocationibus et aliis possessionibus et proficuis quibuscumque, ad eadem maneria infra dictum regnum nostrum quoquomodo pertinentibus, appendentibus sive spectantibus, in parte vel in toto, una cum omnimodis franchesiis, libertatibus, quietanciis et juribus eisdem ab antiquo habitis et usitatis, habenda et tenenda eidem Willelmo seu hujusmodi personis, quas sibi nominare placuerit, conjunctim vel divisim, et eorum heredibus et assignatis in perpetuum, aut aliquo alio modo, prout inter predictos abbatem et conventum et predictum Willelmum, seu personas predictas, poterit concordari. Ac etiam licentiam dedimus eisdem abbati et conventui, quod ipsi

maneria predicta cum omnibus eorum membris, parcellis et dominiis et cum omnibus aliis rebus ad eadem maneria, ut predictum est, aliqualiter pertinentibus, appendentibus sive spectantibus, dare, concedere, confirmare, ratificare, relaxare et quietum clamare possint prefato Willelmo, et hujusmodi personis vel persone, conjunctim vel divisim, prout sibi placuerit nominare, habenda et tenenda sibi ac eorum heredibus et assignatis in perpetuum aut aliquo alio modo, in parte vel in toto, prout inter predictos abbatem et conventum ac alias personas supradictas poterit concordari, adeo generaliter, plenarie, integre, libere et quiete, prout iidem abbas et conventus seu aliquis predecessorum suorum, aut aliqui alii qui eadem maneria ante hec tempora habuerunt et tenuerunt vel de jure habere debuerunt, absque impetitione, inquietatione, molestatione, vel impedimento nostri vel heredum nostrorum, justiciorum, escaetorum, vicecomitum, aut aliorum ballivorum seu ministrorum nostrorum, vel heredum nostrorum quorumcumque in futurum, guerra inter nos et adversarium nostrum Ffrancie ad presens existente, vel que inter nos seu heredes nostros et Ffrancigenas in futurum esse poterit, aut aliqua resumpcione generali vel speciali, occasione ejusdem guerre, seu quod maneria predicta sive aliqua parcella eorumdem de antiquo dominico existant, vel de nobis aliquo alio modo teneantur; vel quod eadem maneria, sive aliqua parcella eorumdem, per nos vel per nobiles progenitores nostros, aut per aliquam aliam personam eidem abbatie in perpetuam elemosinam data fuerunt, vel quod eadem maneria aut aliqua parcella eorumdem de fundatione ejusdem abbatie existant, sive aliquibus aliis rebus vel causis quibuscumque non obstantibus. In cujus rei testimonium, has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium, decimo octavo die ffebruarii, anno regni nostri tertio decimo.

Per breve de privato sigillo

WATTURON.

[*On parchment; not sealed;* 14½ *by* 9¾ *inches.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIII., No. 453a; *Id.*]

The seal impression in red wax on document [454] is in good preservation. Device:—Barge, or boat, with sail set. On the reverse, the counterseal, bearing the monogram of William Porter, with interlaced initials. The coat of Porter is seen on seal impression to deeds [470, 471].

454. Form or project of a contract of sale, submitted by William Porter, to the abbot of Cluni.

[*Extended copy.*]

Forma venditionis maneriorum, etc.

Omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, nos Raymundus abbas Cluniacensis et ejusdem loci conventus in Ffrancia, salutem. Sciatis quod cum illustrissimus princeps Henricus Rex Anglie, nuper per litteras suas patentes sub magno sigillo suo concesserit et licentiam dederit, pro se et heredibus suis, dilecto armigero suo Willelmo Porter, quod ipse per se, seu alias personas, vel personam una cum quatuor personis et quinque equis, in quocumque portu infra regnum suum Anglie sibi placeret quotiens indigeret, per mare versus partes externas transire poterint vel poterit, ad tractandum et barganizandum ibidem cum nobis abbate et conventu de Clugny in Ffrancia, qui nunc sunt, vel qui pro tempore fuerint, et ad perquirendum si possit, maneria de Ledecombe Regis in comitatu Berk', Offord Clugny in comitatu Huntendon, Mantone et Tikesore in comitatu Rotelanda, una cum omnibus membris, parcellis, dominiis, terris, tenementis, redditibus, serviciis, feodis, advocationibus et aliis possessionibus et proficuis quibuscumque, ad eadem infra dictum regnum suum quoquo modo pertinentibus, appendentibus sive spectantibus, in parte vel in toto, una cum omnimodis franchesiis, libertatibus, quietanciis et juribus eisdem ab antiquo habitis et usitatis, habenda et tenenda eidem Willelmo, seu hujusmodi personis quas sibi nominare placeret, conjunctim vel divisim, et eorum heredibus et assignatis in perpetuum, aut aliquo alio modo, prout inter nos, abbatem et conventum et predictum Willelmum, seu

personas predictas, poterit concordari; ac etiam licentiam dederit nobis abbati et conventui, quando nos maneria predicta cum omnibus eorum membris, parcellis et dominiis, et cum omnibus aliis rebus ad eadem maneria, ut predictum est, aliqualiter pertinentibus, appendentibus sive spectantibus, dare, concedere, confirmare, ratificare, relaxare et quietum clamare possimus prefato Willelmo et hujusmodi personis, vel persone, conjunctim vel divisim, prout sibi placuerit nominare, habendi et tenendi sibi ac eorum heredibus et assignatis in perpetuum, aut aliquo alio modo, in parte vel in toto, prout inter nos abbatem et conventum ac alias personas supradictas posset concordari, adeo generaliter, plenarie, integre, libere, prout nos abbas et conventus, seu aliquis predecessorum nostrorum, aut aliqui alii qui eadem maneria ante hec tempora habuerunt et tenuerunt vel de jure habere debuerunt, prout in litteris predictis ipsius regis plenius continetur: Nos, predicti Raymundus abbas Cluniacensis, et ejusdem loci conventus in Ffrancia, unanimi assensu tocius capituli et consilii nostri, pro communi utilitate nostra, et monasterii nostri predicti, dedimus, concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus eidem Willelmo Porter, maneria predicta de Ledecombe Regis in comitatu Berk., Offord Clugny in comitatu Huntendon, Mantone et Tikesore in comitatu Roteland', una cum omnibus membris, parcellis, dominiis, terris seu redditibus, serviciis, feodis, advocationibus et aliis possessionibus et proficuis quibuscunque, ad eadem vel aliquam parcellam eorumdem infra dictum regnum Anglie quoquo modo pertinentibus, appendentibus sive spectantibus, una cum omnimodis franchesiis, libertatibus, quietantiis et juribus, eisdem quovis modo habitis et usitatis, habendi et tenendi eidem Willelmo, heredibus et assignatis suis, de capitalibus dominis feodi illius, per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta, adeo generaliter, plene, integre, libere, pacifice et quiete, sicut nos predicti abbas et conventus, seu aliqui predecessorum nostrorum, sive aliqui alii ea melius vel liberius ante hec tempora habuerunt vel tenuerunt, seu de jure vel consuetudine habere debuerunt, absque

impedimento, calumpnia, impeticione, inquietacione, molestatione, gravamine seu contradictione nostra vel successorum nostrorum in perpetuum. Et nos, predicti abbates et conventus et successores nostri monasterii predicti, omnia maneria, terras, tenementa, redditus, servicia, feoda, et advocationes predicta, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis predicto Willelmo, heredibus et assignatis suis, contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et defendemus in perpetuum. Et nos, dicti abbas et conventus, attornavimus et loco nostro posuimus per presentes, dilectos nobis in Christo Thomam Ondeby armigerum, Willelmum Rokesburghe, et Hugonem Bedell, nostros attornatos et quemlibet eorum per se, nostrum attornatum, conjunctim et divisim, ad plenam seisinam deliberandum predicto Willelmo Porter, de omnibus maneriis, terris, tenementis, redditibus, servitiis, feodis et advocationibus predictis, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, secundum formam et effectum hujus carte nostre, ratum et gratum habituri pro nobis et successoribus nostris imperpetuum, quicquid iidem Thomas, Willelmus, Rokesburgh, et Hugo, vel aliquis eorum, in seisina deliberanda dictorum maneriorum, terrarum, tenementorum, reddituum, serviciorum, feodorum et advocationum predictorum, ut predictum est, fecerint seu fecerit, ac si personaliter hoc faceremus. In cujus rei testimonium, sigillum nostrum commune huic presenti carte nostre fecimus apponi. Datum in domo nostra capitulari Cluniacensi.

[*Written on paper*, 12 *by* 11 *inches*; *impression of seal on back, nearly perfect. Endorsed* REVERENDISSIMO IN CHRISTO PATRI AC DOMINO DOMINO ABBATI CLUNIACENSI. "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIII., No. 454; *Id.*].

Many interesting particulars in respect of the revenues of alien priories, confiscated towards the latter end of the 14th century, occur in letter [455] from John Burglersh, prior of Lewes, to the abbot of Cluni, not elsewhere so distinctly recorded. The date of this document, 9th August, 1412, preceded only by two years the act of Hen. V., which vested in the English crown all the revenues which remained of these alien priories. The advice, therefore, (contained in it) to sell, or to endeavour to sell, the English manors of Cluni for the most that could be obtained for them, was the best under existing circumstances. Very much the same course is recommended in letter [456], written simultaneously to the prior of St. Martin des Champs at Paris by the said prior of Lewes. Amongst other matters, he relates how the estates of certain alien priories had already been confiscated, and instances the late Bishop of Winchester (William of Wykeham), who out of the proceeds of these priories founded two colleges, alluding of course to Winchester, and New College, Oxford. The letter, in addition, contains much interesting information respecting horses, the only means of conveyance in those days.

455. Letter to abbot of Cluny from prior of Lewes, dated 9th August, 1412.

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverendissime in Christo pater et domine, filiali recomendatione premissa tam humili quam devota, cum secundum Salomonis doctrinam, filiùs sapiens debeat precepta patris observare et legem matris non dimittere, ego vestre et sancte matris Cluniacensis ecclesie filius, juxta vestre paternitatis precepta, et ad conservationem ac reformationem olim a sanctis patribus sanctarum legum Cluniacensium auctoritate, mihi commissi vicariatus in regnis Anglie et Scotie, proposueram quasdam domos vel omnes si potuissem, ecclesie Cluniacensi in regno Anglie subditas, secundum regulam sancti Benedicti et morem ordinis actualiter visitasse, delatis mihi per quosdam causis racionalibus et urgentibus, que tam de honestate quam de necessitate ad exequendum hujusmodi visitationis officium me monebant, sed etiam quodam modo compellebant. Quod cum quidam, ut post concepi, perceperunt, partim per se, partim per alios, ani-

mum regium contra me provocaverunt, eo quod sine ejus licentia aliquid agere pro alienigenis, et precipue adversariis presumpsissem, et ita hactenus impeditus sum ab hujusmodi visitationis executione; cujus rei causa et occasio in multo erat, ut estimo, ille frater Galfridus Graner, quem nuper in priorem de Lentona, quod absit, preficere disponebat vestra paternitas gratiosa. Intimatum est etiam mihi quod quidam de ordine in regno Anglie, et precipue de jurisdictione domini prioris de Caritate, invidia ducti, quod forte se non sentiunt omnes sanos ut suos errores, qui mihi nuper per quosdam delati sunt, pallient vel omnino celent, inierunt consilium ut penes vestram paternitatem, nescio in quibus, me accusent. Sed, reverendissime pater, quicquid suggerant emuli invidia inflammati, in vestra paternali innata et probata discretione in tantum anchoram spei fixi, ut non dubitem nec formidem, quoniam semper justicia judicium comitabitur et prius fiet de suggestis aut suggerendis justa inquisitio, quam de ignotis preceps sentencia fulminetur; nec tam faciliter a vestra memoria estimo elapsurum, quam pronum me nuper, ymo semper exhibuerim ad mandata vestra in omnibus pro viribus exequenda. Quod non solum verba volatica aut scripta, sed potius ista facta omnium oculis patentia manifestius attestantur, eo presertim quod pro exequendis eisdem vestris mandatis, periculis in mari, periculis in itinere, periculis latronum multipliciter me exposui; natale solum ad tempus deserens, et contra omnium amicorum consilia advena factus sum in terra aliena, ubi, dum incidissem in latrones, circumdederunt me undique dolores mortis nec aliud quam tribulationem et dolorem inveni; omnique tandem spe frustratus, vacuus redii, factus omnibus sibulus et derisus. Quod autem maxime gravare potuit, dum putassem me omnia pericula feliciter evasisse, gravissimum incurri videlicet periculum in falsis fratribus, quorum quidam, propter expensas quas pro exhibenda obedientia feci delapidationem nitebantur imponere. Quidam iniqua, invisa, mendose fingere aut visa pervertere nec jam cessant. Hec omnia, pater reverendissime, indesinenter sustinui, et sustineo usque ad

presens, gaudens plane si vel in minimo dignus haberem pro ordinis conservatione et reformatione contumeliam pati. Quantum ergo ad vicariatum mihi commissum, quem, ut videtur, quidem alii avidissime ambiunt, si dignetur vestra paternitas gratiosa ab ejus jugo et onere mihi multum gravi et pene importabili, ambientibus vero suavi et delectabili, me penitus exonerare et ipsum aliene discretioni et prudentiori imponere, esset mihi magna quietatio conscientie; et forte qui magis appetunt amplius proficerent, quod exopto. Malo enim malicie cedere spontanee, et saltem dedecore, quam invitus dejici cum derisu. Si vero hujus oneris continuationem vestra discretio omnino mihi decreverit imponendam, non recuso laborem. Unum tamen a vestra paternitate specialiter mihi nullo modo denegari, ut, si et emuli, etsi mordeant non ledant, nec labiis iniquis fides facilis prebeatur donec de relatis aut referendis veritas patefiat; potestatem etiam non professos ad professionem admittendi, quam inter cetera mihi ad tempus duorum annorum commisistis, dignetur vestra paternitas sub vestro sigillo pendenti et patenti, si expediens visum fuerit, renovare, quoniam littera a vestra paternitate mihi nuper directa in qua hujusmodi commissio professionis expressa fuerat, ad me non signata nec sigillata pervenit, cum vestrum ab ea signetum vel avulsum vel lapsum fuerit, antequam ad manus meas potuit pervenire. Unde licet dicta littera penes me summe auctoritatis sit, penes alios tamen ejus auctoritas minus sufficiens reputatur. De statu ordinis in hoc regno, quia sepe me rescribere jussistis, pro majori parte omnia prospere se habent, licet in parte sit vacillatio aliqualis; sed inde remedium non diu deerit, Altissimo largiente. Nondum enim adhuc visitavi, multis tribulationibus ac domus vestre Lewensis arduis negotiis impeditus. Propono vero statim post instantem autumpnum, cum tamen vestre paternitatis super presentibus rescriptum recepero, visitationis officium inchoare et per totum regnum actualiter exercere, sperans firmiter me potestate regia in hoc negocio multipliciter supportandi. Comperta etiam in hujusmodi visitatione, spero me in proximo generali capi-

tulo apud Cluniacum celebrando, non obstantibus prioribus adversis, personaliter relaturum. Illa enim scintillula, que nuper me ad partes illas desiderio vestram personam et matrem nostram Cluniacum videndi aliquantulum animabat; jam in ignem copiosum accensa, in tantum cor meum in dies inflammat, ut ipsum nullo modo estimem quietandum, donec, quod concupivi videro et tenuero quod speravi. De maneriis vero in regno Anglie ad Cluniacensem ecclesiam pertinentibus, quia nuper dominus prior Sancti Martini de Campis mihi scripsit, ac etiam ego super hoc in vestris litteris recepi sepius in mandatis, feci per quosdam fide dignos de eorum statu et valore inquiri diligenter, ac etiam cum consultis tractavi, si quo modo recuperari possent, et ad usum sancte Cluniacensis ecclesie applicari. Super quibus veritas certissime sic se habet, quod dicta maneria sunt in manibus cujusdam illustrissimi militis, licet etate juvenis, que quidem maneria dominus Ricardus, nuper rex Anglie, eidem militi concessit ad terminum vite, et dominus, nunc rex Anglie, eandem concessionem pro suo tempore confirmavit. Veruntamen non est facile, ymmo certe, ego reputo impossibile ipsa maneria ad profectum Cluniacensis ecclesie recuperare, durantibus saltem guerris inter regna, quas, quod dolendum est, non est verisimile nostris temporibus terminari. Et ideo, reverendissime pater, salvo vestre discretionis judicio meliori, ego, habita super hoc consultorum et peritorum deliberatione frequenti et diligenti, consulerem ut ipsa maneria pro competenti pretio venderentur, et de pecunia inde levanda aliqua utilia in vestris partibus emerentur, que liberius et securius Cluniacensi ecclesie possent cedere in profectum. Valor autem dictorum maneriorum hiis diebus, ut non solum illorum qui ipsa maneria jam occupant relatione, sed etiam ex libris quos in scaccario domini regis requiri et inspici feci, satis didici, non excedit summam ducentorum scutorum annuatim. Sunt etiam eadem maneria, quantum ad reparationem in statu valde debili, sicut mihi retulerunt qui ea diligenter inspexerunt, ideo maxime, ut credo quoniam hii qui ipsa occupant, parum ut videtur curant

de sustentacione, dum tamen de ipsis recipiant fructus, redditus et proventus, satis certi de hiisque jam receperint, sed tamen incerti quid de eisdem fuerint in posterum recepturi. Scripsit mihi nuper de hoc dominus prior sancti Martini de Campis, videlicet de quodam scutifero domini Regis, vocato Willelmo Porter, qui affectat ipsa maneria comparare, si possit cum vestra parte concordare. Qui etiam duos ex parte sua nuncios, ad illas partes nuper misit super dictorum maneriorum negociis tractaturos. Idem etiam scutifer nuper ad me personaliter accessit, cum quo habui super hoc negocio tractatum longum et frequentem. Exhibuit mihi litteras patentes domini regis, magno suo sigillo sigillatas, quas, ut asseruit, magnis sumptibus et instanciis domino rege impetravit, de licentia, videlicet, pro parte vestra vendendi et pro parte sua emendi maneria memorata. Petii ab eo quid daret pro pretio; et ipse promisit quingenta, vel ad majus sexcenta scuta. Cum vero ego ad minus competens precium assererem, promsit septingenta, et bene scio quod libenter dabit octingenta. Et credo quod potius quam omnino repellatur, dabit mille scuta. Certe tamen scio, quod summa mille scutorum ad maximum non excedet. Si igitur dicta maneria vendere pro mille scutis, vel pro certa summa infra, si ad illam omnino attingere noluerit, vestre vestrique discreti consilii discretioni visum fuerit expedire, rescribere dignemini mihi vestro in omnibus filio, et quicquid mihi in hac parte seu quacumque alia injunctum fuerit, omni festinatione exequar cum effectu. Mitto itaque vestre paternitati cum presentibus in papiro, tenorem et formam venditionis dictorum maneriorum in nostris partibus usitatam, quam vestro et conventus Cluniacensis communi sigillo oportet communiri, si hujusmodi conventio de partium consensu debeat sortiri effectum. Quam si sigillatam communi sigillo mihi mittere dignemini secure eam servabo, nec de manibus meis erui poterit, donec summa quam limitaveritis fuerit plenarie persoluta. Quam etiam cum recepero, sine dilatione ad vestram presentiam ved ad alios certos locum

et personas quos assignandos decreveritis, integram fideliter destinabo. Si tamen vestre paternitati conditiones placuerint supradicte, estimo itaque quedam in hoc negotio specialiter et non segniter attendenda; in primis, videlicet, quod jam quadraginta duo anni lapsi sunt, quibus nec ecclesia Cluniacensis nec aliqui de regno Ffrancie aliquid, vel saltem parum, de suis proventibus in regno Anglie receperunt, et minus vel omnino nichil sunt verisimiliter recepturi. Cum etiam miles ille, in cujus manibus sunt dicta maneria ex concessione et dono domini Ricardi, nuper regis Anglie, et confirmatione domini nunc regis Anglie, ad terminum vite ejusdem, sit juvenis etate et verisimiliter, si Deus dederit, per quadraginta annos adhuc victurus, non est putandum quod eadem maneria de facili recuperari possint ab eodem per quoscumque alienigenas, ymmo nec ipse scutifer, qui ea a vobis emere cupit, ipsa ab eodem recuperare poterit, nisi ipsa tanto pretio emat ab ipso milite quanto a domo Cluniacensi eadem sit empturus, et forte etiam cariori, vel saltem ipse scutifer, durante vita dicti militis, nullum prorsus de eisdem maneriis recipiet emolumentum. Idem etiam scutifer magnas fecit expensas pro licentia optinenda, tam pro parte sua emendi quam pro parte vestra vendendi dicta maneria ut prescripsi; et multo majores facturus est post concordiam partium pro habenda hujusmodi conventionis confirmatione; nec videri poterit, ut estimo, exemplum perniciosum hujusmodi venditio seu alienatio, cum etiam multi Francigene tam religiosi quam alii possessiones, quas in Anglia aliquando habuerunt, eodem modo vendiderunt, cum sentirent se non posse ex eisdem profectus quomodolibet reportare. Veruntamen dominus nuper Winton' episcopus,[247] de talibus possessionibus ab alienigenis emptis in isto regno, duo magna collegia a funda-

[247] Winchester College was founded by William of Wykeham, in 1387, and finished in 1393; and New College, Oxford, by the same prelate in 1380, and finished in 1386. Before being elected bishop of Winchester, he had been dean of St. Martin's-le-Grand, in London; archdeacon of Northampton, Lincoln, and Buckingham. He was also chancellor in 1367.

mentis edificavit et dotavit et multa alia reparavit. Et dictum est mihi, quod omnes possessiones alienigenarum in Anglia pro majori parte eodem modo Angligenis sunt vendite, et residue, ut creditur, in proximo sunt vendende. Maxime autem me monet ad consulendum et favendum huic negotio, quod in partibus nostris divulgatum est, quod rex Ffrancorum communi totius consilii sui decreto statuit, ut nullus de cetero Angligena quicquam emolumenti recipiat de quibuscumque possessionibus in regno Ffrancie, de jure Angligenis ab antiquo pertinentibus; et idem regi Anglie suggestum est statui in ultimo parliamento suo de possessionibus Francigenarum in regno Anglie, et certe prorsus statutum fuisset, nisi dominus Rex super hoc amplius deliberandum decrevisset. Et creditur firmiter quod in proximo parliamento quod jam imminet, et erit ante festum Omnium Sanctorum, sine ulteriori dilatione et sine dubio statuetur. Quod si fiat, de hujusmodi possessionibus in posterum recuperandis de cetero pro perpetuo desperatur. Hec itaque, pater reverendissime, ut michi videtur, diligenter pensanda sunt, et cum sagaci consilio deliberanda; nec expedire censeo in hoc negotio trahere longam moram, propter pericula que incumbunt. Veruntamen quid agendum decreverit super hiis vestra discretio, dignetur mihi, vestro humili filio, cum celeritate rescribere ut sciam quid respondere debeam scutifero memorato; nec vestre paternitati celare debeo, quod idem scutifer valens est et potens in opere et sermone, domino regi carissimus, domino principi et domini regis primogenito semper astans a latere, in consiliis et agendis, et omnibus magnatibus acceptabilis; in agendis domus vestre Lewensis negotiis est mihi indefessus cooperator et benevolus coadjutor. In totius insuper ordinis agendis aliis negociis idem pro viribus se acturum promisit in posterum, si tamen istud negotium juxta suum votum sortiatur effectum. Veruntamen nullo modo consulerem nec quantum in me consisteret, consentirem ut hujusmodi venditio alicui alteri fieret, donec ab ipso esset penitus refutata. Venturus est, si nondum venerit, ad

presentiam vestram, ille frater Galfridus Graner, de quo scripsi in principio; consulerem ut ipsum cum venerit, detineretis, stabilius de cetero Altissimo serviturum. Non sufficit sibi Anglia ut requiescat ibi pes ejus, quin Romam petat, nec estimo infra breve sibi posse mundum sufficere universum; dolendum est de eo; est enim formosus aliquantulum et in multis abilis, sed nimis ambiciosus et nunquam stabilis, ut qui vagus et profugus circuit terram et perambulat, nusquam reperiens ubi caput suum reclinet. Cujus ambitio ordinem turbavit, jurisdictionem vestram in regno Anglie hactenus impedivit; et vagatio cedit aliis in perniciosum exemplum, et totius ordinis scandalum et ruborem. Si venerit, habeatis in promptu remedium opportunum. Ffilius vester nuper prior de Lentona, senio pene deficiens prioratum resignavit, cui justum auctoritate vestra successorem, virum utique religiosum et tam in temporalibus quam in spiritualibus probatum et expertum, qui in sua institutione de obedientia et fidelitate ecclesie Cluniacensi servandis et aliis, ut moris est, tactis per ipsum corporaliter sacrosanctis Christi evangeliis, consuetum prestitit juramentum. Si vestre reverende paternitati placeret me a vicariatu exonerare, habetis in hoc regno copiam virorum prudentium et discretorum, et multo plus me sufficientium ad onus hujusmodi exequendum, videlicet dompnum Henricum Tomstone abbatem de Bermundesera [*Bermondsey*]; dompnum Ricardum Stafford priorem de Lentona; dompnum Johannem Stafford priorem de Wenlok; dompnum Ricardum Naptone priorem de Northamptone; dompnum Willelmum Cryth priorem Montis Acuti; sed quod valde dolendum est, ipse jam pene deficit pre gravedinem senectutis. Prior etiam de Thetfforde, vir probate religionis est, sed ejus nomen est incognitum. Omnes hii sunt viri in spiritualibus et temporalibus providi et probati, et meo judicio, ad hujusmodi onus subeundum et exequendum satis et valde ydonei et discreti. De premissis omnibus dignetur vestra paternitas consulte deliberare, et quid prorsus deliberatum sit michi, vestro tam famulo quam filio, per vestrum rescriptum certius intimare, et

queque libentia et licita injungere, que verus obedientie filius non negliget adimplere. Vestram itaque paternitatem reverendissimam semper, ut optatis, adaugeat in prosperis et protegat in adversis Trinitas benedicta. Scriptum in domo vestra Lewensi, nono die mensis augusti,

per vestre reverendissime paternitatis tam filium in omnibus quam famulum, fratrem Johannem Burghershe, priorem domus vestre Lewensis.

[*On paper*, 18 *inches by* 12 *inches; written on both sides; addressed* REVERENDISSIMO IN CHRISTO PATRI AC DOMINO DOMINO ABBATI CLUNIACENSI; *on the dorse has been written in a later hand* LITTERA PRIORIS LEWENSIS MISSA DE ANGLIA PRO VENDITIONE MANERIORUM GUILLELMO PORTER, DIE AUGUSTI, ANNO XII. Vol. LXXXIII., No. 455; *Id.*]

456. Letter from prior of Lewes to prior of St. Martin-des-Champs; same date as preceding.

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverende pater, cordiali recommendatione premissa de vestro ac totius gregis vobis commissi, quorum precibus me intime recommendo, habens in ipsis fiduciam firmissimam statu prospero michi jam per diuturna tempora incognito et relato, toto corde cupio consolari, de quo michi rescribere inter cetera et pre ceteris dignemini ad mei cordis solatium singulare. Scitis itaque, pater carissime, quod totus mundus tam hinc quam inde repletur multis miseriis, tribulationibus et angustiis, sed hec christianos, presertim Christi cultui dicatos, a Christi caritate non debent saltem momentanim separare, sed potius, sicut ignis aurum vel policio lapidem, Christo efficere thesauros preciosiores et ad celi fabricam aptiores. Maneat igitur, reverende pater, semper indissolubile illud amoris vinculum quo nuper nos mutuo vinximus, quod nulla, queso, iniqua loquentium malicia dirumpatur. Sunt enim quidam de ordine, ut a quibusdam fidedignis michi nuntiatum est, qui meam personam penes dominum abbatem, et vos, et alios patres et benevolos meos, mali-

ciose denigrare conantur si possint, indignantes forte quod in tantum pro ordine laboraverim et tanta pro eodem sustinuerim, que et hactenus sustineo incessanter. Sunt enim quidam non bene michi omnibus circa suum regimen, sicut michi delatum est, se habentes, qui, ut suos errores pallient aut celent, intendunt sinistra nescio que de mea persona suggerere, ut vel sic ab executione commissi visitationis officii prohibear, et etiam a vicariatu removear cum rubore, et ipsi non visitati permaneant in errorem. Quia igitur videntur quidam jam vicariatum ambire, scripsi domino abbati quatenus dignetur me ab hoc exonerare, cupiens magis cedere emulorum maliciis saltem cum dedecore, quam invitus dejici cum derisu. Illud enim jugum michi in hac parte impositum, licet aliis videatur suave et delectabile, est michi valde grave et pene importabile. Veruntamen, si omnino imponatur non recusabo laborem, quin injuncta exequar cum effectu. Nondum autem visitavi, partim propter ardua negocia domui Lewensi interim contingentia, partim etiam propter multiplicia michi obviantia adversa, et, quod magis est, quidam emuli Anglie regem contra me aliquantulum commoverunt, qui etiam indignatus est quod pro alienigenis et adversariis talia agere voluerim, et prohibitus sum id de cetero attemptare sine ejusdem licentia speciali. Dubitabam etiam ne dominus abbas emulorum perversis suggestionibus aliquantum motus, me a vicariatu subito dejiceret, sicut quidam, ut michi relatum est, secrete minantur. Veruntamen de hoc indubius esse cupio; si dominus abbas, sine variatione, non obstantibus quorumcumque suggestionibus, perseveraret in proposito, esset michi auctoritas irresistibilis; sin autem magis cessare cupio, ut prescripsi. Si igitur dominus abbas jugum michi impositum nullo modo decreverit removendum, humiliter illud suscipiam, et finito instanti autumpno, visitationem per totum regnum inchoare propono, nec intendo desistere, donec complevero, si non fuero alias impeditus. Spero etiam, visitationis relationem, si tamen tempora feliciora successerint, in proximo generali capitulo Cluniacensi personaliter deferre. Inquietum est enim cor meum, et plus centuplicato jam ardet quam

prius, nec tanta flamma desiderii et amoris sedari poterit aut extingui donec patrem nostrum communem, michi in omnibus tam singulariter gratiosum, et matrem nostram Cluniacensem omni mundo venerabilem carnalibus oculis merear intueri. Remitto vobis cum presentibus transumptum privilegiorum ordinis, et rotulum de statutis ejusdem ordinis, quem michi nuper per famulum meum Petrum vestri gratia destinastis. Mitto etiam unam litteram de statu ordinis et maneriorum ecclesie Cluniacencis in regno Anglie existentium, quam sine dilatione velitis domino nostro Cluniacensi transmittere, et super materiis in eadem contentis responsum recipere et michi remittere sine mora. De quibus quidem materiis, que censio infra in hac eadem littera, latius vobis scribo. De remuneratione ballivi Trecensis,[248] sciatis quod putabam me potuisse jam recuperasse dampna et expensas in curia regis Francorum, pro quibus in recessu meo a vobis procuratorem ibidem institui, sicut nostis, et intendebam quod de recuperatis fieret recompensatio, tam dicto ballivo quam etiam Bernardo, fratri domini prioris de Caritate, qui pro mea liberatione fidelissime laboravit, quem ex parte mea dignemini cordialiter salutare, ac etiam dicto procuratori et aliis qui pro hujusmodi recuperatione dampnorum et expensarum ex parte mea in dicta curia laboraverunt; scitis autem, quoniam male et infideliter dictus ballivus penes me pro tunc se habuit, quod michi salvum conductum per magnum tempus subtraxit et detinuit, et contra jus et fas in regionem aliam asportavit. Unde ego credo, quod si ipsum apud regem Francorum super hoc voluissem accusare, ipse michi potius satisfecisset quam ego sibi, id justicia exigente. Dignemini igitur michi per proximum internuntium rescribere veritatem, quid scilicet actum sit in dicta curia circa recuperationem predictam, quia, nisi sperassem me ibidem hujusmodi dampna et expensas, etsi non in toto, saltem in competente parte potuisse recuperasse, jam alia via per quosdam amicos meos recuperassem; et, si non potuero ibidem bono et honesto modo, et sine strepitu in hoc negotio

[248] Trecensis; of or belonging to Troyes.

remedium obtinere, sciatis certissime, quod alia via usque ad novissimum quadrantem recuperabuntur omnia cum usuris. Venturus est iterum si nondum venerit Cluniacum, Galfridus ille vobis notus de quo alias vobis scripsi. Consulo, ut cum venerit, detineatur, stabilius de cetero Altissimo serviturus. Non sufficit sibi Anglia ut requiescat ibi pes suus quin Romam petat; nec estimo infra breve sibi posse mundum sufficere universum. Dolendum est de eo; est enim formosus aliquantulum, et in multis abilis, sed ambitiosus et nunquam stabilis; cujus ambitio ordinem turbavit; jurisdictionem ecclesie Cluniacensis in regno Anglie hactenus impedivit; et vagatio cedit aliis in perniciosum exemplum, et totius ordinis scandalum et ruborem. Si venerit agatis ut provideatur sibi in hoc de remedio opportuno. De maneriis ecclesie Cluniacensis in Anglia, quia nuper vobis rescribere me rogastis, sciatis quod feci per quosdam fide dignos de eorum statu et valore inquiri diligenter, ac etiam cum consultis tractavi, si quo modo recuperari possent et ad usum sancte Cluniacensis ecclesie applicari. Unde certissimum vobis sit, quod dicta maneria sunt in manibus cujusdam militis illustrissimi, licet etate juvenis. Que quidem maneria dominus nuper rex Anglie Ricardus eidem militi concessit ad terminum vite sue; et dominus nunc Rex Anglie eandem concessionem pro suo tempore confirmavit. Veruntamen non est facile, ymmo certe ego reputo impossibile, ipsa maneria ad profectum Cluniacensis ecclesie recuperare, durantibus saltem guerris inter regna, quas, quod dolendum est, non est verisimile nostris temporibus terminari [*what follows is repeated from No.* 455 *as far as*] dabit mille. Sed certum est, quod millenarium non excedet. Scripsi domino abbati multas causas me monentes ad consulendum quod dicta maneria vendantur. Sed credo quod littera quam domino abbati misi vos latere non poterit, ipsas in hac littera non omnes expressi. Unam tamen inter ceteras maxime me moventem a vobis celari nequeo, videlicet, quod in partibus nostris divulgatum est, quod Rex Ffrancorum cum totius consilii sui decreto statuit, ut nullus de cetero Angligena [*for remainder see*

No. 455 *as far as*] perpetuo desperatur. Et ideo utilius reputo pro aliquantulo pretio, licet non omnino sufficienti, ipsa vendere, quam pro nichilo penitus deperdere. Misissem vobis pallefredum ut optastis; sed dictum est michi quod non fuit securum propter pericula in partibus vestris multiplicata. Veruntamen, quod differtur, non aufertur. In visitando transibo per partes illas ubi maxime abundant hujusmodi pallefredi, et tunc propono unum emere pro domino abbate, et alterum pro vobis, et utrumque vobis mittere. Et, si potuero, mittam unum pro domino priore de Caritate cui dignemini me intime recommendare. Scripsissem sibi, sed vix suffecit tempus ad scribendum domino abbati et vobis. Consulatis sibi ex parte mea, ut instituat sibi vicarium propter pericula verisimiliter eventura. Monasterium de Burmundeseia optime regitur per dompnum Henricum Tomstone, abbatem ibidem. Prioratus de Wenloke, ut quidam dicunt, bene regitur per dompnum Ricardum Naptone, virum utique providissimum et in omnibus circumspectum. Prioratus de Pontefracto, ut a pluribus asseritur, pessime regitur, et sunt ibidem discordie et dissentiones. Rogatus nuper eram ut ibidem visitarem, sed alias fui impeditus, et etiam nolui libenter me intromittere de domini de Caritate jurisdictione, sine ejus auctoritate. Libentissime etiam omnibus visceribus facerem pro eo quod possem et faciam quod potero; non tamen cupio ejus vicariatum, quia in omnibus opto exonerari et vitam ducere quietiorem. Nescio si dominus Silviniacensis[249] habeat aliquam jurisdictionem in Anglia. Prioratus de Sancto Claro[250] non est in manibus secularium ut putastis; sed per quemdam religiosum de ordine bene regitur, saltem quantum patitur malitia temporis; situatur enim dictus prioratus inter Wallicos, domino regi Anglie et regno infideliter rebellantes. Quantum ad commutationem vestrorum duorum prioratuum, hic videlicet de Sancto Jacobo et de Sancto Claro pro nostris duobus in partibus vestris non videtur michi equa compensatio. Si tamen istos tres pro illis duobus commutare velitis,

[249] In Auvergne. [250] St. Clare in Caermarthenshire.

forte poterimus convenire. Et tamen scio quod in hoc erit multiplex difficultas. Suggeratis domino abbati ut de hiis que sibi scripsi deliberet, et rescribat celeriter quod mora trahit periculum. Et vos, si placet, et dominus de Caritate de premissis et aliis que libuerit rescribere dignemini, injungentes utrique quicquid per me fieri possit licite et honeste; vestram paternitatem feliciter regat Altissimus per tempora longiora. Scriptum in prioratu Lewensi, nono die mensis augusti.

Ffrater JOHANNES BURGHERSSHE, prior Lewensis, ffrater vester.

[*Original document on paper*, 18 *by* 12 *inches*; *addressed* REVERENDO IN CHRISTO PATRI DOMINO PRIORI SANCTI MARTINI DE CAMPIS PARISIUS TRADATUR; *in a coeval hand beneath the address* LITTERA PRIORIS LEWENSIS MISSA PRIORI SANCTI MARTINI PRO VENDITIONE MANERIORUM GUILLELMO PORTER; SCRIPTA IN AUGUSTI, ANNO XII. Vol. LXXXIII., No. 456; *Id.*]

Of the two letters [under 457], addressed from Tain[251] to (Sir) William Porter [See *postea*, 474a] and the prior of Lewes, the fact most worthy of record is the mention of the epidemic, and consequent mortality among the brethren of Cluni; the general sickness prevailing at that time in France having reduced the number of the congregation very materially. On that account the whole convent, as will be seen, had been temporarily transferred to a priory at (or near) Tain on the Rhone, from which place the letters are dated. History also chronicles the "pestilence," with which England was afflicted about that time, and earlier.

457. Letters on the business transactions of (Sir) William Porter with Cluni.

Cher seigneur, vueillez savoir que le jour de la date de ces presentes, j'ay receu voz lettres à moy et au

[251] Tain (Drôme) near Valence, in the province of Provence.

couvent adreceez et à moy bailliez par le pourteur de ces presentes escriptes à Londres le XIII[e] jour d'octobre, faisans mention du fait de noz manoirs, sur laquelle matiere m'a aussi escript le prieur de Lewes, en lesquelles, outre les autres choses touchans toujours le fait des manoirs, vous dites que nous ne nous devons point merveillier de ce que vous nous aviez escript autrefois que lesdits manoirs ne valoyent oultre XL mars d'estellins et XL florins de Florence; mais, ne vous desplaise se nous nous en merveillons et creons, saulve vostre bonne grace et reverence, que lon ne vous a pas bien informez de la dite value, car depuis que je fus religieux de Clugny, monsgr. le cardinal Andruyn, qui à la fin s'apelloit le cardinal de Clugny estoit lors abbé de Clugny, ouquel temps ledit monseigneur Andruyn abbé, bailla à aucun noble en acense et à ferme lesdits manoirs à vie, par le pris de VII[c] mars d'esterlins; et oultre cecy, messire Jehan mon predecesseur, darnierement trespassé depuis XX ans en ça parillement bailla à un autre noble en ferme et en accense lesdits manoirs à sa vie et à un an aprés, pour le pris de III[M]. frans et II. palafrois de II[c]. frans avecques une pension annuelle de XX. deniers d'or, de laquelle ledit noble devoit payer tous les ans audit mon predecesseur et au couvent ou à ses deputez ou nostre prieur de Lewes; et est aussi vray que ou temps de l'abbé de Clugny, qui se appelloit messire Jaques, et ou temps de pape Gregoire XI[e], le prieur de Lewes qui lors estoit, manda audit monsgr. l'abbé messire Jaques, qu'il avoit en ses mains une grande execution et argent pour achater rentes à convertir en certain lieu ou devin service, et que se mondit seigneur l'abbé Jaques et le convent vouloyent vendre perpetuelment lesdits manoirs, que ledit prieur de Lewes en bailleroit volentiers XIIII[M]. frans. Nul ne se doit doncques tenir mal content, se nous nous merveillons de la dite value escripte en voz dictes lettres; et nous samble par les choses dessusdites et pluseurs autres desquelles nous sommez informez, qu'il n'est point necessaire de mettre commissaire pour faire aucune information; mais se il vous plait de prandre l'un des

partis que nous vous avons autrefois escript, c'est assavoir que pour accense et à ferme à vostre vie et un an aprés, vous en donnez autant à nous que l'autre noble hons en donoit, en sa vie, audit monsgr. l'abbé Jehan et au convent, et faire le contract par la guise que l'autre fut fait, nous en serons contens, mais que nous en ayons response briefment; ou, se vous aimez mieulx les eschanges avecques les consentemens des seigneurs souverains, nous en serons aussi contens; mais quant à parler de vendition perpetuelle, nous ne voulons ne oserions consentir, par les rasons que vous avons escriptes autre fois; et quant est des inconveniens que vous nous allégués, se nous ne nous delivrons d'en disposer en quelque maniere; en verité combien que les troubles mondains sont bien grans, nous avons toujours fiance et esperance en Dieu et en la clemente benignité du Roy, que toujours, nonobstant toutes choses, il vueille en ensuyvant le seintes et voyes de ses progeniteurs et predecesseurs de glorieuse memoire, lesquelx ont fait grans biens à ladite eglise de Clugny, que ladite eglise joysse plainement des dits manoirs, lesquelx ont offert à Dieu ses diz predecesseurs pour croistre, et faire son dit service en l'eglise de Clugny; et combien que nous savons bien que s'il vouloit user de puissance, qu'il n'y auroit nul remede, toutes fois le seul Dieu à qui est la cause, et à qui les manoirs ont estez offers en l'eglise de Clugny, et la reverence et salut des ames de ses progeniteurs, et de lui, et de sa royal lignée le enduiront et commorront à leissier joir l'eglise de Clugny de la dite donation, et d'y faire toujours du bien. S'il vous plait, vous aiez en gre ce que dessus est dit, et quant nous en saurons vostre volonté, mais que ce soit briefment, nous passerons le trattier en la guise qu'il s'appartient, d'un costé et d'autre; et ne vous merveillez point se le convent ne vous escrit, fors que moy tant seulement, car, puis que'il plait à Dieu, l'empedimie et mortalité regne si forte à Clugny, et par tout le pais d'ileques, qu'il m'a failli departer avecques d'autres religieux de Clugny et venir demourer a XXVIII. lieues loing, en un prieure de noz membres.

Le Saint Esperit par sa grace vous doint bonne vie et longue. Escript a Taint le XI[e] jour de novembre.

A mon cher seigneur WILLAUME PORTER, sage et noble escuier.

[*The following written on back of foregoing document in reversed order.*]

[*Extended copy.*]

Venerabilis et carissime frater, die date presentium vestras recepimus litteras in festo Sancti Dyonisii Londonii descriptas; in tota ipsarum serie affectus benevolos quibus Cluniacensem ecclesiam et Cluniacensem prosequimini ordinem jugiterque prosequi conamini, arguentes, quantum prima fronte percipere possumus, nos videntur inducere, ut cuidam valenti scutifero in consiliis dominorum regis et principis, assidue ut dicitur assistenti, nomine Willelmo Porter, pretio mille scutorum maneria nostra venderemus; quod pretium videre vestro asseritis congruere, licet pro majori posse obtinendo vos offeratis laborare, contractum hujusmodi factum quoque collaudantes causatum ex temporum malicia; allegando preterea quedam statuta regis ex quibus, ut fertur, difficilior redditur rei gerende optatus effectus, super quibus desiderantes nostram pandere intentionem que plus solito vos reddat certiorem. Qua de re, frater venerabilis et carissime, scriptis nostris que super hoc negotio nuper edidimus et eidem scutifero destinavimus pro responso inherentes, prima facie conjecturamus in valore maneriorum minus debito vos et ipsum fuisse informatos; nam tempore quo dominus cardinalis clare memorie Cluniacum possidebat abbas, hujusmodi maneria cuidam nobili ad vitam accensavit seu ad firmam tradidit pretio VII[c]. marcharum sterlingorum argenti, nondum XX. anni effluxerunt. Postremo bone memorie dominus Johannes abbas Cluniacensis, noster immediatus predecessor, similiter dicta maneria accensavit ad vitam cuidam nobili III[x]. francorum pretio et duorum pallafredorum valoris II[c].

francorum, una cum pensione annua XX. aureorum eidem predecessori vel suis deputanda in prioratu monasterii Lewensis, per eumdem nobilem annuatim exsolvenda, prout hec omnia publico et authentico instrumento latius continentur; medio autem tempore quo scilicet dominus abbas Jacobus ecclesiam Cluniacensem possidebat, prior Lewensis qui pro tunc existebat, nobis presentibus, nunciari et significari et sibi veraciter, ut dicebatur, exponi fecit, offerendo quod cum in manibus suis quandam grandem et facultatibus plenam executionem haberet a quodam magnate sibi recommissam, pro emendis redditibus divino cultui et divinorum usui certo loco sacro deputandis, si sepedicta maneria perpetuo vendenda exponerentur; libenter offerret XIIII^{x}. aureorum. Non ergo deberet admiratione duci prefatus scutifer Willelmus, si sepedicta maneria ad firmam tradendo eidem, quamdiu vitam duxerit in humanis, saltem ad instar domini Johannis predecessoris nostri predicti, summa III^{x}. francorum cum duobus pallafredis et pensione annua ab eodem queramus. De commutatione autem, nostram in aliis litteris eidem scutifero declaravimus intentionem, a quo recedere non intendimus. Tenor vero statutorum regni et regnicolarum divino fultos auxilio nos in hac parte non terret, nam cum ex regum munificentia, liberalitate et gratia ac ceterorum regni procerum, sepedicta maneria et quamplura bona alia in diversis mundi climatibus consecuti fuerimus divino munere et animarum ipsorum salute, credimus et firmiter speramus quod dominus rex illustris, timoratus et justus, suorum progenitorum more gaudere permittet Cluniacensem ecclesiam, sicut et ceteris, hujusmodi maneriis et bonis aliis per ipsius progenitores et vivorum ac defunctorum salute, ut predictum est, Domino Deo oblatis; nec ab his nos depellere posset de facili fidentia, quecumque scriptura nobis missa, regali stabilitate firmatis. Eja igitur, frater carissime, ostendatis prefato valenti scutifero hec omnia pedetentim, quoniam nec hujusmodi firme contractum saltem tam parvo pretio cum aliquo alio inire proponebamus, in Deo et domini regis benevolentia semper sperantes; sed ad

requestam domini ducis Burgundie,[252] et ob reverentiam domini principis, in cujus servitio et consiliis ipsum dicitur assiduum, salvis premissis, volumus eumdem ceteris anteferri et ipsum nobis in hiis habere precipuum. Et quia celeritatem desiderabatis responsorum vicem pro vice reddendam, celeriter nobis rescribatur quatinus super statu hujusmodi maneriorum, quantum divini providentia et regalis patietur et dabit clementia, ut brevius poterimus, disponamus in laudem Dei ac divini cultus conservationem et augmentum, voluntatem fundatorum et benefactorum prosequendo, pro quibus ex merito preces assidue et humiles, utinam digne funduntur in Cluniaco et alibi in ordine; de perpetua ipsorum maneriorum venditione aut alia ad firmam traditione que vitam hominis excedat, nichil omnino pensantes. De nostris etiam aliis negotiis, vestram exhortamur fraternitatem scribere non omittatis, et super illis accuratam ponatis diligentiam, sic efficaciter, prout scitis, quod apud Deum meritum et homines recommendationem consequi valeatis. Miramur autem quare de ceteris nostris negotiis nichil nobis scripsistis. Vos conservet Altissimus feliciter et longeve. Scriptum in Tynco, die XI. novembris.

[*Draught copy on paper*, 17½ *by* 11½ *inches, with erasures and interlineations. Addressed* VENERABILI ET CARISSIMO FRATRI NOSTRO PRIORI DOMUS NOSTRE LEWENSIS; *on the dorse* MINUTA · LITTERE MISSE GUILLELMO PORTER IN ANGLIA, SCRIPTE XI. NOVEMBRIS, ANNO XII. Vol. LXXXIII., No. 457; *Id.*]

458. Postscript to preceding letter (457), addressed to (Sir) William Porter.

Par inadvertance, nous avons dessus oublié mettre les noms de noz diz manoirs. Mais aussi vous les savez bien et sont nommez en vostre lettre, et par ainsi n'est pas grant neccessité de les autre foiz nommer, mais il ne

[252] John ("sans peur") II. Duke of Burgundy; assassinated in 1419. His father, Philip, whom he succeeded in 1404, was taken prisoner at Poitiers by King Edward III. in 1356.

faut pas oublier, que le manoir de Ledcombe tout seul fu baillié par le Roy à l'eglise de Clugny, pour cent marcs d'esterlins. Or povez veoir se les autres valent riens, et quant est de ce que vous dites, que vous trouvez lesdiz manoirs pour XL. florins en l'eschequier du Roy, il me samble que j'ay oy dire, que quant mon predecesseur messire Jehan baillia lesdits manoirs à ferme à un noble, ainsi que dessus est escript, pour consentir au contract de la dite ferme, le Roy volt retenir XX. deniers d'or annuelz; et puis, après, quant il considera que nostre eglise et nostre royalme n'estoit point de l'obeissance de quoy vostre royaume estoit, pour cause du cisme, il volt retenir les autres XX. deniers d'or, qui se devoient paier à mon predecesseur et au convent, et par aventure, ce sont les XL. florins que vous trouvez en l'eschequier; mais s'il est ainsi, puisque le cisme cesse, et ladite ferme, la royal munificence retournera la chose en son premier estat.

[*On paper*, 11 by 4¼ *inches; Id.*]

459. Original letter, with autograph signature of (Sir) William Porter, to abbot and convent of Cluni. From its contents anterior to [458].

Reverend pere en Dieu, et religieux covent, je me recommande à vous; et vous plese assavoir, que par la contenue de voz lettres escriptes en vostre monastere de Clugny, le second jour du moys de may darrein passé, et à moy bailliez le premier jour de ce present moys d'octobre, j'ay entendu que vous estez bien merveillez de ce que je vous ay fait assavoir par mes lettres à vous n'adgaires du temps adressez, que voz manoirs et possessions par deça, c'est à dire, les manoirs de Ledcombe, Offord Clugny, Mantone, et Tykesore ne vaylent outre quarant marcs d'esterlings et quarant floreyns de Fflorence, dont vous ne deussez riens mervailler, se vous eussez tant de conisance, comme je ent ay; car de plus grande somme le Roy mon soverain seigneur n'est pas respondue à son eschequer pur icelle, et ce vous face de rechief assavoir par icestes, comme chose vray et certaine. Et pour vous ouster de doubte, et de savoir la certaynteé

de ceste matiére, vous poez, se vous regarderez affaire, escrire au priour de Lewes ou à aucun autruy par deça, pur vous ent certifier la veriteé. Et quant à ce que vous m'avez escrit en voz dictes lettres, que ou cas que j'ay volenteé d'achater terre par dela à l'extimation de la value des diz manoirs, vous vous estez offert pour honneur et contemplation de monseigneur de Burgoigne, etc. Vueilliez savoir que je ne suy avisé de passée la meer pur tielle cause; mais se vous vueilliez pur abreggement de ceste chose, committre plein et sufficeant pover et auctoriteé au dit priour, ou à aucun autruy, ou as autres, qui vous semblez mieulx, pour traiter et accorder finalement ovecque moy, d'avoir et possider les ditz manoirs pur une raisonable somme, à vous ent à paier, je vous payeroie loialment la dite somme ou à voz assignez, sanz nulle doubtance; et ay purchacé de mon dit seigneur le Roy bon et plein licence, tant pour vous de moy vendre les ditz manoirs, comme pour moy de les achater. Et, reverende pere en Dieu et religieux covent, ce que vous purposez affaire touchante ceste matiere, certefier me vueilliez à plus tost que ce purra faire bonement pur vostre profit, car entarance de ceste matiere purra legerement suyer vostre domage; et ce vous saverez mieulx deins brief que vous ne faitez ore. Et luy sainte Espirit vous ait tutdis en sa garde. Escrit à Londres le XIII^e^. jour d'octobre.

GUILLAUME PORTER.

[*Original on paper, folded as letter; endorsed* AU REVERENT PERE EN DIEU ET RELIGIEUX COVENT LES ABBÊ ET COUVENT DE CLUGNY; 11 *by* 9 *inches.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIII., No. 459; Bibliothèque Nationale.]

460. Duplicate of 459; copy made at Cluni.

461. Original letter of (Sir) William Porter to abbot and convent of Cluni; dated at Paris, 9th November.

Reverend pere en Dieu et religieux couvent, je me recommande à vous. Vous plaise savoir, comme devant cestes heures ay proposé à aucuns des vostres en la ville

de Paris, à cause de troys vilaiges ens ou royaume d'Engleterre, nommez Offorde Clugny, Letcombe, Tykssore, et Manton, lesquelles vous appartiennent, et à cause qu'ilz sont pres d'aucunes seigneuries des miennes assises, et que j'ay apparceu que ceulx qui les tiennent ne les gouvernent mie au prouffit de l'eglise, conscience par plusieurs foiz m'a donné de traittier aveques vous, ou cas que vous les voulez vendre pour tousjours, mais ou autrement pour le terme de quatre vins ans, pour certaine somme raisonnable, com pourroit estre accordée par entre vous et moy, ou par entre aucuns autres de vostre partie et de la mienne a ce commis. J'en seroye tres content de les achater, sur quoy vous pry tres chierement qu'il vous plaise de m'en rescripre sur ceste matiere de toute vostre entention, et la somme derreniere pour laquelle vous les voulez vendre oultréement, par la maniere que dit est, affin de plus tost abreger sur ce l'appointement et conclusion par entre vous et moy; ausquelles faire me semble que vous en rien ne le devriers (*sic*) reffuser, veu et consideré, qui passé a grant temps, vous n'avez d'icelles troys villages, dessus dites, eu nulz prouffiz, ne avoir ne pourrez durant la guerre, selon les ordonnances des parlemens d'Engleterre. Et qu'il vous plaise que vostre lettre de responce, quelle il vous plairoit sur ceste matiere me rescripre, qu'ilz puissent estre en toute haste possible envoiées à vostre vicaire le prieur de Saint Martin des Champs à Paris, et avec ce, le nom de ceulx, ou de cellui, qui en ce pour vostre partie sera commis de traittier avecques moy, ou avecques autruy de par moy commis, à cause que s'il avient que je ne soie à Paris pour le present que voz lettres de responce vendront, j'ay requis et prié audit prieur de les me envoier en lieu certain, ou je lui ay donné assavoir; Reverend pere en Dieu, la complaisance de vous et de vostre dit couvent vueille Dieu aumenter de bien en mieulx. Escript à Paris, le IX^e^. jour de novembre.

GUILLAUME PORTER.

[*On paper*, 12 *by* 10 *inches; seal in red wax of the coat of Porter impressed on the back, by which letter was closed; endorsed* A REVERENT PERE EN DIEU ET RELIGIEUX COUVENT, L'ABBÉ ET COUVENT DE CLUGNY. "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIII., No. 461; *Id.*]

Document [462] is a letter on the same subject from (Sir) William Porter to the abbot and convent of Cluni. The seal with which it is impressed bears the shield of Porter, *couché*, charged with three (church) bells, two and one; the legend: S. WILLELMI PORTER.

462. Letter from (Sir) William Porter to abbot and convent of Cluni.

Reverent pier en Dieu, pleise vouz savoir que j'ay entendu par la contenu de la response que fait avez à mon tres honnoré seigneur le duc de Bourgoine ascunement vostre entencion touchant lez seigneuries que j'ay desirée et desire de vous et vostre covent, dont entre lez autres choses me merveille de ce que vous avés certifié à mon dit seigneur les villages estre de si graunt valu, quar il est vray que l'aport du propre value d'icelles n'est si non XL. marcz d'esterlinges et XL. floryns de Florance; et ency sont ilz registrez à Loundres en l'eschequier du Roy d'Engleterre, come sont trestoutz les autres seigneuries ens ou reaulme, que soloyent appartenoyr aus abbeyes de France, chascun selonc l'aport de sa propre value. Et me semble de reason, reverent pier en Dieu, que vous et vostre covent ne deverroyez mye tant refuser de me vendre les dittez seigneuries, veu et consideré que vous n'avetz eue nulz profitz d'icellez, passé a graunt temps, ne jammes n'estez tailliez d'en avoir, selonc les ordenauncez que sont faittez et de rechief se renovelleront à le plus proschain parlement, que se fera ens ou reaulme, à cause de certeinez appointemeuz que ja tarde sur ce ont appointeez le graunt counseille du Roy, ne tampoy nulz autres abbeyes de France plus que le vostre. Et, pour ce, reverent pier en Dieu, come autre foitz vous ay escript que de ce partie conscience m'a donneé en charge et encore fait; eincoys que voz lettres m'estoient

venuz, j'avoye envoié par dela un escuier et un heraut à cause de ceste matere, ovecque vous et vostre dit couvent, d'en vaquer et entendre, par manere come autre foitz vouz ay escrit, ou en absence de vous avecques un autre en ce partie commys, meis quant à ce que vouz faittes mencioun en la lettre de respounce que envoié avez à moun dit très honnoré seigneur de Bourgoine que si je vouloye achatier rentes ou reaulme de France equypollans es villages que je desire de vous avoir, que adonques pourriez eschaunger ovecque moy, si vostre seigneur le Roy et mon soverain seigneur le Roy d'Engleterre y consentoyent. Sur quoy vous povez, reverent pier en Dieu, assez congnoistre que moun acointance est bien simple ens ou reaulme de France, pour vaquer et entendre d'en achater ascunes rentes par la partie que vouz dittes; ne n'est point moun entent de prendre sur moy si graunt empeschement; meis, en cas que vous veuilliés entendre d'en prendre une certeine somme comme vous ou ceulx par vous commys pourriés accordre avecque ceulx que à present ay envoyé par dela avecques ma plain puyssance, vouloyr et entencioun, je me tiens et tenray pour contens. Et sur l'apointement faitte, pourriés faire ovecque la somme que serra accordée vostre bonne pleisir, quar ce n'est point m'entent de m'enpechier plus avant. Et quant est ou consentement de deux roys, je l'ay de moun Roy et de moun prince, sy avant que necessité requiert. Le seint Esprit vous doint bonne vie et longue. Escrit à Loundres le XIIII[e]. jour de mars.

le vostre GUILLIAM PORTER.

[*Original on paper,* 11¾ *by* 8¾ *inches; seal impressed on back, and addressed* A REVERENT PIER EN DIEU ET RELIGIEUX COUVENT, L'ABBÉ ET COUVENT DE CLUGNY. Vol. LXXXIII., No. 462; *Idem.*]

463. Document on paper, without date.

Soient ces articles monstrez à reverend pere en Dieu monseigneur l'abbé de Clugny, de par Guillaume Portier, escuier de hault et puissant seigneur le prince de Galles,

filz ainsné de tres noble roy d'Angleterre, pour les possessions que ledit abbé et son couvent ont ou pays d'Angleterre.

Premier, que puisque la guerre commença, les religieux de deça la mer n'ont en aucune chose de leurs possessions oudit pays d'Angleterre, pour cause d'un estatut nagaires fait oudit pays ne riens n'en porront avoir durant le temps de la dite guerre.

Item, que le Roy d'Angleterre a donné les possessions dudit abbé de Clugny à ung sien chevalier nommé messire Simon de Felbrige, pour les avoir durant sa vie, sans ce qu'il en rende riens au roy ne à autre, le quel chevalier est juesnes homs de XL. ans, et est homme de bonne vie, et taillé de vivre encore autres XL. ans ou plus.

Item, pour ce, en regart aux articles dessus dis, et aussi que ledit Guillaume Portier, qui auroit grant devotion d'avoir les drois appartenans à ladite abbaye, et en faire tant envers eulx que son ame n'en demourast point chargée, se ledit abbé et son couvent sont contens que il ait leur droit oudit pays, plaise leur d'aviser combien ilz veulent que il leur en face pour une fois; et parmi ce il fera tant devers le Roy d'Angleterre, que il mettera hors de sa main les revenues de la dite abbaye, et de ce fauldra qu'il paie grant finance à son dit seigneur le Roy pour avoir licence de traittier tant avec ledit abbé et son couvent, comme avec ledit chevalier, à qui le Roy l'a donné, comme dit est; auquel chevalier il fauldra bailler une tres grant somme d'argent, afin qu'il se vueille deporter et delaisser le droit que le Roy lui a donné.

Et plaise audit abbé et son couvent de ottroier audit escuier ce que dit est, jusques à IIII[xx]. ans, et pour descharger sa conscience avisent qu'il vouldront qu'il paie pour une fois; et en tant qu'il a escript à monsgr de Bourgongne, que il sont contens que il l'ait à sa vie, ce ne seroit pas son prouffit, car pour l'avoir à sa vie seulement, il n'en fauldroit pa venir devers eulx, car le Roy d'Angleterre et ledit chevalier le pourroient faire sans leur licence; et, pour ce, s'il veulent donner ledit terme, il fera tant qu'il en seront contens; et de ce plaise aux dis abbés et son couvent rescrire leur voulenté au prieur de

Saint Martin des Champs à Paris, et que il veulent que le dit escuier leur donne pour une fois.

[*Length* 11 *inches, width* 9½ *inches.*]

Document [464] addressed to (Sir) William Porter by the prior of St. Martin-des-Champs from Paris, makes mention of John de Cornubia (? Duke of Bedford) as Constable of England, (brother to Henry V.); and relates matters respecting Edward the Confessor, historically incorrect, and not very intelligible.

464. Letter to (Sir) William Porter from the prior of St. Martin des Champs; dated at Paris, 14th November.

[*Extended copy.*]

Recommendatione previa recepi litteras vestras, continentes ut vobis mandarem formam per quam reges Anglie concesserunt mayneria spectantia in Anglia domino abbati Cluniacensi et ejus conventui, ex dono regum Anglie. Noveritis, quod in tam brevi tempore non potui mittere apud Cluniacum ut haberem copiam; frequenter ibi est missa forma, et in thesauro regum Anglie est. Quod ad exhonerandum thesaurum et domanium regum Anglie, fuerunt assignata mayneria per reges Anglie abbati et conventui Cluniacensi. Recipiebant namque ex dono regis Anglie dicti Guillelmi [*Henrici*], donum perpetuum viginti marcarum auri super totum thesaurum regium perpetuo, et ad exhonerationem illorum fuerunt assignata dicta mayneria, ideo perquiri faciatis per gentes regias in thesauro regum, quantum id servitium quod petitur. Noveritis quod Rex Anglie qui tradidit mayneria ordini Cluniacensi, etiam tradidit et dedit patronatum in omnibus in quibus percipit redditus, ut poteritis videre in quadam copia quam mitto vobis, qualiter Rex Anglie Ricardus testificatur in littera consensumque prestitit, cum fuerunt ipsa mayneria tradita illi militi, qui pro tunc recepit mayneria a domino Cluniacensi. Hic mihi dictum est, quod conestabulus Regis Anglie, dominus Johannes de Cornubia tenet ipsa mayneria ex traditione regia, et sic vos laboratis in vanum; si est ita, nescio. Illi idem michi dixerunt, quod ipse ad vitam suam et ejusdem filii sui, voluit dare quatuor millia scutorum domino Cluniacensi. In hiis omnibus, si veniatur vel mittatur, plenius de omnibus que petitis, poteritis vos informare. Consulerem vobis quod hic mittatis pro tractando cum domino Cluniacensi, quare ista mayneria sunt data in eleemosinam perpetuam, pro regibus qui fuerunt et erunt in Anglia, perpetua pro societate orationum et bonorum que unquam facta sunt et fient in monasterio et toto ordine Cluniacensi. Nolitis comedere et injuste detinere bona data pro mortuis; quare Deum habent judicem perpetuum, et qui sunt in penis semper ad Deum clamant contra illos qui injuste suffragia eis debita impediunt. Rex ille, qui dedit illam summam auri annuatim super thesaurum suum, vocatus fuit Guillelmus, filius sancti Eduardi regis Anglie; qui sanctus Eduardus, existens in mensa, vidit septem dormientes de uno latere ad aliud latus verti in Epheso. Et, cum sanctus esset, devotum genuit filium, qui, pro societate spirituali perpetua, donum supradictum monasterio Cluniacensi dedit.[253] Dedit etiam eidem monasterio

[253] It is needless to observe that the foregoing is a gross piece of historical blundering. Henry I. was the king in question. [See p. 68 *antea*.] The vision of the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus, "turning themselves over in their sleep," we presume to have been retrospective, for the Emperor in whose reign the same are said to have ultimately awoke, or become reanimated, flourished (A.D. 375-393) between 600 and 700 years before the time of Edward the Confessor. Nevertheless, the legend may be worth noticing, notwithstanding its absurdity and these errors.

The Seven Sleepers of Ephesus were the heroes of an apocryphal story, first related by Gregory of Tours at the close of the sixth century (*De Gloria Martyrum*, c. 95), but the date of it is assigned to the third century, and to the persecution of the Christians under Decius. According to the narrative, during the flight of the Christians from the persecution, seven Christian youths of Ephesus, being commanded to worship a statue set up by that Emperor, refused and took refuge in a cave near the city. They fell into a preternatural sleep in which, according to Durandus, they lay for 300 years; others say 200. Their flight and concealment are supposed to have taken place in A.D. 250 or 251, and it was not till the reign of Theodosius in 447 that they were reanimated. The legend forms a note in some editions of the Koran. It was borrowed by Mahomet from the Christian traditions, and has been embellished by

Cluniacensi ornamenta pretiosissima, que ibi adhuc in memoriam perpetuam ipsius doni et societatis stant. Alia non scribo; sed bene et feliciter in Domino valete, ut optatis. Datum Parisius, XIIII. novembris.

totus vester prior Sancti
MARTINI DE CAMPIS, PARISIUS.

[*On paper, written as a draught,* $9\frac{3}{4}$ *inches by* $8\frac{3}{4}$ *inches; endorsed* NOBILI ET PROVIDO VIRO GUILLELMO LE PORTIER. Vol. LXXXIII., No. 464; *Idem.*]

The concluding document on the business transactions of (Sir) William Porter with the abbot here follows, being a letter from one Lourdin de Saligny, dated at Paris, 17th November, to the abbot of Cluni. The writer was probably about the Court,[254] and alludes to the health of Charles VI., King of France, who for some years had been in a state bordering upon imbecility.

465. Letter to the abbot of Cluni; dated 17th November.

Très reverend pere en Dieu, mon tres cher et honnouré seigneur, je me recommande à vous tant humblement comme je puis. Et pour ce, reverend pere en Dieu, mon tres cher et honnouré seigneur, que je scay que vous desirez oir nouvelles de par deça, plaise vous savoir que

him and his followers; having also afforded matter for the homilies of the Fathers of the Greek Church. The names of the seven sleepers are stamped on one of the gold coins of the Turks, called Armoodi. One of the additional extravagancies of the story is, that when, on their awaking, their wonderful history became known, they were conducted in triumphant procession into the city of Ephesus; but they all died at the same moment, as if by one common and mysterious destiny.

[254] The writer of this letter is ostensibly "Messire Lourdin de Saligny," cited among the number of knights who received [*houppellandes*] from Charles VI.:—"auxquelz ont esté delivrez par le dit seigneur (*the King*) houppellandes pour eulx vestir de la livrée, que ycellui seigneur a faite le premier jour de May l'an mil CCCC., jusques au nombre de IIIᶜL. houppellandes." [Extract from 14th Report of "l'extraordinaire de l'argenterie," among inedited documents illustrating the reign of Charles VI.; Douët d'Arcy, Paris, 1863, p. 163-164.]

le Roi a esté environ trois jours en bonne santé et entendement, et a faite bonne chiere, mais l'en fait doubte à present qui ne retourne comme devant; nostre Seigneur, par sainte grace, lui vueille envoyer tres bonne prosperité et ferme à tous jours; et avoit esté ordonné par le Roy que lui mesmes en personne se mettroit sur les champs pour aler courir sus à l'encontre de ses ennemis et rebelles; et, en l'absence de lui a esté conclut et ordonné que monsgr. de Guienne, et monseigneur [*de Bourgogne?*], se mettront sur les champs, lesquelx, à la façon de cestes, estoient en très bonne santé la mercy Notre Seigneur, qui ce par son doulz plaisir vous vueille ottroyer. Tres reverend pere en Dieu, mon tres cher et honnouré seigneur, mon dit seigneur vous escript pour un escuier d'Angleterre, lequel a affaire par devers vous de certaine rente, qu'il vuelt acheter de vous, pour cause qu'elle est assise ou pais d'Angleterre et à vous appartient. Et pour ce que mon dit seigneur est très bien tenu à faire plaisir audit escuier, lequel se nomme Guillaume le Porter, car il l'a tres grandement et notablement servi en ceste presente année, vous ferez à mondit seigneur un tres grant plaisir de faire audit Guillaume, ce qu'il vous requerra touchant la dite rente, et tant que pour ce faire mon dit seigneur une autre foiz, s'aucune chose avez à faire pour vous et vostre eglise, vous en aura plus especialment recommandé; car je vous certiffie que mondit seigneur vous saura un tres grant gré, se vous faites aucun plaisir au dit Guillaume. Tres reverend pere en Dieu, mon tres cher et honnouré seigneur, s'aucune chose vous plaise que faire puisse par deça, mandez le moy feablement et je l'acompliray à mon povoir de tres bon cuer; ce scet nostre Seigneur qui par sa sainte grace vous doint bonne vie et longue. Escript a Paris le XVIIᵉ. jour de novembre, l'an

le tout vostre, LOURDIN DE SALIGNY.

[*Original on paper, with seal impression in red wax, very much defaced; endorsed* A TRES REVEREND PERE EN DIEU, MON TRES CHER ET HONNOURÉ SEIGNEUR, MONSEIGNEUR L'ABBÉ DE CLUGNY; 12 *by* 6 *inches.* Vol. LXXXIII., No. 465; *Id.*]

Letter from John Burghersh prior of Lewes, to the abbot of Cluni, urging and advising the immediate sale of his English manors, under the belief that ere long they may be confiscated.

466. Letter from John Burghersh, prior of Lewes.

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverendissime pater, filiali recommendatione reverentie paternali cum omni humilitate premissa. Vestre probatissime discretioni nimio zelo affectus, suggero corditer et instanter quatenus super materiis statum et honestatem ordinis Cluniacensis in regno Anglie concernentibus, de quibus vestre paternitati latius nuper scripseram, vestro mandato et rescripto dignemini me reddere certiorem, ac super eisdem, ubi visum fuerit, opportuna remedia providere. Miror enim, quodam modo attonitus, quare tam diu est quod vestre paternitati quasdam litteras direxi, de quibus nec dum recepi aliquid in responso; precipue etiam de statu et valore maneriorum ecclesie Cluniacensis in regno Anglie vestre paternitati multa et omnino vera scripsi, et de periculis que circa eadem in proximo verisimiliter jam imminent, contra que per vestram prudentiam provideri oportet remedia potiora. Dicta siquidem maneria omnino appetit pro pretio competenti quidam valentissimus scutifer domini regis, et presertim domino principi carissimus, et eidem semper adstans a latere in consiliis et agendis, videlicet Willelmus Porter; et, ut alias vobis scripsi, habui cum eodem super hoc negotio tractatus plurimos et frequentes. Pro pretio, promisit primo, dare quingenta, vel ad majus sexcenta scuta, post vero septingenta, deinde octingenta; tandem vero cum ego hec omnia quasi pro nichilo reputarem, promisit mille, nimia difficultate devictus; quam summam pro tunc asseruit se nolle excedere quovis modo. Sed habitis interim mutuis collocutionibus sepissimis, visus est michi adhuc dictam summam aliquantulum velle excedere, potius quam repelli. Ego, itaque, ut jusseritis, apponam in hiis et in aliis vestris negociis et mandatis, pro viribus, omnimodam

sollicitudinem, quoniam, quasi ab infantia religionis, optavi et usque in senectam et senium semper optabo ecclesie Cluniacensis commodum et profectum, et in omnibus incrementum. Id vero est vestre prudentie specialiter providendum et pre omnibus precavendum, ne hujusmodi venditio, si fieri debeat, alteri fiat quam scutifero memorato. Quod si super hoc fiat contractus aliquis aliunde, ipsa maneria statim erunt tam pro vobis quam pro illo, secundum regni consuetudines forefacta, et, ut a sapientibus didici, pro perpetuo confiscata. Licet tamen predictum pretium, videlicet mille scutorum, pro dictis maneriis minus sufficiens in primo aspectu videatur, michi tamen videtur aliquantulum competens, consideratis difficultate, ymmo quasi impossibilitate ipsa recuperandi, et maliciis temporis utrobique. Non minus tamen pro ampliori laborabo, si quid ecclesie Cluniacensi cedere potuerit ad profectum. Super hiis, pater reverendissime, dignemini michi celerius rescribere, et quecumque libuerit injungere, paratissimo semper paternis mandatis, totis viribus, obedire. Vestram reverendissimam paternitatem semper prosperam conservet Trinitas benedicta, ad felix regimen monachorum. Scriptum Londoni in festo Sancti Dionisii

per vestre paternitatis filium humillimum, fratrem JOHANNEM BURGHERSSHE, priorem domus vestre Lewensis.

[*Original on paper, folded as a letter;* $11\frac{3}{4}$ *by* $8\frac{1}{4}$ *inches; the mark of oblong seal in red wax, by which it was closed, appears on the back; endorsed* REVERENDISSIMO IN CHRISTO PATRI AC DOMINO ABBATI CLUNIACENSI. "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIII., No. 466; *Id.*]

To the document [468] a decided historical interest is attached, apart from the subject-matter of its contents, or the general degree of redundance running through the sale transactions with Cluni.

The letter fixes the death of Henry IV. as having just

occurred (viz., within a month), and in so doing the date of the letter, were it not also given. It alludes to the general feeling of the country in respect of the late King, and of his successor, the young King Henry V. Remarks from a prior on a defunct King, who had courted the clergy, and sought popularity, would naturally be favourable; still, such side-lights are of value in weighing the characters of men, about whom, as a rule, too much, or too little, is often handed down.

468. Letter from the prior of Lewes John Burghersh, to the abbot of Cluni, on the sale of his English manors; dated April 14, 1413 (1 Hen. V.).

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverendissime in Christo pater et domine, humillima et filiali recommendatione premissa, nosse dignetur vestra paternitas veneranda, quod in mense januario ultimo elapso, recepi vestras gratiosas litteras per illustrem virum Willelmum Porter scutiferum michi oblatas, vestre paternitatis intentu, de maneriis vestris in nostris partibus imperpetuum non vendendis nec ad firmam ultra vitam hominis, nisi saltem ad annum tradendis, plane et plene continentes. Quas quidem litteras, ut mandastis, ostendi scutifero memorato, et super hoc diu tractavi cum eodem, cupiens ultimate scire quid super hoc negotio idem scutifer intenderet, et secundum hoc vestre paternitati rescribere, ut recepi per vestras dictas litteras in mandatis. Vestre itaque paternali noticie dolenter deduco, quod illustrissimus dominus Rex Anglie, Henricus quartus, ad Christum ut speramus migravit a seculo, ad totius regni de tanti principis occasu desolationem ad tempus non modicam et merorem. Sed mox successit consolatio gaudiosa, cum idem dominus Rex, ejusdem nominis, parisque virtutis, post se reliquerit filium et heredem, qui omnium regni prelatorum et procerum unanimi voluntate et consensu ac totius vulgi acclamatione et applausu coronam regni jure hereditario adeptus, feliciter jam regnat, utinamque

longeve, apud quem predictus scutifer contulit, prorsus durantibus saltem guerris, facta alia, vestra recompensatione militis qui ea primitus occupavit, unde michi plane asseruit se hujus traditione ad firmam ad terminum vite solum vel saltem ad annum ultra penitus non egere; cum, ut sibi videtur, sufficiat sibi, quo ad personam suam, regia donatio et confirmatio in hac parte. Non igitur intendit penitus hujus firmam admittere, nec majores circa hoc expensas facere, nisi possit ipsa maneria pro competenti pretio de vestro consensu, pro perpetuo comparare, de quo quidem pretio promisit michi se velle suum intentum vestre paternitati suis litteris intimare. De commutatione vero dictorum maneriorum quomodo in partibus illis fieri per ipsum possit, non videt, quin potius sufficere estimat pro dictis maneriis competens pretium solvere, ex quo alia jura sive redditus emi possint in partibus illis, et de eisdem ecclesie Cluniacensi fieri equa recompensatio per vos ipsos. Igitur quid ultimate intenderit vestra paterna discretio adhuc semel rescribere nullatenus dedignetur. Alia ad presens scribere, michi multis et arduis negotiis occupato et turbato circa plurima, non vacavit. Sed, si ad presentiam vestram accesserit quidam de vestris filiis meisque confratribus, nomine Petrus Grenstrete, ipsum dignemini paternaliter recipere, qui, licet juvenis sit etate, est tamen vite honestate maturus; qui zelo religionis accensus per longa tempora, ut ad Cluniacum accederet, indesinenter optavit et magnis instantiis concupivit. Ipse si venerit, intimabit omnia et suggeret vobis omnia quecumque scripsissem, si temporis brevitas et multiplex occupatio permisissent. Vestre itaque reverendissime paternitati me humillime recommendo, quam feliciter et longeve prosperet Altissimus ad tutum regimen sui gregis. Scriptum Londoni, feria sexta, in hebdomade Passionis,

per vestre reverendissime paternitatis filium humillimum fratrem JOHANNEM BURGHERSSHE, priorem domus vestre Lewensis.

[*Original on paper*, 11¼ *by* 8¼ *inches; endorsed* REVERENDISSIMO IN CHRISTO PATRI AC DOMINO ABBATI CLUNIACENSI, *and beneath, the following coeval endorsement* LITTERA PRIORIS LEWENSIS MISSA PRO VENDITIONE MANERIORUM GUILLELMO PORTER, SCRIPTA IN EBDOMADA PASSIONIS, ANNO XIII. A NATALI SUMPTO. Vol. LXXXIII., No. 468; *Id.*]

In letters [469, 470] the writer, (Sir) William Porter [See *postea*], addressing the abbot of Cluni on the subject of his English manors, alludes to the pestilence which raged in England at their date. From other letters we know the case to have been the same in France. Guyenne herald king-of-arms, is named as the bearer of these letters, the seal impressions on which exhibit the arms of Porter:—[Sable] 3 church-bells [argent.]

469, 470. Two autograph letters from (Sir) William Porter to the abbot and convent of Cluni; dated 16 April, 1413.

Très honnoré seigneur et reverent pier en Dieu, je me recomaunz à vous, desirantz d'en savoir de vostre honnorable estat, lequel Dieu doint estre tell come vous plus le desirés; et vous pleise assavoir, que j'ay resceu voz lettres ore tarde, à moy directes, contenantz en ycelles certeins articles touchantz les manoirs en Engleterre, à vous et à vostre abbey regardantz, des quelles articles entre lez autres est und' icelles, coment un de vos predecessours appellé le cardinale de Clugny et abbé de Clugny, en son temps bailla les dittes manoirs à un noble homme pour terme de sa vie, pour la somme de VII^{c}. mars d'esterlinges; et auxi, que un autre de vos predecessors, quel avoit à nom messire Jehan, jadys abbé de Clugny, darreinement trespassé, en son temps ensement, bailla lez dittes manoirs à un autre vaillant homme d'Engleterre, pour terme de sa vie et un an après, pour la somme de trois mille florens et deux palfreis, pris de CC. frantz, ovecque une pension annuel de XX. deniers d'or, appaier al abbé et le couvent de Clugny. Et ensement que un autre noble homme, n'ad gaires, avoit baillé à un alors

esteant priour de Lewes, XIIII. M^{l} francz pour avoir pourchace oveque ce les dittes manoirs del abbaye et couvent de Clugny en perpetuité, un messire Jaques, adonques esteant abbé de Clugny. Pour quelles chosez suisditz vous noult enmerveillantz que je escrivay autre foitz à vous, que mesmes lez manoirs sont de cy petit valu à jour d'huy, honnoré seigneur et reverent pier en Dieu, combien que je vous ay certefié de la verité, vous prie, ne vous en desplese entendantz que ma certeficacion en celle partie est vray; quar, al commencement, qant ordoigné estoit, ensou temps de roy Edward, n'ad gaires roy d'Engleterre, que les possessions en Engleterre, appartenantz as religiouses de les parties de Ffrance, estoient seises en sez mayns, durant la guerre de Ffrance, et des issues, profites, et autres revenues d'icelles à son eschequer annuelment responduz, à quel temps, et sovent fois puis mesmes les possessions ount estés extenduz à ce fine que le Roy deveroit avoir la vray valu d'icelles par an, outre la reprise, par mesmes l'estentes; et entre autres possessions suisdits voz dittes manoirs furent extenduz à XL. mars et à XL. florins de Florence, par an, outre la reprise, et avent plus; et de ce le Roy ad esté responduz annuelment à son eschequer en le mesme temps, et unqore en est, et de mille denier plus; mez qant les dismes au Roy d'Engleterre de son clergie soit graunté en manere, come je vous ay escript, devant sez heures, et qant à ce que lez dittes manoirs ount esté baillés pour graundes sommes à ascuns pour terme de vie, et que ascuns ount tenduz grandes sommes pour lez avoir achatée en perpetuité, comme devant est expresse, et en vostre lettres suisditz contenuz, ce bien poet estre, mes a present le mond est autre en cestes parties, quar cell manoir que au temps passe furent de la value de XX. l. d'esterlinges par an en cestes parties, à peine il ne vault mye à present par an X. l. outre la reprise, et la cause est si bien pour lez graundes pestilence de people et la mortalité dez bestes, comme pour la graunde trouble qeux ount esté en le dit roiaulme pluisors ans en durantz avant cestes heures; et quant à un autre article contenuz en vostre ditte lettre, laquelle est si je veuille

acordre ovecque vous à les avoir à terme de ma vie, et pour un an après de vostre grant, vous pleise assavoir qu'il ne m'est nulle mestiere, Dieu en soit loués, d'en tretier ovecque vous sur ce point, pour en avoir nulle telle estat, quar à present le Roy mon soverein seigneur, despuis le trespassement du Roy nostre soverein seigneur, que fu son pier, m'en à de sa grace feit mettre en possession des dittes manoirs, et en les appartenantz à ycelles, à terme de ma vie; et à cause de ce il en a de sa graunt grace recompensée le chevalier que avant moy lez ocupia en avauncement de moy, son humble serviteur. Et si deveriés considerer, despuis que vous mesmes n'avetz nulz profitz d'icelles, ne n'en pourriés avoir durant les guerres. Et enxi l'estate que le Roy monditte soverein seigneur m'en a ore fait de sa grace ens aus dittes manoirs ovecques leurz appartenantz, ce est à durer, si Dieu pleist, pour unne graunt temps. Et, pour ce, pour en avoir estate de vous, honnoré seigneur et reverent pier en Dieu, et de vostre couvent, pour moy et mes heyres desdites manoirs en perpetuité, j'envoie par devers vous et vostre ditte couvent à present, par Guyenne roy d'armes, et serviteur du roy mon ditte soverein seigneur, comme de par moy et en mon nom, commis par lettre de procuration à y treittier et vaquer en ceste ovecque vous ou vos commis, s'il vous pleist à y entendre cy avaunt, que si la ditte matiere n'en prenne effette et conclusion, la deffaulte n'en sera mye en moy, quar le ditte Guyenne sera prest de par moy et en mon nom à vous ou à voz commis et deputés offrere receivablement ce que reson requiert. Et pour ce, reverent pier en Dieu, plesse vous d'abreger la chose par maniere que je puis entierement estre acertenés de vostre darrein vouloir en ce cas par le ditte Guyenne, affin que je me puis brievement pourveyer de vous contentre, selon ce que reison vourra requerer, comme j'espoire en vostre sage discrecion que autrement n'en veuilliez desirer. Et si auscune service ou autre chose soit que je puis feire à vostre pleisir par decea, le me veuilliez, reverent pier en Dieu, maunder, et je seray prest comme tout le voustre. Nostre Seigneur tout puissant soit guarde de vous, en

vous ottroiant ce que vostre cuer desire. Escript à Londres le XVI^e^. jour d'aprill.

le vostre GUILLIAM PORTER,
escuier.

Honnorez sires, et religieuse couvent, je me recomaunz à vous et vous pleise assavoir, que à present ay escript au reverent pier en Dieu vostre abbey ma responce d'unes lettres nagueires de par lui à moy envoiés, touchant la pourchacement d'aucunes manoirs ovecques leurs appartenantz ens ou roiaulme d'Engleterre, et que à vous soloient appartener, come autrefoitz vous ay pareillement acertenées par aucunez mes autres lettres. Et pour ce que entre lez autres articles, es dittes lettres de reverent pier en Dieu vostre abbey, contenuez, il lui a plieu de moy ottroier, s'il me pleist, l'estate en lez dittes manoirs à terme de vie et pour un an après pour un certein somme; sur quoy je lui ay escript qu'il ne m'est point de necessité, Dieu en soit loues, d'en treitier ovecque vous sur ce point pour en avoir nul tel estat, quar à present le Roy mon soverein seigneur despuis le trespassement du Roy son pier que fu, m'en a de sa tres noble grace feite mettre en possession des dittes manoirs, et en lez appartenantz d'icelles à terme de ma vie; et, à cause de ce, il en a de sa graunt grace recompensé le chevalier que avaunt moy les ocupia en avauncement de moy, son humble serviteur; et si deveriez, honnorez sires, considerer que vous mesmes n'avetz nullz proffitz d'icelles ne n'en pourriez avoir durantz les guerres. Et enxi l'estat que le Roy mon ditte soverein seigneur m'en a ore feitte ens aus dittes manoirs ovecques leurs appartenantz, ce est à durer, se Dieu pleist, pour un grant temps. Et pour ce, pour en avoir estat de vous ens es dittes manoirs ovecque leurs appartenantz, pour moy et mes heirs en perpetuité, j'envoye par devers vous à present Guyenne roy d'armes, et serviteur du Roy mon soverein seigneur, comme de par moy et en mon nom, commis par lettre de procuration à y vaquier et treitier en ceste ovecque vous ou voz commis, s'il vous pleist à y entendre cy avaunt, que en moy n'en tendra que la

matere n'en prenne aucum bonne effecte et conclusion, quar le ditte Guyenne sera preist de par moy et en mon nom à vous ou à vos commis et deputés accorder reisonnablement ce que reison requiert. Et pour ce, honnorez sires et religieuse couvent, pleise vous d'abreger de vostre part la chose par maniere que je puis entierement estre acertenés de vostre darrein vouloir et bon pleisir en ce cas par le ditte Guyenne, affin que je me puis brievement pourveyer de vous contenter, selonc ce que reison vourra requerrer, comme j'espoire en voz sages discretions et vous et verraies prode hommyes que autrement n'en veuilliez desirer. Et si chose soit en lez parties de par decea, que je puis feire pour vous, et pour ascun de vous, s'il vous pleist de le moy feire savoir, vous me trouverez toute prest de toutte ma puissance, priant à Nostre Seigneur qu'il vous veuille ottroier ce que voz cuers desire. Escript à Londres le XVI^me^. jour d'aprill.

de par GUILLIAM PORTER,
escuier.

[*Originals; on paper* (11¾ *by* 11¼, *and* 11¾ *by* 8¼ *inches*), *with seal impression in red wax of arms of Porter; endorsed the one* A HONNORÉ SEIGNEUR ET REVERENT PIER EN DIEU MONSGR. L'ABBÉ DE CLUGNY EN FRANCE; *the other* A HONNOREZ SIRES LE COUVENT DE L'ABBAYE DE CLUGNY EN FRANCE; *and below* LITTERA MISSA DE ANGLIA PER GUILLELMUM PORTER PRO ACQUISITIONE MANERIORUM, SCRIPTA XVI. APRILIS ANNO XIII°. A NATIVITATE DOMINO SUMPTO. Vol. LXXXIII., No. 469-470; Bibliothèque Nationale.]

END OF VOL. I.

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Monasticon Cluniacense Anglicanum,

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CHARTERS AND RECORDS

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE ENGLISH FOUNDATIONS

OF THE

ANCIENT ABBEY OF CLUNI,

From 1077 to 1534;

TRANSCRIBED FROM THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS AND CERTIFIED COPIES IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF FRANCE.

EDITED,

With Notes and Observations,

BY

SIR G. F. DUCKETT, BART.,

Knight of the Order of Merit of Saxe Coburg-Gotha; Officier de l'Instruction Publique in France; Great Gold Medallist of "*Science and Art*" in Austria and Germany; Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and Corresponding Member of the "Société des Antiquaires de Normandie."

VOL. II.

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M.DCCC.LXXXVIII.

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SOUTH COUNTIES PRESS LIMITED.

CHARTERS AND RECORDS

AMONG THE ARCHIVES OF THE

ANCIENT ABBEY OF CLUNI,

FROM 1077 TO 1534;

Illustrative of the acts of some of our early kings; and all the abbey's English foundations.

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"Plus debetur domui quam debet ipsa domus."
[*Vol. II., p. 122.*]

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CHARTERS AND RECORDS OF THE ANCIENT ABBEY OF CLUNI.

COLLECTION DE BOURGOYNE.

Original charters of the fifteenth century [1413-1488], forming Vol. LXXXIV. of the "Collection de Bourgoyne."

471. Letter on the same subject, sent by Guyenne herald king-of-arms, to the prior of St. Martin-des-Champs at Paris; dated 16 April, 1413.

Honnoré seigneur et reverent pier en Dieu, je me recommaunz à vous, tres desirant d'en savoir de vostre tres bon estat, laquel Dieu par sa grace doint estre tel come vous plus le desirés, et vous en remercie de tout mon cuer et tant que je puis, honnoré seigneur, du graunt diligence qu'il vous a plieu par vostre bonté et courtoisie prendre pour moy, en la materre dont pour laquelle ay autrefois escript au reverent pier en Dieu l'abbey de Clugny, si bien que au couvent, en vous priant tres effectueusement de vostre bonne continuance, come celui qui pense entierement de toutte ma puissance à le deservir envers vous si avaunt que au pleisir de Dieu vous vous tendrez pour contentz de moy. Honnoré seigneur et chier et grant amy, pleise vous savoir, que de rechief et à présent escrips par devers le Reverent pier en Dieu l'abbey de Clugny, et pareillement au couvent

par Guyenne roy d'armes et serviteur du Roy, mon soverein seigneur, entierement ma entente de toute mon vouloir, et ce que je pense à quoy me tener, touchant la pourchacement des manoirs en Engleterre appartenantz au ditte abbye de Clugny, au cause du quelle pourchace autrefois, comme vous bien le savetz, ay escript au ditte abbey et couveut, car à present le Roy mon ditte soverein seigneur despuis le trespassement du Roy nostre soverein seigneur, que fu son pier, m'en a de sa grace feite mettre en possession en lez dittes manoirs, et en lez appartenantz à icelles à terme de ma vie. Et sur ce, il en a de sa graunt grace recompenceé le chevalier que devant moy les ocupia en avauncement de moy, son humble serviteur. Et pour ce, reverent pier en Dieu, il ne m'est point mestier, Dieu en soit loues, de treitier en ceste materre ovecque le ditte abbeye et couvent à terme de vie, meis pour une certeine somme à lez baillier pour avoir les dittes manoirs à moy et à mes heires. Insuietement sera prest le ditte Guyenne, en nom de moy, et par moy commys par lettre de procuration, à treittier ovecque eulx ou leur commis et deputés à present, s'il leur pleist à y entendre; et pour celle cause y envoye par le ditte Guyenne devers eulx ma pleine vollenté; au quell Guyeune roy d'armes, vous prie de adjoustre foy et credence de ce qu'il vous dira de par moy, comme ma tres singuliere confiance est en vous et en vostre gentillesse. Et si chose soit par decea que je puisse feire pour vostre pleisir, je vous prie tant et si tres effectueusement comme je puis, que vous le me veuilliés maundre par ledit Guyenne, et sans fault et en bonne foy vous me trouverez tout prest, comme à mon graunt amy, et à qui je suy tres tenuz. Nostre Seigneur soit guarde de vous, en vous ottroiant ce que vostre cuer desire. Escript à Londres, le XVI[e] jour d'aprille;

le vostre GUILLIAM PORTER,
escuier.

[*Original; made up as a closed letter*, 12 *by* 9 *inches, impressed with seal in red wax bearing the arms of Porter*; *addressed* A REVERENT PIER EN DIEU MON TRES CHIER ET GRAUNT AMY LE PRIEUR DE SAINT MARTYN DES CHAMPS A PARYS; *beneath which this endorsement* LITTERA GUILLELMI PORTIER MISSA PRIORI SANCTI MARTINI PRO VENDITIONE MANERIORUM IN ANGLIA, DIE XVI. APRILIS, ANNO XIII. A NATIVITATE DOMINI SUMPTO. "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIV., No. 471; Bibliothèque Nationale.]

Warrant (or license) by Raimond abbot of Cluni, to dispose of the abbey's English manors; dated at Cluni, 9th August, 1414.

Appended to the deed [474] are two conventual seals of the abbey in red wax. These manors granted a few months before to (Sir) William Porter on lease for life, were in the following month of September granted to himself and his heirs in perpetuity [See 474a].

474. License to certain agents to dispose of the Cluni estates.

[*Extended copy.*]

Universis presentes litteras inspecturis, frater Raymondus, miseratione divina ecclesie Cluniacensis minister humilis, totusque ejusdem loci conventus, salutem in Domino. Notum facimus quod nos, ex nostra certa scientia, unanimiter et concorditer, facimus, constituimus, et etiam ordinamus procuratores nostros generales et speciales, venerabiles et carissimos fratres nostros, dom'nos Valentinum de Podio de Caritate, Johannem Auvernatii Sancti Martini de Campis, Parisius, domorum nostrarum priores, et Guillelmum Alays, sacristam monasterii nostri Cluniacensis, dantes eisdem vel duobus ipsorum, plenam potestatem ac mandatum speciale nomine nostro et pro nobis, arrendandi, accensandi, seu ad censam aut firmam dandi et tradendi ad certum tempus, vel ad vitam unius hominis vel plurimum, quatuor nostra maneria in regno Anglie consistentia ad nos et monasterium nostrum Cluniacense pertinentia, videlicet manerium de Ledecombe Regis in comitatu Berk', manerium de Offorde-Clugny in comitatu Huntendon', manerium de Manton et manerium

de Tikesore in comitatu Rotel', cum omnibus suis juribus, et pertinentiis universis, ipsorumque maneriorum et cujuslibet eorumdem regimen et administrationem comittendi ad tempus seu vitam unius vel duorum, prout ipsis procuratoribus nostris vel duobus ipsorum visum fuerit utilius faciendi, pro certa summa vel summis, semel, pro toto tempore arrendamenti solvenda, vel solvendis, et pro certa pensione nobis annuatim reddenda, cum pactis, conventionibus, conditionibus, et promissionibus, quibus ipsis procuratoribus nostris vel duobus istorum videbitur faciendum; nec non premissa omnia et singula et dependentia seu emergentia ex eisdem et quolibet eorumdem, faciendi, tenendi, et complendi, ac promittendi et jurandi nomine nostro, sub fideidationibus et aliis, prout materie negotium et effectus cause requirent; hec et alia omnia et singula, complendi, et inviolabiliter observandi, et propter hoc bona nostra predicta obligandi, juridictionique et compulsioni camere apostolice, et aliarum curiarum quarumcumque submittendi; et omnia alia et singula faciendi que circa premissa et quolibet (*sic*) premissorum necessaria fuerint, vel etiam opportuna, etiam si mandatum exigerent magis speciale. Volumus tamen hec omnia supradicta fieri cum deliberatione venerabilis et circumspecti viri domini Guillelmi de Gaudiaco, legum doctoris, decani Sancti Germani Autissiodorensis, Parisius,[1] consiliarii domini nostri Francorum regis. Promittentes bona fide, et sub ypotheca et obligatione bonorum predictorum, nos ratum, gratum, et firmum, perpetuis temporibus habituros quicquid per dictos procuratores nostros vel duos ipsorum factum, arrendatum, accensatum, seu ad firmam traditum fuerit, seu aliter quomodolibet concordatum, in premisso et quolibet premissorum. In cujus rei testimonium, sigilla nostra litteris presentibus duximus apponenda. Datum in nostro Cluniacensi capitulo, ad sonum campane pro capitulando, more solito

[1] The monastery of Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois at Paris, is here named. After several vicissitudes it is now one of the parish churches at Paris [Gall Christ., VII., col. 253]. Towards the end of the 11th century it became a collegiate church for dean and prebendaries.

congregato, die nona mensis augusti, Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo decimo quarto.

[*Signed*] R. Clun'.

[*Duplicate on parchment,* 16 *by* 9½ *inches, exclusire of fold, apertures for labels of two seals formerly appendent; endorsed* Procuratorium abbatis et conventus Cluniacensis pro traditione maneriorum existentium in Anglia ad vitam vel ad tempus. "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIV., No. 474; Bibl. Nationale.]

The alienation [474a] of the abbey's four English manors, or their grant in fee simple to (Sir) William Porter, makes the exact date of this transaction one of some interest in respect of alien (especially Cluniac) priories. By the Letters Patent (given at p. 9) in 2 Hen. V. (1414), it will be seen that the King confirmed the four Cluni manors to (Sir) William Porter, after the parliament held at Leicester, "as fully as Cluni ever held them"—"for the service of one rose to be rendered at the feast of St. John Baptist." It had been suggested in that parliament, that in case of peace (France and England being then at war), all alien possessions might have to be restored, and it was therefore determined that they should remain to the King for ever.[2] As a further reason for this step it was contended, that all lands belonging

[2] As this document is important in the history of alien priories, we subjoin it from the Rolls of Parliament 2 H. V.

Act for Suppressing the Alien Priories.

E Rotulis Parliamenti anno secundo Henrici V. apud Leicestriam, No. 9. [Rot. Parl., Vol. IV., p. 22.]

Item prient les Communes que en cas que final pees soit pris parentre vous, nostre sovereigne Seigneur, et vostre adversaire de France en temps a venir, et sur ceo touts les possessions de Priories Aliens en Engleterre esteantz as chiefs maisons de religeouses de par dela, as queux tielx possessions sont regardantz, seroient restituz, damage et perde aviendroient a vostre dit roialme et a vostre people, de mesme le roialme par les graundes fermes et apportz de monoye quel d'an en an toutz jours apres seroient renduz de mesmes les possessions a les chiefs maisons avaunt ditz, a tres graunde enpoverissement de mesme vostre roialme en cel partie, que Dieu defende.

Plese a vostre tres noble et tres gracious Seigneurie, par consideracion

to English subjects in France had been similarly appropriated by the state. After the death of Sir Gilbert Talbot, the Cluni estates, being then in the King's hands, were granted for life to Sir Simon Felbrigg, in 1 Hen. IV.,

suisdit, et auxi par consideracion que a la commencement de la guerre commencee parentre les ditz roialmes, des toutz les possessions queux vos lieges alors avoient des douns de vos nobles progenitours en les parties de par dela deinz la jurisdiction de France, par juggement renduz en mesme le roialme de France sont pur toutz jours oustez et disheritez ; et sur ceo graciousement ordeiner en cest present parlement, par assent de vos Seigneurs Espirituelz et Temporelz, que toutz les possessions des Priories Aliens en Engleterre esteantz purront demurrer en vos mains, a vous et a voz heires pur toutz jours, a l'entent que divines services en les lieux avaunt ditz, purront pluis duement estre faitz par gentz Englois en temps a venir, que n'ont este faitz avaunt ces heures en ycelles par gentz Fraunceys ; forspris les possessions des Priories Aliens conventuelx, et des priours qui sont inducts et instituz, et forspris que toutz les possessions aliens donez par le tres gracious Seigneur le Roi vostre piere (que Dieu assoille) a le mestre et college de Fodrynghay et a ses successours, de la fundacion de nostre dit Seigneur le Roi vostre piere et la fundacion de Edward duc de York, non obstant la pees affaire, si ascun y serra, ovesque toutz maners, fraunchises, et libertees, par nostre dit Seigneur le Roi vostre piere grauntez as ditz mestre et college & a ses successours & par vous confirmez, demurgent perpetuelment par auctorite de cest present parlement as ditz mestre et college et ses successours a l'oeps, et entent selonc le tenure et purport de les lettres patentz de nostre dit Seigneur le Roi vostre piere de la fundacion du dit college, saunz ascun charge ou apport a vous tres soveraign Seigneur et a voz heires, ou a ascuny outres persones ou persone apportiers; savaunt les services duez a les seigneures de fees Engloys, si ascuns y seroient, non obstant que meme le graunte fait par nostre suisdit Seigneur le Roi vostre piere as ditz mestre et college et a ses successours, ne soy extende forsque durant la guerre par entre vous tres souverain Seigneur et vostre adversarie de Fraunce; et savant auxi a chescun de vos liegez si bien espirituelx come temporelx l'estat & possession q'ils ount a present en ascuns de tieux possessions aliens, soit il purchacez ou a purchacerz en perpetuite ou a terme de vie ou a terme d'ans, de les chiefs maisons de par dela, par licence de nostre Seigneur le Roi vostre tres noble piere (que Dieu assoille), ou de Roi Edward le tierce vostre besaiel, ou de Roi Richard le Seconde puis le Conquest, ou de vostre tres gracious doun, graunt, confirmation ou licence, euz a present en cell parties ; paiantz et supportantz toutz les charges, pensions, annuitees, et corodies grauntez a ascuny de vos lieges par vous ou ascun de vos nobles progenitours a prendre de les possessions ou Priories Aliens suis ditz.

Le Roi le voet ; et auxi que les ditz mestre et college de Fodrynghay cient exemplification du Roi desoutz son graunde seal d'iceste peticion, pour lour greindre seurete ceste partie, et ceo de l'assent des seigneurs espirituelx et temporelx en ceste present parlement esteantz.

and so continued until custody of the same lands was granted to (Sir) Wm. Porter in like manner. He had (as the foregoing documents show) long entertained the idea of purchasing the manors, and had obtained license (then a necessary preliminary) to proceed abroad and treat with the abbot's agents for this object. The result, however, was, that unless the King may have gained some pecuniary benefit by the transaction, (Sir) William Porter became possessed of the manors without any equivalent. The present document, therefore, plainly establishes the "confiscation" of the Cluni estates, and marks an important epoch in the progress of the Cluniac destinies in this country. From an early date, the temporal and spiritual revenues of all alien priories were seized on the breaking out of war, but no precise history or record has existed of their gradual or ultimate extinction in this country, and in the absence of this, much guess-work has been mixed up in chronicling their several fortunes. Some of the foregoing documents will furnish a few data on this point. The determination on the part of the abbey of Cluni to sell their English estates, though too long in being arrived at, showed an opinion existing for many years of their insecurity. We see, also, from documents [433, 444] that for some time the customary tribute had been withheld by the affiliations from the mother-house. After the above bold stroke of policy, it does not appear quite intelligible in what way it should have transpired that the abbey in 1457 sent three monks from Cluni to desire restitution of their possessions, or even, in fact, to solicit aid in regard to its affiliations, seeing that for some time past many of these subordinate houses had been naturalized or made denizen, and discharged from subjection to the parent-abbey. The last attempt, at any rate, on the part of Cluni to obtain redress and restitution of its lands was undertaken in 30 Hen. VI., when appeal was made by the abbey to the King. The mission, nevertheless, was fruitless, for in that year its monasteries were released from all further subjection and obedience to it.

[*Cf.* Tanner; "Monasticon," Vol. V., p. x.; "Whethamstede's Chronicle," II., 433, ed. Hearne.]

With respect to the grantee of these estates, the letter [455] shows that he was "*Equerry*" (squire) to the young Prince of Wales, afterwards King Henry V., to whom he is elsewhere designated as *standard-bearer*. He was also in high favour with Hen. IV. The seal impressions on some of the foregoing deeds bear the arms of Porter—[Sable] three church bells [arg], and betoken a family of position at that early date, and from other sources we conclude, that he was brother of the direct ancestor of the Porters of Alfarthing, in Surrey, whose armorial coat was the same. He was apparently knighted some time after the accession of Henry V. to the throne.

The Patent Rolls contain notices of (Sir) William Porter, and his transactions with Cluni. On that of 13 Hen. IV. (1411) license is given him to purchase three of the English manors :—"Quod Will'us Porter armiger possit perquirere in feodo maneria de T(L)eddicombe Regis in comitatu Berks, Offord-Cluny in com' Huntendon et Tykesore in com' Rotel', de abbate de Clugni in Francia." (Prima Pat. de anno. 13° Regis Henrici quarti.)

The Patent Roll of the 1st Hen. V. includes another manor, that of Manton in Rutlandshire:—"Quod Will'us Porter armiger possit perquirere in feodo maneria de Ledecombe Regis in comitatu Berks, Offord-Cluny in com' Huntington, Manton et Tykesore in com' Rotel', parcell' possessionum abbatis de Clugny in Francia." (Quarta Pat. de anno. 1° Regis Henrici Quinti) (1413.)

These were confirmed to him the year following :—"Pro Will'mo Porter armigero diversa maneria Alienigenaraum in feodo." Pat. de anno. 2° Regis H. V.); and again in the 1st of Henry VI.—"Quamplur' confirm' Will'o Porter armigero." (Tertia Patent de anno. 1° Regis Hen. sexti) (1423.) The designation of "*armiger*" in this last entry we take to be an error, for by an earlier entry on the Pat. Roll of 3rd Hen. V. a grant of the manors of Wadley and Wickham in Berks is made to "Will'o Porter militi."[3]

[3] The following entries in Rymer's "Fœdera" refer, we think, equally to him:—

1419, Feb. 23. Power to Gilbert Humfraville and William Porter to treat for peace with the ambassadors of the French King, and for the tranquillity of the two realms.

1432, May 12. Grant to Walter Lord Hungerford, Sir William Porter, Sir Robert Babthorp, and John Leventhorpe, executors of the late King [*Henry V.*] of 200*l.* from certain lands held by the archbishop of Canterbury, for the performance of bequests to the clerks of the chapel.

1432, Oct. 26. Commission to Lord de Hungerford, steward of the late King, Sir William Phelip, his treasurer, Sir Robert Babthorp, his comptroller, and Sir William Porter, to apportion the 4,000*l.* bequeathed by the late King to the clerks and other servants of the household.

474*a*. Grant in fee simple to (Sir) William Porter of certain English manors belonging to Cluni, dated 1 Sept., 1414.

[*Extended copy.*]

Henricus dei gratia, rex Anglie et Ffrancie et dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis, quod cum carissimus dominus et pater noster defunctus, per litteras suas patentes sub magno sigillo suo, concesserit dilecto et fideli militi suo Simoni Ffelbrigg, custodiam maneriorum de Ledekombe Regis in comitatu Berk', Offordi Clugny in comitatu Huntendon', Manton et Tikesore in comitatu Roteland', una cum omnibus membris, messuagiis, grangiis, terris, pratis, boscis, molendinis, communiis et redditibus, ac aliis possessionibus, proficuis et commoditatibus eisdem maneriis pertinentibus, una cum omnimodis ffranchesiis, libertatibus, regalitatibus, visibus franci plegii, ac aliis pertinentiis quibuscumque habendis prefato Simoni a festo sancti Michaelis, anno regni sui primo, quamdiu maneria predicta in manibus suis seu heredum suorum remanere deberent, absque aliquo ei inde reddendo; Que quidem maneria de possessionibus abbatis et conventus de Clugny in Ffrancia existunt, ac in manibus prefati patris nostri occasione guerre inter ipsum et adversarium suum Ffrancie mote, tunc extiterunt; ac postmodum idem pater noster de gratia sua speciali, et ad supplicationem dilecti armigeri nostri Willelmi Porter, concesserit et licentiam dederit pro se et heredibus suis, eidem Willelmo, quod ipse per se seu per alias personas vel personam, una cum quatuor personis et quinque equis in quocumque portu infra regnum

Anglie sibi placuerit, quotiens necesse foret, versus partes transmarinas transire posset, ad tractandum et barganizandum ibidem cum predictis abbate et conventu, qui pro tunc fuerunt, seu qui pro tempore forent, et ad perquirendum, si possit, maneria predicta cum omnibus membris, parcellis, dominiis, terris, tenementis, redditibus, serviciis, feodis, advocationibus et aliis possessionibus et proficuis quibuscumque dictis maneriis infra regnum predictum qualitercumque pertinentibus, appendentibus seu spectantibus, in parte vel in toto, una cum omnimodis franchesiis, libertatibus, quietanciis et juribus ab eisdem antiquitus habitis et usitatis, habendis et tenendis predictis Willelmo aut hujusmodi personis, quos sibi placeret nominare, conjunctim seu divisim, ac heredibus et assignatis suis in perpetuum, aut aliquo alio modo, prout inter prefatos abbatem et conventum et predictum Willelmum seu predictas personas posset concordari; Et insuper prefatus pater noster licentiam dederit prefatis abbati et conventui, quod ipsa maneria predicta cum omnibus membris, parcellis, dominiis suis ac omnibus aliis rebus eisdem maneriis, ut predictum est, qualitercumque pertinentibus, appendentibus seu spectantibus, prefato Willelmo et hujusmodi personis vel persone, conjunctim vel divisim, prout sibi nominare placeret, dare, concedere, ratificare, confirmare, relaxare et quietos clamare possent, habenda sibi ac heredibus et assignatis suis in perpetuum aut aliquo alio modo, in parte vel in toto, prout inter prefatos abbatem et conventum et alias personas predictas posset concordari, tam generaliter, plenarie, integre, libere et quiete, sicut iidem abbas et conventus, seu aliquis predecessorum suorum, aut aliqui alii, qui eadem maneria ante hec tempora habuerunt et tenueruut, seu de jure habere et tenere deberent, absque inpetitione, inquietacione, molestacione vel impedimento prefati patris nostri aut heredum suorum, justiciariorum, escaetorum, vicecomitum aut aliorum ballivorum seu ministrorum ejusdem patris nostri vel heredum suorum quorumcumque in futurum, guerra inter ipsum et adversarium suum Francie tunc existente, vel que inter ipsum vel heredes suos et illos de Francia esse posset in

futurum; seu aliqua resumptione generali vel speciali, occasione guerre predicte, aut eo quod maneria predicta sua aliqua parcella eorumdem, de antiquo dominico fuerunt aut de prefato patre nostro aliquo alio modo tenebantur, seu eo quod eadem maneria predicta vel aliqua parcella eorumdem per ipsum vel per nobiles progenitores suos, seu per aliquam aliam personam dicte abbatie in perpetuam elemosinam concessa fuerunt, aut eo quod maneria predicta seu aliqua parcella eorumdem de fundatione abbatie predicte fuerunt, seu aliquibus aliis rebus vel causis quibuscumque non obstantibus; Ac nos, postmodum, vicesimo septimo die aprilis, anno regni nostri primo, dictas litteras patentes, ac omnia in eis contenta per litteras nostras patentes, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis fuit, acceptaverimus, approbaverimus, ratificaverimus et confirmaverimus, et ulterius de uberiori gratia nostra concesserimus et licentiam dederimus prefato Willelmo, quod licet dictis litteris prefati patris nostri in vita sua per ipsum Willelmum minime fuerint execute, ipse tamen litteras illas in executione debita ponere posset, juxta tenorem litterarum prefati patris nostri, et confirmationes nostre predictarum, subsequenteque vicesimo secundo die octobris tunc proxime sequentis, per alias litteras nostras patentes de gratia nostra speciali concesserimus prefato Willelmo custodiam maneriorum cum pertinentiis suis, per nomen maneriorum de Ledecombe Regis in comitatu Berk', Offord Clugny in comitatu Huntendon', Mantone et Tykesore in comitatu Roteland', una cum omnimodis feodis militum et advocationibus ecclesiarum ac omnibus membris suis, messuagiis, grangiis, terris, pratis, boscis, molendinis, aquis et piscariis, communiis, redditibus, servitiis ac aliis omnibus possessionibus, proficuis et commoditatibus maneriis predictis pertinentibus, necnon omnimodis franchesiis et libertatibus, regalitatibus, warennis, visibus franchi plegii, *waifes*, *estraies*, catallis felonum et fugitivorum, ac omnimodis aliis proficuis et commoditatibus dictis maneriis seu alicui parcelle eorumdem qualitercumque pertinentibus, sive spectantibus. Que quidem maneria valoris ducentarum marcarum per annum existunt, et in manus nostras, oc-

casione cujusdam ordinationis in parliamento nostro apud Westm', anno regni nostri primo facto resumebantur; Habendam et tenendam prefato Willelmo custodiam dictorum maneriorum cum omnimodis possessionibus, franchesiis, warennis, libertatibus, regalitatibus, visibus franci plegii, *waifs*, *estraies*, catallis felonum et fugitivorum, ac omnimodis aliis proficuis et commoditatibus dictis maneriis seu alicui parcelle eorumdem qualitercunque pertinentibus sive spectantibus, a festo sancti Michaelis, anno regni nostri primo, quamdiu maneria predicta cum suis pertinentiis in manibus nostris vel heredum nostrorum, occasione guerre, inter nos et adversarium nostrum Francie remanere deberent, absque aliquo nobis vel heredibus nostris inde reddendo, aliqua resumptione generali vel speciali maneriorum predictorum, que occasione dicte guerre fieri poterit, aut eo quod dictus Willelmus habet ex concessione nostra, sibi et Agneti uxore ejus, durante vita eorum, manerium de Schotewyk cum pertinentiis in comitatu Cestr', ac etiam quinquaginta marcas percipiendas annuatim pro termino vite eorum de exitibus, proficuis et reventionibus de dicto comitatu Cestr' provenientibus, per manus camerarii nostri ibidem pro tempore existente non obstante, prout in litteris predictis plenius continetur. Postmodumque, in ultimo parliamento nostro apud Leycestr' tento, communitas regni nostri in eodem parliamento existens, nobis insinuaverit quod in casu quo pax finalis inter nos et adversarium nostrum Ffrancie, qui extunc foret, caperetur, et super hoc omnes possessiones prioratuum alienigenarum in Anglia existentium, capitalibus domibus religiosis in partibus transmarinis, quibus hujusmodi possessiones pertinent, restituerentur; gravia dampnum et deperditum eidem regno nostro et populo nostro ejusdem pro magnis firmis et apportis monete, que ex tunc annuatim in perpetuum de possessionibus predictis eisdem capitalibus domibus reddi deberent, possent evenire in regnum nostrum de pauperationem in hac parte manifestam; Ac, ad inceptionem guerre inter regna predicta, omnes ligei nostri, de quibuscumque possessionibus quas ipsi tunc de dono nobilium progenitorum nostrorum, in dictis partibus transmarinis infra jurisdictionem

Ffrancie habuerunt, per judicium in dicto regno Ffrancie redditum, expulsi fuerunt, et exhereditati in perpetuum; Super que, de assensu dominorum spiritualium et temporalium ejusdem parliamenti, ad requisitionem communitatis predicte, per nos ordinatum fuisset, quod omnes possessiones prioratuum alienigenarum in regno nostro Anglie existentium, in manibus nostris, nobis et heredibus nostris remanerent in perpetuum, certis possessionibus hujusmodi prioratuum alienigenarum, in dicta ordinatione expressatis et declaratis exceptis, salvisque semper quibuscumque ligeis nostris tam spiritualibus quam temporalibus, statu et possessione quos ipsi tunc in aliquibus hujusmodi possessionibus habuerunt, prout per ordinationem predictam plenius poterit apparere, Nos, de gratia nostra speciali, ad supplicationem predicti Willelmi, nec non pro bono servitio nobis per ipsum multipliciter impenso, et impendendo, statum et possessionem quos idem Willelmus habet in maneriis predictis, una cum omnimodis feodis militum et advocationibus ecclesiarum ac aliorum beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum quorumcumque, necnon omnibus aliis membris suis, messuagiis, grangiis, terris, pratis, pasturis, boscis, molendinis, aquis, piscariis, viis et semitis, communiis, redditibus, servitiis, portionibus, pensionibus ac aliis possessionibus, proficuis et commoditatibus quibuscumque eisdem maneriis infra regnum predictum pertinentibus sive spectantibus, ac omnimodis franchesiis, libertatibus, regalitatibus, warennis, visibus franci plegii, *waifs*, *estraies*, catallis felonum et fugitivorum, privilegiis, quietantiis, juribus et consuetudinibus ac quibuscumque aliis proficuis et commoditatibus eisdem maneriis seu alicui parcelle eorumdem qualitercumque ab antiquo pertinentibus, habitis et consuetis, ratificamus, approbamus et confirmamus; Et ulterius de uberiori gratia nostra dedimus, concessimus et confirmavimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris, prefato Willelmo maneria predicta cum omnimodis feodis militum, et advocationibus ecclesiarum ac aliorum beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum quorumcumque; necnon omnibus aliis membris suis, messuagiis, grangiis, terris, pratis, pasturis, boscis, molendinis, aquis, piscariis, viis et semitis, communiis, redditibus,

servitiis, portionibus, pensionibus ac quibuscumque aliis possessionibus, proficuis et commoditatibus eisdem maneriis infra regnum predictum spectantibus sive pertinentibus, ac etiam cum omnimodis aliis franchesiis, libertatibus, regalitatibus, warennis, visibus franci plegii, *waifs*, *estraies*, catallis felonum et fugitivorum, privilegiis, quietantiis, juribus et consuetudinibus ac quibuscumque aliis proficuis et commoditatibus eisdem maneriis seu alicui parcelle eorumdem qualitercumque ab antiquo habitis et consuetis, Habenda eidem Willelmo, heredibus et assignatis suis in perpetuum, eo quod predictus Willelmus, ac heredes et assignati sui predicti, habeant in maneriis predictis omnia talia et eadem, franchesias, privilegia, libertates, quietantias, jura, consuetudines et jurisdictiones que prefati abbas et conventus de Clugni, seu aliquis predecessorum suorum ante seisinam eorumdem maneriorum in manus carissimi proavi nostri Edwardi, nuper regis Anglie defuncti, factam, habuerunt, seu habuerint, seu eadem franchesias, privilegia, libertates, quietantias, jura, consuetudines et jurisdictiones in maneriis predictis, quibus predicti abbas et conventus aut predecessores sui rationabiliter usi fuerint, seu habere et exercere deberent in eisdem, aut eisdem pertinere deberent, seu aliquis alius progenitorum nostrorum post dictam seisinam in maneriis predictis; usque ad consecutionem ordinationis predicte in parliamento predicto, ut premittitur, facte, qualitercumque habuerunt seu usi fuerunt; Et ulterius, concessimus prefato Willelmo, quod ipsi heredes et assignati sui habeant liberam warennam, catalla fugitivorum et felonum, in omnibus maneriis et tenementis predictis in perpetuum, licet predicte franchesie de warennis, catallis fugitivorum et felonium, per prefatos abbatem et conventum seu predecessores suos minime habebantur seu usi fuerunt temporibus retroactis, ordinatione predicta in dicto ultimo parliamento sic facta aut aliquo alio statuto vel ordinatione in contrarium facta vel facienda, seu alia re vel causa quacumque non obstante; Que quidem maneria, ac omnia alia superius specificata, valorem ducentarum marcarum per annum non excedunt, prout in dicta prima concessione nostra plenius declaratur; Tenenda de nobis et heredibus nostris

maneria supradicta una cum omnibus aliis rebus superius specificatis et declaratis, ac aliis pertinentiis quibuscumque per servicium reddendi inde nobis et heredibus nostris, quolibet anno, unam rosam ad festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste, pro omnibus servitiis, exactionibus, demandis, apportis, seu omnibus quibuscumque aliquibus rebus seu causis in dictis litteris nostris specificatis non obstantibus. In cujus rei testimonium, has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso, apud Westmonasterium, primo die septembris, anno regni nostri secundo.

Per ipsum Regem.
Wakeryng.

[*Original; on a panel of parchment, 25½ by 14 inches; large illuminated initial letter, round which a scroll, with* SOLI DEO HONOR ET GLORIA, AMEN; *all letters of heading line similarly ornamented or illuminated. Endorsed* TRADATUR DOMINO MEO CLUNIACENSI. "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXIV., No. 474a; Bibl. Nationale.]

475. Letter of King Henry V. relating to the Cluniac priory of Lenton.—"Datum apud palacium nostrum Westmonasterii, xxiiii die novembris" (1414-1418).

[*Extended copy.*]

Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Francie, et dominus Hibernie.

Carissime nobis in Christo et sacre religionis vir, cum inter cultorem providum et agrum sibi commissum, quanto remotior sit separatio, tanto vexatio gravior et vitis exilior esse solet, sterilitatem telluris cure vestre in terra nostra, devotio, quam erga sanctam religionem gerimus, nos compellit vobis visceraliter intimare, et quod vestri vicariatus generalis cultura aratro pene caret, vixque est qui compellere nititur ad arandum jumenta; quocirca, cum nostrorum progenitorum nobiles duces, videlicet Aquitanie fundatores monasterii Cluniacensis primarii probantur materiam, retinemus in tanto vobis specialius ac tenerius suggerere, ut vicarium in

temporalibus et spiritualibus generalem tam ydoneum et sufficientem in regno nostro Anglie ordinetis, ut possit omnes abbates et priores vobis mediate vel immediate subjectos, ad aliquem locum ordinis ad hoc magis ydoneum convocare, et provinciale capitulum celebrare, ut per hoc importabiles expense ordinis, viarum discrimina, et animarum pericula, de cetero cautius evitentur, et sacra religio lamentabiliter desolata debitis mediis reformetur, sicque in ejusdem vitis compagine radix sancta ramusculis in tanto facilius poterit derivare virorem, quanto in monasteriis vobis saltem immediate subjectis electiones priorum professionesque monachorum possint vestra auctoritate liberius exerceri, et ne monasteriorum a nostris progenitoribus fundatorum priores paternitati quam eisdem geritis orphani videantur; sicut monasterio sancte Marie de Thefforde, Norwicensis diocesis, vos condescendisse relatu concepimus fide digno, sic monasterio nostro Sancte Trinitatis Lentone, Eboracensis diocesis, velitis ob nostre devotionis contemplationem in presenti consentire, ut dilectus nobis in Christo Thomas Elinham, prior ibidem, lactis fiat particeps uberum eorumdem, pro professione monachorum necnon et electione priorum in eodem nostro monasterio futurorum; scientes quod si eidem nostro monasterio necnon et priori ejusdem, capellano nostro, favorabiliter dixeritis agere in hiis que religiose, honeste, et licite sunt petenda a nostra auctoritate regali, gratias obtinebitis speciales, et in hiis que vobis et vestris per nos et nostros fuerint facienda, tanto vos facilius expediri continget, quanto nostris litteris deprecatoriis condescendere affectatis; alioquin pro ulteriori remedio impetrando intendimus providere, quod possit cedere ad ejusdem sacre religionis augmentum et ad laudem beatissime Trinitatis que vos conservet felicibus incrementis. In hiis enim omnibus, que in hac parte insident voti nostri, dilectum nobis in Christo fratrem Johannem Kilquyt, portitorem presentium, preceptorem hospitalis sancti Johannis Jerosolimitani in regno nostro predicto vobis transmittimus, ut per eumdem nostro desiderio referatur responsum. Datum sub signeto nostro apud

palatium nostrum Westmonasterii, XXIIII die novembris.

[*On a panel of parchment, originally folded as a letter; 14½ by 9 inches; endorsed* CARISSIMO NOBIS IN CHRISTO ET SACRE RELIGIONIS VIRO ABBATI CLUNIACENSI; *beneath, a further endorsement* DE TEMPORE DOMINI RAYMONDI ABBATIS CLUNIACENSIS ET CONCILII CONSTANTIENSIS.[4] Vol. LXXXIV., No. 475; B.N.]

476. Letter giving reasons for the prior of Lenton's absence from the council of Constance.[4]

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverende pater et domine, post votivam commendationem ad noticiam paternitatis vestre, deduco per presentes qualiter obedientie vestre filius devotissimus dompnus Thomas Elinam, prior domus sive prioratus de Lenton, Eboracensis diocesis, infra regnum Anglie vestre obedientie subditi et subjecti, disposuit se venturum ad presens concilium generale Constantie[4] cele-

[4] The council of Constance was an event of so much importance, or one intended to settle so many essential matters, at that time agitating the Christian world, that a lengthened notice of it may be appropriate. The place selected for this assembly was the Imperial city from which it took its name, and was fixed upon for the object by Sigismund of Luxemburg, Emperor of Germany, in concert with Pope John XXIII. The chief and ostensible object of the council was the reconciling of the schism in the church (known as the Great Western Schism), which had existed since the death of Pope Gregory XI. It had also in view the reformation of ecclesiastical abuses, the question of benefices, and the settlement of some political matters. Under these may be included the suppression of the Lollards, the followers of Wickliffe.

Although the attendance at this conference was without any precedent in point of numbers, and though its sittings were carried on to an interminable extent (viz., from 1414 to 1418), the only real result effected by it, was the unity of the church for some little time longer.

It is amusing to hear of the acts and doings of Pope John at this time, for he was one of all others to be placed on his trial on the occasion. He had ostentatiously selected the site of the council in concert with the Emperor Sigismund, and with equal ostentation is said to have arrived at the seat of the conference with a following of fabulous number, and 600 horses. It was by him, moreover, that the council was opened. Bishops, priors, and laymen attended it from England, but those who chiefly assisted at its deliberations were the electors,

princes, and bishops of Germany, with a mass of ecclesiastics, counts, and deputies from various cities, nearly every prince in Christendom being represented at it by his ambassador. The number of individuals (of every description) assembled at Constance on this occasion is said to have been no less than 150,000, with 30,000 horses.

The origin of the schism had its rise on the succession to the Holy See, after the death of Pope Gregory XI. It became a question then as to whether a native of France or Italy should be elected to the vacant dignity. The cardinals determined the point by proclaiming a Neapolitan, in the person of Urban VI.; but tired of his severity and arrogance, they subsequently elected another, Robert, count of Geneva, who assumed the name of Clement VII., the cardinals declaring that the election of Urban had been made as a mere ceremony to calm the populace. The latter, nevertheless, continued at Rome, whilst Clement set up his throne at Avignon. It was in order to reconcile these matters that the assembly of the general council of Constance was found necessary, for kings, princes, bishops, and divines had one and all used their endeavours towards this end, but in vain. Of the Popes who at the time disputed the Pontificate, Gregory XII. tendered his resignation ; John XXIII. and Benedict XIII. were deposed, and Martin V. was unanimously elected by the council (and cardinals) to fill the vacant See ; nevertheless, Benedict XIII. refused to submit to the decree, and persisted in assuming the title and authority until his death. The distress of those times is beyond all power of description ; multitudes lost their lives and fortunes in the wars between the factions of the several Popes, and in most places all sense of religion was extinguished. [Mosheim's "Ecclesiastical History," Vol. III., cent. XIV. and XV.]

It was about the time in which Wickliffe and his doctrines first came into general notice that the schism in the Papacy commenced. This dissension and scandal which continued for fifty years, was one most favourable for the propagation of opinions adverse to the teaching of Rome, for as a writer on the subject observes : ["Blunt on the Reformation," p. 85] "The extraordinary spectacle exhibited by the Papal See—of two infallible heads of the Church anathematising one another—could not fail to open the eyes of Christendom to the unwarranted pretensions of both."

Wickliffe, who has been called the "Morning Star of the Reformation," protested, amongst other things, against the doctrine of *transubstantiation* and the worship of the cross, and among his followers were the Lollards. He was rector of Lutterworth, in Leicestershire, where he died in 1384, before this council was called into existence, but his teaching (and his translation of the bible), "occasioned" (as Dr. Lingard is obliged to confess) "a spirit of inquiry to be generated," which ended, in little more than a century afterwards, in that religious revolution, the Reformation ; whilst his writings, carried into Bohemia by one of the natives of Germany, (brought over by the marriage of their princess, sister of the Emperor Wenzelaus, with Richard II.), caused John Huss, rector of the university of Prague, to imbibe the same opinions, for which he suffered at the stake. *Transubstantiation* was then made the

brandum, presertim pretextu, quia sperans vestram ibi affuisse presentiam, super nonnullis articulis vestre religionis incrementum concernentibus, una cum vestra paternitate communicaret et conferret. Verum propter nonnullas ordinis causas profectum dicti prioratus et aliorum locorum religionis vestre singulariter tangentes, quin insuper ex preceptis contrariis illustrissimi et metuendissimi principis domini regis Anglie coartatus, ad dictum concilium generale presentialiter accedere non valebat, in gravem et non modicam sue displicentiam voluntatis. Et pro tanto, prefatus dominus rex, attendens me servitorem dominationis sue ad memoratum venturum concilium, voluit per me sue serenitatis litteras quas vestre paternitati transmiserat liberari et deferri. Set quia sub litteris salvi conductus cujusdam domini mei de Anglia comprehensus ipsarum litterarum vidimus sub sigillo regalis officiarii a recessu meo de Constantia usque in presens obtinere non valui, neque realiter obtinebo, donec ad villam de Barse sur Seyne [*Bar-sur-Seine*], vel Troye in Champaigne pervenero[5]; tuncque redire ad monasterium vestrum Cluniacense admodum michi difficile foret et ponderosum. Ea propter prefatas litteras regias,

test of heresy, and a denial of this doctrine was followed by that fate. [*Cf.* "History of the British Church," 1851.]

Whatever the ultimate conclusions, in respect of the papal schism may have been, the act of the council in condemning John Huss and Jerome of Prague to be burned alive—disciples, as observed, of Wickliffe, and firm opposers of the Romish doctrines—was, perhaps, the most abominable act of this conference, as it was, also, the most treacherous. It was carried out in face of the safe-conduct which both these martyrs had been granted by the Emperor Sigismund, in order to appear at the council.

"*Der Schutzbrief log, die Opferstätte flammte.*"

FREUDENTHEIL.

Regarding matters political, the case of the then vacant Margraviate of Brandenburg was discussed, and the adoption to the succession was made in the person of Conrad of Hohenzollern. To this act may be assigned the origin and unprecedented rise of the present Imperial House of Germany.

Many of the documents emanating from the abbot of Cluni, will be found to have been dated from Constance.

[5] Troyes; ancient capital of Champagne. It was here that Henry V. was married to the Princess Katherine.

una cum aliis litteris et credentia michi commissis, et vestre paternitate reseranda, mitto eidem vestre paternitati, cum Gregorio de Conflans presentium portatore, presentibus interclusa; supplicans ex intimo cordis affectu quatinus ipsius credentie articulos religionis vestre intuitu, cum ipsius profectum respicere dinoscuntur, habere dignetur vestra paternitas singulariter recommissos, ne vestre paternitatis obedientiarii devotissimi infra dictum regnum Anglie religiose conversantes causam habeant aut occasionem, quod absit, aliqualiter conquerendi, presertim cum eorum desideria in hac parte satis sunt rationi et equitati consona, et in humilem perseveranciam tendentia obedientie jam suscepte. Insuper venerabilis pater, quare vester in regno Anglie vicarius in spiritualibus generalis, actenus ex certis et legitimis causis motus, a cura et administratione officii hujusmodi affectabat et affectat in dies exonerari et absolvi, probitasque et prudentia dicti prioris de Lentona tanta esse dinoscitur, quod novit et valet officium hujusmodi ad bonum religionis oblatum sub debita providentia gubernare, velut ipse qui in spiritualibus et temporalibus satis dinoscitur circonspectus, et cujus dicto et facto applaudit notorie regius favor, et qui mores et modos vestrorum satis expertus est subjectorum, dignetur vestra paternitas ipsius prioris personam et industriam ad officium predictum habere specialiter commendatum; et de premissis ceterisque vestre bene placitis voluntatis, per prefatum Gregorium latorem presentium, eidem priori aut michi, si placet, rescribere dignetur vestra paternitas gratiosa. Quam custodiat in prosperis ad felix suorum regimen subditorum filius Virginis gloriose. Scriptum apud Chastellonem, XXI. die mensis aprilis.

Vester humilis, si placet, et devotus frater,
JOHANNES KYLQUYT, preceptor de
Clerkenwell et Montis Sancti Johannis.

[*On paper*, 13½ *by* 11½ *inches*; *endorsed* REVERENDO IN CHRISTO PATRI ET DOMINO DOMINO ABBATI CLUNIACENSI. Vol. LXXXIV., No. 476; B.N.]

477. Letter from Thomas Elmham,[4a] dated at the palace of Westminster, 16 Feb.

[*Extended copy.*]

Excellentie paternali, honores et reverentias debitas cum obedientia filiali. Reverendissime in Christo pater et domine, quia michi ex vestre auctoritatis gremio emanavit mandatum, ut super oves pascue vestre et maxime ab ovili vestro aberrantes vigilare curarem, ac res et bona ecclesiarum, et maxime maneria alienata que matrici monasterio Cluniacensi subsunt, jure proprietatis spectantia, revocarem, hiis utique omnibus in mente reconditis ac filiali affectione in ejusdem mentis libramine ponderatis, pluribus utique laboribus et expensis, vestra paterna vota, viis et modis michi possibilibus adimplevi. Pro maneriis tamen vestris alienatis in nobilem virum et strenuum militem dominum William Porter, nichil in posterum intendo facere, nisi aliter duxerit vestra paternitas michi denunciare, eo quod dictus miles dicit se apud Parisius concordatum esse super hiis cum procuratoribus vestris. Sed quare in ordine nostro in Anglia, plura reperi ad abcisionem superflui conamine corrosivo tractanda, aliqua vero medicamine sanativo curanda, ac pauca confortativo sive conservativo fovenda, eidem vestre paternitati de hiis que ordinem nostrum tangunt sepius scribere et scripta transmittere non omisi. De quibus usque in presens, nullum recepi responsum. Quocirca in negociis penes dominum nostrum regem expediendis in presenti multipliciter prepeditus, tantum copias aliquas scriptorum ac gestorum, quas mecum habeo, vestre duxi paternitatis presentie transmittendas, de quibus certificari desidero per presentium portatorem, quid de hiis et de aliis vobis propriis transmissis dignetur sentire vestra paternitas contemplanda, ut sic realiter scire possim, an ulterius debeam solicitari in hiis que ad vestri vicariatus officium in forma prehabita pertinere noscuntur; scientes me in hiis que dictum officium

[4a] Author of "The Life and Acts of Hen. V." (ed. Hearne) and of "The History of St. Augustine's, of Canterbury," of which he was treasurer in 1407; joined the Cluniac order in 1414, and in that year became prior of Lenton, a post he resigned in 1426. The name is incorrectly found as Elinham, Elinam, and Elman. [*Cf.* Hardy, "Materials for Hist. Gt. Britain," Vol. I., Part II., p. 505, 778.]

concernunt fideliter laborasse, et infra breve tam de negotio quod nunc est in agendo de vestro prioratu de Bromholme, pro quo plures vexationes habui, quam etiam de omnibus aliis vos certitudinaliter informabo. Et vestram reverendam paternitatem conservet in prosperis Trinitas benedicta. Scriptum Londoni gravi festinacione, in palatio domini Regis, XVI° die ffebruarii.

Vester in Christo filius T. ELMHAM, prior Sancte Trinitatis Lentone.

[*Autograph letter, on paper*, 11 *by* 10 *inches*. Vol. LXXXIV., No. 477; *Id.*]

478. Document containing suggestions as to the Cluniac order in England; *circa* 1415 (3 Hen. V.).

[*Extended copy.*]

In primis, quod dominus abbas habeat in regno Anglie vicarium in spiritualibus et temporalibus generalem, cum potestate sufficienti omnia et singula agendi infra dictum regnum, ad statum et bonum regimen ordinis et jurisdictionis Cluniacensis spectantia, que dominus abbas faceret, si personaliter interesset, nisi talia emerserint que citra ipsius domini abbatis judicium non poterant terminari; que ejusdem abbatis aut capituli generalis Cluniacensis decreto per ipsum vicarium, vel per alium personam ydoneam referantur.

Item, quod dominus abbas Cluniacensis concedat de gratia speciali pro se et successoribus suis, omnibus prioribus conventualibus de ordine Cluniacensi in regno Anglie, et presertim monasterio Cluniacensi immediate subjectis, potestatem monachos sibi subditos ad regularem professionem admittendi, dum tamen prius fuerint probati asperitate ordinis, ut est moris. Ceteri vero monachi, qui conventuales non fuerint, vel dicto monasterio Cluniacensi solum mediate subjecti, pro hujusmodi professione emittenda, ad domini abbatis vicarium accedere teneatur, ut per hoc importabiles expense ordini, viarum discrimina, et animarum pericula de cetero cautius evitentur.

Item, quod quandocumque de cetero aliquod monasterium seu prioratus in regno Anglie monasterio Cluniacensi, de Caritate, et Sancti Martini de Campis, prioratibus immediate subjectum per mortem vel alias vacare contigerit, liceat eorumdem monasteriorum seu prioratuum conventibus personas ydoneas, de gremio vel alias de ordine, in abbates seu priores sibi libere eligere. Electus vero priusquam in hujusmodi monasterio seu prioratu aliqualiter administret, domini abbatis vicario personaliter se presentet, et eidem suam electionem innotescat, et prestito coram eodem vicario de debita obedientia domino abbati Cluniacensi et successoribus suis servanda, et aliis in hac parte requisitis et consuetis, solito juramento, tactis corporaliter sacrosanctis, per ipsum vicarium ad sui officii executionem admittatur; qui insuper electus et admissus cum vicarii litteris ad patronum domus sue accedat, a quo admittatur ad domus sue temporalia, ut est moris. Et sic tandem, cum Dei timore ad domum suam rediens, debite suum officium exequatur.

Item, quod de cetero, de triennio in triennium, vicarius hujusmodi quicumque pro tempore fuerit, omnes abbates et priores in dicto regno Anglie, monasterio Cluniacensi mediate vel immediate subjectos, aut aliquem locum ordinis ad hoc magis ydoneum convocet, et capitulum provinciale celebret. In quo quidem capitulo, omnes et singuli hujusmodi abbates et priores teneantur personaliter, aut per procuratores ydoneos comparere, et diffinitores discretos prius eligere, cum quibus communiter et concorditur tractetur de statu, reformatione, et bono regimine ordinis, et statuantur ea que secundum Deum et regulam sanctissimi patris nostri Benedicti jure fuerint statuenda. Ut autem eque in superioribus personis, sicut in inferioribus, indifferenter reformentur queque fuerint reformanda, singuli conventus aut monachi dictis abbatibus et prioribus subjecti, singulos procuratores ad hujusmodi capitulum provinciale dirigant que coram diffinitoribus proponant, et allegent humiliter et caritative, si qua fuerint circa superiorum suorum personas quomodolibet corrigendaque ipsorum diffinitorum suorum sentencia, regulariter reformentur, ut sic utrobique bonis moribus renovatis et malis que per longa tempora succreverunt penitus extirpatis, ordo pene marcidus refloreat, collapsusque resurgat; vitis insuper ecclesiastica de sua-

rum frondium profectibus gratuletur, et caritate, que pene congelata refriguerit, calescente, divinus cultus in dies amplietur. Acta autem in hujusmodi capitulis provincialibus ad capitula generalia Cluniacensia per vicarium vel aliam personam ydoneam referantur, ut capituli generalis auctoritate aut confirmentur vel, si opus fuerit, reformentur.

Item, supplicetur domino abbati de remedio providendo contra quasdam personas ordinis, qui sibi a sede apostolica exemtiones impetrarunt, quique aut mutatis habitibus aut in ipsis regularibus habitibus irregulariter incedèntes per domos et dominorum curias, per civitates et villas vagantur instabiles, et in quibusdam ecclesiis parochialibus ut sacerdotes parochiales, pro certo annuo stipendio, divina celebrant, et diversa ministrant populis sacramenta, qua occasione multa inconvenientia accidunt, et enormia in totius ordinis scandalum, et vituperium perniciosum exemplum plurimorum et ruinam verisimilem multiplexque periculum animarum, si non fuerit contra hunc morbum citius provisum de remedio opportuno.

Item, dignetur vestra paternitas confirmare, per litteras vestras patentes, dompnum Thomam Elinam priorem vestri prioratus de Lentona, viso quod dominus Rex recepit ipsum ad administrationem temporalitatis ejusdem, et vester vicarius recepit ipsum ad administrationem spiritualitatis ibidem.

[*Original on paper*, 13 *by* 11¼ *inches; endorsed* MEMORIE MISSE PER PRIORES ANGLIE, QUI SUNT UNA MAGNA FATUITAS. Vol. LXXXIV., No. 478; *Id.*]

479. Draught copy on paper of foregoing; written on both sides. [17 by 12 inches.]

480. Document on paper, inveighing on the loss of the English manors; about 1415.

[*Extended copy.*]

Venerabiles et carissimi fratres, vidimus que nobis scripsistis specialiter tangentia mayneria nostra Anglie,

et transactionem seu accordum monasterii Arremarensis, et quo ad primum nobis significabatis quinque: Primo, videlicet, quod Guillelmus Porter volebat emere perpetuo mayneria nostra competenti pretio, et non illa recipere ad firmam, ad vitam unius hominis vel ad aliud tempus determinatum, etiam si esset centum annorum. Secundo, quod ideo non faciebat compotum de potestate quam vobis misimus, dandi seu tradendi dicta mayneria ad tempus, et ideo volebat quod vobis mitteremus potestatem plenam illa perpetuo vendendi penitus, et in eum transferendi, et tunc quoniam videret hujusmodi potestatem, et non declararet animum suum, quantum dare volebat. Tertio, dicebatis quod de dicto pretio emi poterant in regno Francie redditus nobis utiles et annui, cum redditus illorum mayneriorum per magnum tempus fuerint nobis inutiles. Quarto, dicebatis quod idem Guillelmus vobis exposuerat, dominum regem Anglie hujusmodi mayneria ipsi Guillelmo pleno jure donasse, et in eumdem transtulisse perpetuo possidenda, fundans suam dictam donationem super certis ordinationibus regiis, ratione guerrarum factis; sed pro serenanda sua conscientia, et tollendo plenius scrupulo, idem Guillelmus nichilominus volebat nobis sponte offerre certum competens pretium, licet non magnum. Quinto, quod nec idem Guillelmus adhuc aliquod pretium daret, nisi sibi ostenderetis funditus omnia munimenta nostra vel eorum transumpta, quibus fundamus nostram intentionem super dictis mayneriis; non enim facit compotum de littera quam sibi ostendistis super donatione per regem Anglie nobis facta de centum marchis sterlingorum, et assignata super thesauro seu erario regis, quia, ut dicit, non est nisi quedam confirmatio pape, et vult super hoc videre litteram regiam, et nichilominus aliam litteram continentem quomodo dicta mayneria fuerunt nobis data in recompensationem, et in exonerationem, presertim Ledecumbe, in exonerationem dicti thesauri super centum marchis. Ad que omnia respondemus ut sequitur. Primo, quod nos hec omnia exposuimus majori parti nostri conventus et antiquioribus, quos credimus divina gratia, probitate

et religione ac providentia circumfultos; et habita plena deliberatione omnium, nemine discrepante, dicimus quod nunquam est intentionis nostre, nec erit, cum Dei adjutorio, hujusmodi mayneria et donum regium sic alienare perpetuo, nec extra manum monasterii ponere. Scitis enim vos, quod moris est apud nos nunquam perpetuo alienare illa que nobis ob reverentiam Dei et pro salute animarum a fidelibus oblata sunt; et si hoc servamus in minoribus, ultro plus debemus hoc servare in donationibus nobis factis per reges gloriose memorie, qui pro salute animarum suarum, et suorum progenitorum et perpetuo successorum suorum, in augmentum divini cultus multa nobis donaverint, presertim, ut scitis, reges Anglie. De quibus quidem donis et oblationibus, conventus noster sustentatur; pauperes Christi quotidie aluntur, etiam ultra numerum quadringentorum vel quingentorum; hospitalitas tenetur, et alia pietatis opera exercentur, et fiunt, quantum cum Deo potest fieri; et inhumanum nobis videretur, indecens atque impium, si venientes contra mentem et voluntatem gloriosorum fundatorum, qui ad dictos pios usus sua bona obtulerunt, et de suis propriis bonis illos fieri in hoc celebri monasterio voluerunt, dicta bona extra manus nostras jaceremus in aliis et alienis usibus, etiam forte profanis exponenda; et si hujusmodi gloriose memorie fundatores nunc superviverent et tales alienationes per nos fieri viderent, contra eorum voluntatem et intentionem, quantam complacentiam in hoc haberent potestis considerare; et sic vobis responsum est ad primum. Nos autem in hujusmodi responsione nostra predicta, specialiter conformamus nos antecessoribus nostris, etiam in negotio de quo agitur, maxime domino Jacobo abbati Cluniacensi, qui tempore quo in suo eramus servitio, fuit requisitus per priorem tunc domus nostre Lewensis, ut hujusmodi mayneria sibi, et prefate domui nostre Lewensi venderet, dicentem se habere pecunias ad hoc sufficientes de quadam executione cujusdam domini defuncti ad redditus emendos deputatas. De quibus idem prior prefato domino Jacobo offerri fecit, nobis presentibus, XIIII. millia librarum turonensium,

pro pretio hujusmodi mayneriorum, et finaliter intellexi-mus quod citius dare volebat XXIIII. millia quam repulsam super hoc pateretur, ob defectum ablationis pretii sufficientis; et fuit nuncius et mediator premissorum sacrista Sancti Martini, nuper defunctus. Sed nichilominus prefatus dominus Jacobus predecessor noster, motus ex causis suprascriptis, tantam alienationem facere omnino refutavit, respuens omne pretium quod sibi propter hoc offerri posset. Videre potestis, etiam si vellemus vendere, quod absit, si sit verisimile quod Guillelmus Porter tantum offerret. Nec est omittendum, quod in bullis confirmatoriis Romanorum pontificum super hoc emanatarum, multe varie et graves pene, presertim spirituales, eternales seu perpetue infliguntur et inferuntur venientibus et venire procurantibus, contra predictam ordinationem et voluntatem hujusmodi gloriose et pie memorie fundatorum; videre potestis si non solum idem Guillelmus aut vos, vel quicunque alter adjutor, sed etiam nos et conventus noster formidare debemus incurrere, si ejusdem Guillelmi desiderio annuentes, tantam alienationem contra predictam voluntatem faceremus, quod Deus advertat; que etiam pene non modicum terrebant dictum dominum Jacobum, quod catholicus erat. Et sic responsum est ad primum. Et sic non mittemus vobis aliam potestatem, quam vobis miserimus, scilicet tradendi dicta mayneria, ad firmam, ad tempus, ad vitam scilicet unius hominis vel duorum. Et sic responsum est ad secundum. Ad tertium etiam satis responsum est, quoniam, etsi redditus in Francia emendi de dicto pretio essent equales nobis donatis, quod fieri posse non credimus, ymo et si essent majores, non tamen in hoc servaretur mens gloriosorum fundatorum, nec de suis propriis redditibus pii usus, sed de aliis, fierent et sui redditus ad alios usus etiam profanos converterentur, ut est dictum. Ad quartum, nos et conventus noster dicimus, quod nullo modo credere possimus regem Anglie serenissimum talem donationem eidem Guillelmo fecisse, ut videlicet sic Deo et nobis abstulerit, que pro salute animarum suorum progenitorum clare memorie ipsius regis, et suorum per-

petuo successorum, ac pro stabilitate regni sui, oblata et donata sunt, ymo firmiter credimus suam majestatem tanta serenitate et providentia vigere, quod ipse intendit semper sequi vestigia suorum predecessorum, presertim in hiis que concernunt religionem christianam, exaltationem fidei catholice, et augmentum divini cultus; et si idem rex propter guerram, vel quia non redditur plene attentus de mente suorum progenitorum, et de toto negotio in hujusmodi mayneriis et redditibus nostris aliquod impedimentum mandaverit apponi, quandocumque sibi placebit, et reddetur attentus de premissis, vel successor suus, impedimenta hujusmodi tollere poterit, Deo inspirante; et ita firmiter in Domino confidimus; desideramus enim perpetuo dictorum gloriosorum tenere memoriam et materiam memorie semper conservare; et sic respondimus ad quartum. Ad quintum vero satis responsùm est, quoniam, ex quo idem Guillelmus non curat habere predicta mayneria, nisi titulo perpetue alienationis, quod absit, et nos nunquam hoc faceremus, non est necesse vobis mittere aliqua alia munimenta que tamen plura et grandia habemus, nec miseramus vobis illam confirmationem pape de centum marchis, ut redderetis dictum Guillelmum securum de dono nobis facto, seu de recompensatione, quia hoc est notorium in tota Anglia, presertim in curia regia; et illi qui alias prefata mayneria ad firmam habuerunt diversis temporibus, nunquam de hoc dubitaverunt nec titulos sibi exhiberi petierunt. Miseramus vobis dictam confirmationem, ut sibi ostenderetis quod bene eramus informati quantum valere debebat Ledecumba, quod solum maynerium nobis traditum extitit in recompensationem dictarum centum marcharum; et habemus intus litteram sub data anni Domini millesimi II^{tesimi}. LXI., qua cavetur quod quidam predecessor noster, Aymo nomine (*sic*),[5a] tradidit ad firmam locum de Ledecumba pro centum et duabus marchis sterlingorum, reddendis et solvendis dicto predecessori nostro Parisius, in domo nostra Sancti Martini de Campis. Sciatis tamen, quod quoniam vidimus litteras vestras super predicto dubio quod facit idem Guillelmus,

[5a] An evident mistake for Yvo; Yves (de Poyson) having been abbot of Cluni in 1261.

mandavimus nobis portare de thesauro nostro certa munimenta de hoc facientia mentionem, et vidimus ibi litteram Henrici regis,[6] qui primo faciebat donationem, deinde litteram Stephani regis,[6] qui dabat in recompensationem centum marcharum Ledecumbam, deinde litteram Henrici, cujus quidem primus Henricus erat avus,[6] in qua dictam donationem et recompensationem confirmabat, et de novo donabat. Vidimus et alias plures litteras regum et Romanorum pontificum, super prefato dono, presertim de Ledecumba quod est principale, et etiam aliorum mayneriorum; proposueramus vobis mittere plura transcripta, sed, attentis propositis, deliberatio consilii resedit in hoc, quod in vanum vobis mitterentur, et fuerunt aliqui in consilio nostro qui dixerunt quod non credebant quod idem Guillelmus de re tam notoria dubitaret, sed quod transcripta habere volebat ad finem ut, illis visis, posset impetrare quoquo modo a rege litteras sibi propicias, cum non obstanciis et clausulis desideratis, sed Deo propitio, non inveniet regem talem qui velit subtrahere Deo, ut est dictum, illa que regia et constans majestas atque perpetua pro salute sua et suorum successorum, presertim ipsius regis modernimet in personas nostras optulit et donavit ad prefatos usus convertenda. De valore autem annuo dictorum mayneriorum omni etiam moderno tempore satis sumus informati, quod adhuc valent ultra VIII^{c}. libras turonensium singulis annis, quia ita nobis confessus est nuncius et mediator illius, cui ultimo dicta mayneria tradideramus ad firmam. Et sic iste valor bene concordat cum litteris quas nobis misistis, de asserta donatione quam pretendit sibi factam idem Guillelmus, in quibus exprimitur valor ducentarum marcharum annuarum. Et sic responsum est ad omnia que scripsistis de facto mayneriorum nostrorum Anglie. Quantum autem tangit concordiam domini abbatis monasterii Arremarensis pro bono pacis, licet in nullo sibi teneremur, satis contentamur. De uno tamen miramur quia in cedula posita in concordia continetur, quod nos abbati integraliter solvimus summam concordatam, et postea domini requestarum[6a]

[6] See pp. 65, 74, 75, Vol. I.

[6a] Court of Requests; *Chambre des requêtes.*

dicunt, quod ita nos condempnant. Videtur enim nobis quod condempnari non debemus, cum nulla executio contra nos restet fienda, ex quo integraliter solvimus. Abbas autem bene debet nobis condempnari ut a sua ulteriori inquietatione et molestatione liberemur, qui rei eramus. Ideo videatis cum bono consilio si dictamen illud debeat reparari in arresto. Mittimus etiam vobis ad plenum omnia que notabiliter acta fuerint in Constantia nobis missa, et quibusdam aliis per notabilem et fide dignum virum que continent octo folia papiri; et oretis Deum quatinus dirigere velit consilium et contendentes ad pacem. Valete in Domino. Scriptum in nostro Cluniacensi monasterio, die XXVI februarii.

Minuta littere misse prioribus de Caritate et Sancti Martini de Campis ac sacriste Cluniacensi super responsione quam dominus R. abbas Cluniacensis facit Guillelmo Porter Anglico, super eo quod petebat venditionem perpetuam sibi fieri de mayneriis que sunt in Anglia mense Cluniacensis monasterii pertinentibus, videlicet de Ledecumbis et quibusdam aliis. Missa fuit predicta littera et facta in monasterio Cluniacensi, anno domini millesimo CCCC^{mo}. XV^{o}., more, ratione, cura, sumpto, die XXVI februarii. Et sunt dicta mayneria valoris ducentarum marcharum annuarum, ut in ipsis litteris patet.

[*Length* 16 *inches, depth* 11 *inches. The concluding paragraph of this document would appear to have been intended for an endorsement, showing the foregoing to have been a draught copy of a reply to propositions for the purchase of the Cluni estates.*]

The following letter [482] from Thomas Nelond, prior of St. Pancras from 1416-1429, tends further to show the constant intercourse kept up between the parent-community and its affiliations. Browne-Willis dates the election of this prior from 1421, but both this letter and Inspeximus-charter issued under his direction (at p. 46, Vol. I.), prove that date to be wrong.

The prior in question had just been appointed the abbot's *Vicar-General* over the whole order in England and Scotland, and requests instructions on many points

which he thinks have been delayed. He quotes observations and rules propounded by the well-known Cardinal Beaufort (son of John of Gaunt), in his capacity as Bishop of Winchester, in support of certain disciplinary laws and matters of dispensation (apparently pointed at his predecessor, John Burghersh).

The document corrects two historical errors in Browne-Willis's list; the total omission of prior Nelond's predecessor; and an error of ten years in the date of prior Nelond's own election. It was (as observed elsewhere) by his direction that the *Inspeximus* of Earl Warenne's second foundation charter in 1417 was issued. Allusion is made to the election of Richard Stanford [*Stafford*] as prior of Lenton, in Notts.

Prior Nelond's death is recorded in deed [492].

482. Letter of Thomas Nelond, prior of Lewes, dated 10th October (1416).

[*Extended copy.*]

Obedienciam debitam et devotam usque ad mortem, cum omni humilitate et subjeccione filiali. Gracias ago deo omnipotenti, qui ad nominis sui laudem ordinis nostri honorem religionisque augmentum in caput ipsius vos erexit, eidem supplicando quatinus ex bono principio finem perfectum largiatur. Reverendissime pater et domine, vestre paternitatis litteras mihi jam circa festum Sancti Jacobi apostoli transmissas, in quibus me vestrum in hac parte vicarium in partibus Anglie decrevistis, ea qua decuit reverencia, recepi humiliter & devote, me ad graciarum merita condigna rependenda insufficientum reputans et indignum. Licet enim, reverendissime pater, vobis ante hec tempora scribere seu mittere proposuerim, impeditus facere non potui ex causis publice notis. Nunc vero facultate se aliqualiter offerente, que prius mente anxius valde gesserim, nunc cupio vestre paternitati intimare. Scitis enim, reverendissime pater, quod quidam dominus Johannes Burghersh, precessor meus in prioratu de Lewes, certis de causis in partibus ibidem notis, suum prioratum resignavit, et juri sibi competenti in eodem renunciavit una pensione xx

librarum continue reservata eidem qua reputavit se contentum, qui perpendens dictum prioratum per auxilium amicorum & bonum regimen in bonis et facultatibus fore relevatum, callidis machinacionibus suis ad dictum prioratum redire nititur, asserens se dictum prioratum metu et timore mortis resignasse, ac super hoc, in curia romana per suggestiones varias restitucionem impetrare contendit, dicens et affirmans se hujusmodi prioratu suo se fore spoliatum, me vestrum in hac parte servitorem multipliciter impugnando, ad sumptus monasterii sive prioratus vestri graves et enormes, super quibus, reverendissime pater, dompno Johanni Paston, quem paternitati vestre dignemini habere recommendatum dignemini fidem indubiam adhibere. Ceterum, reverendissime pater, venerabilis in Christo pater et dominus Dominus Henricus, Dei gracia episcopus Wynton', a romana curia rediens, suis litteris impetravit, quod possit omnes religiosos exemptos visitare, corrigere, et punire, et a suis beneficiis removere, ac cum juramentis per religiosos suis superioribus prestitis dispensare. Item quod religiosi possent beneficia obtinere, et plura alia inaudita exercere. Cujus potestas, vobis si placeat, et vestris in hac parte deputatis, videtur obviare et materiam inobediencie et evagandi generare. Super quibus dignetur vestra paternitas consilium auxilium vestra in hac parte impendere graciosa. Verum quia, reverendissime pater, in partibus Anglie vices vestras in visitacionibus, correctionibus et aliis commisistis, et propter fiduciam quam in persona mea reponitis specialem, eo majus ad ea que vobis utilia sunt, vel acceptaneam diligenciam teneor exhibere, hinc est quod vestre paternitati notifico, quod dominus Johannes Burghersh dudum in partibus Anglie vester vicarius deputatus, tempore creacionis domini Ricardi Stanforde in priorem de Lenton', nomine vestro recepit pro certis camere vestre debitis xx libras, que, et si camere vestre sint solute vel non, penitus ignoro, sed super hiis, si ad presenciam vestram venerit sive non, dummodo sub religione vivat de pensione sibi debita ordinare poteritis, ut soluciones sibi debite retrahantur, quousque vestre

camere fuerit plene satisfactum. Scripsi eciam vobis per magistrum Symonen Northaw, super quibusdam composicionibus inter vos predecessoresque vestros et comitem Warenna editis, diversa in se continentes, monasterium vestrum concernentes, super quibus responsum vestrum graciosum putavi me ante hec tempora recipisse, et si propter occupaciones vestras responsum congruum mittere non potuistis, modo si placeat dignemini que omissa sunt effectui mancipare. Propterea, reverendissime pater, in commissione mihi nuper transmissa, constituistis me vestrum in hac parte vicarium in partibus Anglie et Scocie, et solum in locis jurisdicioni vestre immediate et non mediate subjectis, que [*effaced*] potestas ad tria loca tantum se extendit.

Ideo de aliis intromittere non possum, donec quid facere debeam vestra decreverit auctoritas opportuna. Vestram reverendissimam paternitatem conservet in prosperis tocius religionis almificus institutor. Scriptum decimo die mensis octobris.

Frater Thomas Nelond, humilis prior domus vestre Lewensis, vestri subditus obedientissimus in omnibus imperandis.

[*Written on paper*, 11 *by* 11 *inches; endorsed* Reverendissimo in Christo patri ac domino Domino Roberto, Dei gratia abbati Cluniacensi; *and this further endorsement* Cluni 1416-1423. "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIV., No. 482; *Idem.*]

484. Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in favour of Thibaud Drouet, prior of "la Charité-sur-Loire," sent on a mission to England.

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverendissime pater et domine mi singularissime, humili et devota recommendatione premissa, ad meum, quod dolenter refero, pervenit auditum, prioratus, domos et cellas ordinis Cluniacensis in regno Anglie existentes, in religione et sanctis regularibus observantiis, a tempore

scismatis, citra et occasione guerrarum inter regna Anglie et Francie existentium, quod sine grandi cordis amaritudine proferre non valeo, esse, proh dolor, minime collapsos remissos et tapefactos. Et quia venerabilem et carrissimum fratrem meum domnum Theobaldum Drouet, priorem domus mee de Caritate, alteram de V. filiabus ordinis Cluniacensis, feci et ordinavi vicarium meum generalem et camerarium in regnis Anglie et Scotie, cum satis ampla potestate, et commisi etiam eidem officium visitandi omnes et singulos prioratus, monasteria, domos et cellas dicti ordinis Cluniacensis in dictis regnis existentes, una cum quodam altero priore dicti ordinis regni Anglie, cum potestate corrigendi et reformandi omnia et singula, que correctionis et refformationis circa observantias nostras et alias in dictis prioratibus et locis invenerit esse digna. Ea propter, reverendissime pater, vestram reverendissimam paternitatem humiliter et devote exoro, ut in tam pio, utili et fructifero negotio, et in omnibus aliis et singulis, que ista Cluniacensis ecclesia erga illustrissimos principes dicti regni Anglie et alias est negotiatura, dicto priori de Caritate, vicario meo, pium et benignum sue gratie favorem et auxilium dignetur impendere. Et ego una cum toto grege michi, quamvis indigno, commisso. Fundemus preces, utinam, dignas apud Altissimum pro felici et prospero statu dicte vestre reverendissime paternitatis, que michi ut toti suo semper precipiat quecumque grata, illa devotissime juxta posse adimplere parato, et quam conservare dignetur ipse Dei filius benedictus regimini ecclesie sue sancte, cum omnibus prosperis successibus, prout optat. Scriptum in vestro monasterio Cluniacensi, die, etc.

totus vester O.,
abbas Cluniacensis.

[*Written as a draught on paper*, 11 *by* 8 *inches; on the right of the signature* REVERENDISSIMO IN CHRISTO PATRI DOMINO ARCHIEPISCOPO CANTUARIENSI, DOMINO MEO SPECIALISSIMO. "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIV., No. 484; *Id.*]

488. Memorandum on the Cluni manors.

[*Extended copy.*]

Factum tale est.

Abbas monasterii . . . . et ejusdem loci conventus, habentes in partibus Anglicanis certa sua maneria sive domos ad ipsos abbatem et conventum pertinentes pro evidenti utilitate ipsorum et dicti monasterii, et presertim quia de ipsis monasteriis aut eorum pertinentiis, tam propter locorum distantiam et guerrarum discrimina, quam etiam ipsorum maneriorum malum statum et ruinam, nichil penitus habebatur nec habitum fuerat a magno tempore citra, et minus in futurum sperabatur haberi, premissis attentis et multis aliis rationabilibus et justis causis ipsos abbatem et conventum inducentibus, idem abbas suo nomine proprio, et Martinus ut procurator conventus, de predictis sufficienti et diligenti informatione recepta, dicta maneria ad censam seu firmam tradiderunt et concesserunt Johanni presenti et ejus uxori, ad ipsorum amborum et cujuslibet eorum vitam pro pretio quinque solidorum semel solvendorum in certo termino tunc expresso, dictis abbati et conventui, aut procuratori seu procuratoribus eorumdem; et, una cum hoc, dicti conjuges, vigore dicti contractus promiserunt et debuerunt solvere annuatim et pro annuo censu et pensione dictorum maneriorum dictis abbati et conventui et eorum successoribus, in certo termino et loco plenius tunc expressis quinque solidos turonensium, ita tamen quod dicti conjuges dicta maneria in statu debito retinebunt et eorum possessiones excoli et laborare facient temporibus opportunis eorum sumptibus et expensis, et edificia dictorum maneriorum tenebunt in statu in quo sunt vel meliori et sustinebunt omnia onera ordinaria et extraordinaria, ac solvent decimas et procurationes legatorum, etc., ac jura et juridictiones ipsorum maneriorum defendent et sustinebunt eorum propriis sumptibus et expensis. Et si ipsi conjuges aliqua edificia de novo fieri facient in dictis maneriis aut eorum aliquo, aut dicta maneria meliorarentur per ipsos, nichil occasione meliorationis aut edificiorum novorum petere possunt, sed post ipsorum amborum

mortem dicta maneria et edificia ac melioratio ipsorum ad manus dictorum abbatis et conventus libere revertentur. Item dicti conjuges, omni anno et certa die et loco, per se aut procuratorem suum recognoscent coram vicario dicti abbatis modum et formam retentionis et traditionis dictorum maneriorum, et in quolibet ipsorum omni anno recipient vicarium predictum, cum ad ipsa causa visitationis declinabit, et sibi pro una vel duobus diebus necessaria victualia, ac sue familie et equis congrue ministrabunt, etc. Item quod dicti conjuges pro defensione jurium dictorum maneriorum gaudebunt et uti poterunt graciis, privilegiis et immunitatibus ordini Cluniacensi datis et concessis ac dandis et concedendis, ac si per religiosos dicti ordinis ipsa maneria regerentur; submittentes et obligantes bona sua hinc inde; renunciantes, etc.

[*The concluding paragraph in a different hand.*]

Anno domini millesimo et CL, et die dominica qua cantatur in ecclesia sancta Dei *Jubilate*, celebrato capitulo generali in abbatia Cluniacensi, diffinitiones que sequuntur sunt facte et ordinate per venerabiles et religiosos viros majorem Cluniacensem, prioratuum priores, et retinent suam potestatem usque die sabbati inclusive, sub pacto quod omnis vel IIII^{or} de ipsis possint et valeant diffinire et ordinare, prout eis videbitur faciendum, ac si omnes personaliter interessent super relatis et tractatis inter eos. . . .[7]

[*Document on paper, written on both sides in different hands; at bottom the word* MEMORIALE. Vol. LXXXIV., No. 488; *Id.*]

The following six documents [492-497] refer to Robert Amicel as prior of Lewes. He was the well-known compiler of the volume of charters relating to Lewes priory, arranged in "MS. Vespasian," F. XV., now in the Cottonian library of the British Museum. Of these, deed [492] dated 15th October, 1432, gives his appointment

[7] This record, from its contents, refers to transactions long passed, and is here out of place.

as prior, in succession to Thomas Nelond, and cancels an earlier and informal election made without the previous concurrence of Cluni; in atonement of which transgression the convent supplicate the abbot's pardon and forgiveness. Another deed [493], dated three months later, records a notarial exemplification of his official appointment as chamberlain, vicar-general, and commissary of the Cluniacs in England, Scotland, and Ireland, on the authority of letters from Odo de la Périère, abbot of Cluni, and thus tends to rectify an error in Hayley's MS. [6,343, col. 517], recording a different prior. Of the remaining documents, one is a notarial instrument regarding certain acts of prior Amicel; whilst another reports his official visitation of different houses, viz., Wenlock, Thetford, Montacute, Lenton, Pontefract and Northampton. In this report we are told how the abbot of Bermondsey refused to acknowledge his jurisdiction in respect of his own house, not very long before erected into the rank of an abbey, although duly summoned by the Lewes prior. The death of Prior Nelond, to whom Robert Amicel succeeded, is well ascertained from his monumental brass in Cowfold church in Sussex, April 18, 1429. A requiem mass for this prior, with his brother John Nelond and Margaret his wife, is shown to have been duly agreed upon in deed [495], and arranged to be celebrated for all future time. By a later record [510] we find that Robert Amicel died on Thursday, 30th December, 1444, and was buried in the priory church of St. Pancras, before the altar of St. Mary Magdalen.

492-497. Documents referring to Robert Amicel, prior of Lewes from 1432 to 1434.

[*Extended copy.*]

Venerabili et carissimo fratri nostro domino Roberto Amicellis, nostri ordinis Cluniacensis monacho expresse professo, frater Odo, miseratione divina ecclesie Cluniacensis minister humilis, salutem in Domino. Vos, quem [*sic*, cui] religionis zelus, et etatis maturitas aliaque probitatis et virtutum merita requiem dant, ad domum

nostram seu prioratum conventualem Sancti Pancratii Lewensis in Anglia, Cicestrensis diocesis, que de quinque filiabus nostri monasterii Cluniacensis existit, a dicto monasterio nostro Cluniacensi immediate dependentem, cujus collatio, provisio, et omnimoda dispositio, ad nos nostrosque predecessores et successores abbates Cluniacenses, quotiens locus vacationis occurrit, pertinere et pertinuisse dignoscitur ab antiquo, vacantem ad presens in manibus nostris per obitum domni Thome Nelond, ultimi ipsius prioratus prioris, seu alias quovismodo et per quascunque personas vacet, mittimus in priorem ejusdem prioratus, et eandem domum seu prioratum Sancti Pancratii Lewensis cum ipsius juribus, redditibus, proventibus, emolumentis, et pertinentiis universis vobis, prout melius de jure possumus et debemus, contulimus, conferimus et donamus, providimusque et providemus, vosque ex ipsa domo et redditibus per presentes investimus, interdicentes vobis alienationem rerum et jurium dicte domus nostre, preter seu contra juris formam, et nostrum ac successorum nostrorum concessum; mandantes carissimis fratribus nostris, subpriori, sacriste, elemosinario, cantori et monachis universis familieque dicti nostri prioratus conventualis sancti Pancracii Lewensis, quatinus eidem domno Roberto Amicellis, tamquam vero priori ejusdem domus nostre obediant, et pareant humiliter, et devote, et in agendis ipsius domus negotiis auxilium, consilium, et favorem prestent et impendant; mandantes ulterius vobis, et cuilibet vestrorum nobis subditorum, etc.; non subditos rogantes quatinus ipsum dominum Robertum vel procuratorem suum ejus nomine, in realem et corporalem possessionem dicti prioratus ac universorum jurium et pertinentiarum ejusdem auctoritate nostra ponatur et inducatur, ac inductum defendant, faciantque ipsum ad dictum prioratum recipi et admitti, ut est moris, salva in omnibus sancte sedis apostolice reverentia et auctoritate, significantes vobis dicto domno Roberto Amicellis, quod si infra unius mensis spatium, a tempore receptionis nostrarum presentium litterarum, dolose, forte vestre salutis immemor, quod absit, auctoritate pre-

sentium litterarum possessionem predictam dicti nostri prioratus Sancti Pancracii, nancisci et apprehendere cum solemnitate qua decet contempseritis, omni alia collatione que vobis per venerabilem et carissimum fratrem nostrum domnum Theobaldum Drouet, priorem domus nostre de Caritate, asserente se esse nostrum vicarium generalem in spiritualibus et temporalibus, in regnis Anglie, Scotie et Hybernie (asserit quamvis tamen indebite) et minus canonice esse[*t*] facta, tum quod contra privilegia isti monasterio per Romanos pontifices concessa, et contra compositiones inter abbatem dicti monasterii et comitem de Varenna, patronum dicti prioratus initas, et contra etiam statuta nostri ordinis, dicta collatio fuit per dictum priorem de Caritate facta, et minus canonice attemptata; tum etiam, quod esto quod ipse prior de Caritate fuisset in dictis regnis noster vicarius, tamen conferendi dictum prioratum, nec quemcumque alium habebat a nobis aliquam potestatem et virtutem, cujus collationis vobis domno R. Amicellis possessionem dicti prioratus de facto potius quam de jure apprehendisse dicimini, prius et ante omnia cancellata, una cum omnibus instrumentis, litteris et munimentis ad hujus collationem minus justam et minus canonicam. Subsequitur [*quod*] collatio nostra de dicto prioratu per nos ad presens vobis facta nichil vobis afferat utilitatis vel commodi, nec etiam monachis et fratribus dicti prioratus qui vos temere in priorem eligere presumpserunt penarum remissio, per nos eis facta per nostras alias patentes litteras per nos eis missas; in quorum, etc. datum, etc. presentibus, etc. quorum, etc. Datum in nostro Cluniacensi monasterio, die XV. mensis octobris, anno Domini millesimo CCCC°. XXXII°., presentibus domino priore majore, me J. Beraudi et G. Brosse in legibus licentiato, et Johanne Mathei, burgensi Cluniacensi, et pluribus aliis testibus vocatis ad premissa.

[*Written as a draught on paper*, $16\frac{1}{2}$ *inches by* $11\frac{3}{4}$ *inches; with erasures and interlineations.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIV., No. 492.]

[493.]

[*Extended copy.*]

In nomine Domini, amen. Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum, cunctis appareat evidenter et sit notum, quod anno ab incarnatione Domini, secundum cursum et computationem ecclesie Anglicane, millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo secundo, indictione undecima, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, Eugenii pape quarti, anno secundo, die sabbati, ultima mensis januarii, hora quasi decima, in mei notarii publici et testium infrascriptorum presentia, personaliter constitutis venerabilibus et discretis viris ac devotis religiosis, domno Roberto Amicellis, priore domus sive monasterii sancti Pancratii Lewensis, ordinis Cluniacensis, Cicestrensis diocesis, necnon universis et singulis confratribus et conventu ejusdem domus capitularis, congregatis et convocatis in loco capitulari sive in capitulo dicte domus sive monasterii, ubi pro arduis eorum et dicte domus sue monasterii negotiis solent convocari et congregari, prefati prior, religiosi et conventus, lecte et publicate fuerunt palam et publice altaque et intelligibili voce, de verbo ad verbum pronunciate, in presentia omnium supradictorum religiosorum et conventus, ad hoc specialiter convocatorum et congregatorum, quedam littere in pergameno novo, non abraso, non viciato, sed inviolato et integro, scripte a reverendissimo in Christo patre et domino, domno Odone, abbate Cluniacensi eorum superiore immediato, ut videtur, emanate, suis sigillis privato in capite dictarum litterarum, et magno cum cauda pendente in cera viridi, inferius sigillate atque signetis manualibus ipsius reverendissimi in Christo patris domini Cluniacensis, immediate post datam dictarum litterarum, et sui scribe seu secretarii, paulo inferius signate. Quarum quidem litterarum tenor, prime sic ut premittitur lecte, collationem predicti prioratus, domus seu monasterii Sancti Pancratii Lewensis predicto domno Roberto Amicellis per prefatum reverendissimum in Christo patrem dominum Cluniacensem factam in effectu videbatur et videtur continere; alterius vero predicte littere collationis executorie

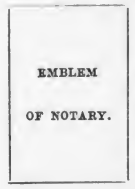
tenor sequitur in hec verba:—Carissimis fratribus nostris, sacriste et cantori, necnon universis et singulis religiosis et monachis domus nostre seu prioratus nostri conventualis sancti Pancracii Lewensis, Cicestrensis diocesis, ceterisque religiosis nostri ordinis Cluniacensis super hoc requirendis, ffrater Odo, miseratione divina ecclesie Cluniacensis minister humilis, salutem in Domino. Cum per nostras alias patentes litteras, venerabilem et carissimum fratrem nostrum domnum Robertum Amicellis, nostri ordinis Cluniacensis professum, ad domum nostram predictam sancti Pancratii a monasterio nostro Cluniacensi immediate dependentem, tunc liberam et vacantem in manibus nostris per obitum ultimi possessoris ejusdem, aut alias, quomodocumque aut per quamcumque personam vacet, cujus quidem domus sancti Pancratii collatio, provisio et omnimoda dispositio de jure et consuetudine ad nos spectabat et pertinebat; cum igitur ipsum domnum Robertum ad dictam domum nostram Sancti Pancratii, sic ut premittitur, vacantem, in priorem ipsius domus nostre Sancti Pancratii miserimus, ac de illa sibi providerimus et eidem domno Roberto, tanquam vero priori dicte domus nostre Sancti Pancratii mandaverimus obediri humiliter et devote, et in agendis ipsius domus negotiis auxilium, consilium et favorem impendere, hinc est quod nos vobis, et vestrum cuilibet, in solidum tenore presentium committimus et mandamus, quatinus ipsum domnum Robertum vel procuratorem suum, ejus nomine, in realem et corporalem possessionem dicte domus nostre Sancti Pancratii, ac universorum jurium, et pertinentium ejusdem, auctoritate nostra ponatis et inducatis et inductum defendatis, ac faciendo ipsum vel dictum ejus procuratorem pro eo ad ipsam domum nostram sancti Pancratii omnibus viis et modis jurisdictionis, ut moris est, recipi et admitti, injungentes vobis et vestrum cuilibet, tanquam a nobis in hac parte specialiter deputatis, quatinus ab eodem domno Roberto Amicellis, vice et auctoritate nostra solita, per priores nostri ordinis, in eorum novitate, prestari consueta recipiatis juramenta; cujus juramenta formam per latorem pre-

sentium vobis transmittimus, et quo per vos cum solemnitate recepto, volumus quod vos seu dictus domnus Robertus prior instrumentum super hoc confectum, quam primum commode poteritis seu poterit infra annum a data presentium computandum, nobis fideliter transmittere non obmittatis. Datum in nostro Cluniacensi monasterio sub sigillo nostro, die sexta mensis novembris, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo secundo. Quibus quidem litteris collationis et executorie prescripte, sicut premittitur, palam et publice in presentia omnium predictorum religiosorum et conventus perlectis, tradita est prescripta executoria sacriste, cantori et ceteris singulis religiosis ibidem adstantibus, una cum quadam cedula papirea formam juramentorum inferius de verbo ad verbum, descriptorum continente per priores ordinis predicti Cluniacensis, in eorum novitate prestandorum, eisdem sacriste et cantori specialiter directe, et generaliter ceteris universis et singulis religiosis dicte domus, ut apparebat et apparet. Quibus quidem executoria et cedula predictis, cum honore et reverentia per ipsos sacristam et cantorem susceptis et iterato inter se lectis et advisatis, mature et digeste, ut videbatur et videtur, insurrexerunt predicti sacrista et cantor, dicentes alta voce et intelligibili, in presentia omnium predictorum religiosorum et conventus, sic ut premittitur, convocatorum, consentientium et assentientium, quod, cum ita sit, quod prefatus reverendissimus in Christo pater et dominus, domnus abbas Cluniacensis, providerit, dederit et contulerit, providet, dat et confert per suas litteras patentes prefato domno Roberto Amicellis, eorum confratri, predictum prioratum seu domum santi Pancratii Lewensis, ordinis Cluniacensis, Cicestrensis diocesis, vacantem per mortem domni Thome Nelond, ultimi ejusdem prioratus possessoris, vel alias quomodocumque, ut latius continetur in littera collationis predicta, cujus prioratus collatio, provisio et omnimoda dispositio ad ipsum dominum Cluniacensem, suos predecessores et successores, pertinuit et pertinet, spectavit et spectat, quotiens locus vacationis occurit, et insuper predictis

sacriste et cantori et ceteris singulis religiosis dicte domus precipiendo mandaverit ipsum domnum Robertum eorum et predicte domus, sive monasterii sancte Pancratii Lewensis, priorem verum recipere, et admittere, et sibi tanquam vero priori obedire et parere, necnon ipsum domnum Robertum eorum priorem in possessionem corporalem et realem, etc., ut inferius continetur, ponere, admittere, et inducere, atque impositum, admissum et inductum defendere, et in agendis suis et predicti prioratus sive monasterii Sancti Pancratii Lewensis, favores ministrare ac prestare opportunos, receptis ab eodem juramentis inferius insertis. Hinc est quod predicti religiosi, sacrista et cantor, et omnes alii eorum confratres presentes, mandatis et preceptis prememorati reverendissimi in Christo patris et domini domni abbatis Cluniacensis, eorum et dicti prioratus superior (*sic*) immediatus (*sic*), parere, obedire et acquiescere volentes, ut veros decet filios, domnum Robertum Amicellis, eorum et totius domus sue, monasterii sancti Pancratii Lewensis, priorem receperunt et admiserunt, recipiunt et admittunt, humiliter et benigne, virtute littere collationis predicte, cum omni honore et reverentia condecentibus, installando ipsum domnum Robertum eorum priorem in loco prioris, ubi sui predecessores sedere consueverunt. Preterea predicti sacrista et cantor cedulam formam juramentorum continentem inferius descriptorum predicto domno Roberto, eorum priori tradiderunt, quatinus legeret et juramenta infrascripta faceret et prestaret, secundum formam mandati prescripti; qua cedula per ipsum domnum Robertum cum honore et reverentia capta et aperta, palam et publice, in presentia omnium predictorum religiosorum et conventus, legit et juramenta infrascripta fecit et prestitis, facit et prestat per presentes, quorum juramentorum tenor sequitur:—Ego Robertus Amicellis, humilis prior prioratus sancti Pancratii, ordinis Cluniacensis, sic me Deus adjuvet et ejus sancta evangelia, juro et promitto, quod fidelis et obediens ero domino meo Odoni, abatti Cluniacensi et ejus successoribus et ecclesie Cluniacensi, et quod bona, immobilia dicti prioratus sancti Pancratii, vel per-

tinentiarum suarum ubicumque positarum, non vendam, non donabo, non alienabo, non infeudabo, non impignerabo, et quod non permutabo vel accensabo aliquid de bonis predictis in dampnum et prejudicium dicti prioratus, et pertinentiarum suarum, sed omnia bona ejus in bono statu, pro posse servabo et defendam, bona fide, et quod mutuum non contraheram ultra quinquaginta libras, absque licentia domini abbatis, et quod alicui venditioni, donationi, infeudationi, impignerationi, alienationi bonorum immobilium quam fecerint, vel facere voluerint priores, procuratores, custodes vel monachi domorum, prioratuum et locorum ad Cluniacensem ecclesiam, mediate vel immediate pertinentium, in provincia Anglie, non consentiam nec auctoritatem impertiar, nec ea fieri pro posse meo permittam. Et si quis eas forte facere attemptaverit, dicto domino abbati Cluniacensi, quatinus commode potero, significare curabo. Et insuper, omnia illa que debet annuatim dictus prioratus Sancti Pancratii ecclesie Cluniacensis, fideliter solvere laborabo. Hec omnia et singula supradicta juro, et promitto in bona fide mea firmiter juxta posse tenere et observare, et contra non venire, Sic me Deus adjuvet et hec sacrosancta evangelia. Quibus juramentis, sic ut premittitur, per prefatum domnum Robertum factis et prestitis, predicti omnes et singuli confratres et religiosi obedientiam manualem fecerunt, exhibuerunt, faciunt et exhibent tanquam vero eorum priori. Insuper predicti sacrista et cantor, predictum domnum Robertum eorum priorem cum honore et reverentia accipientes, et de capitulo exeuntes per portarum exteriorum et superioris domus clavium, ecclesie, summi altaris, jocalium, librorum, cordarum, campanarum, installationis seu impositionis sedis in choro, et aliorum ornamentorum ecclesie, ut moris est, traditionem et liberationem posuerant, admiserunt et induxerunt, ponunt, admittunt et inducunt, cum omnibus suis juribus et pertinentiis universis, observata solempnitate in talibus fieri assueta. Super quibus omnibus et singulis peractis, predicti dominus prior, sacrista, cantor, et pleures alii commonachi, in presentia testium infrascriptorum rogaverunt, requisierunt, rogant

et requirunt, requisivit, rogavit, requirit et rogat quilibet eorum, tam divisim quam conjunctim, unum vel plura, instrumentum vel instrumenta sibi confici, fieri et dari a me notario publico infrascripto. Acta fuerunt hec, prout suprascribuntur, sub anno, indictione, pontificatu, mense, die et loco predictis, presentibus tunc ibidem venerabilibus ac discretis viris: Andrea Pille et Johanne Otewey, Bathon. et Wellen. necnon et Cicestren. diocesis testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.


EMBLEM OF NOTARY.

Et ego, Johannes Goodman de Lewes, clericus Cicestrensis diocesis, publicus auctoritate apostolica notarius, premissis omnibus et singulis dum, sic ut premittitur, sub anno Domini, indictione, pontificatu, mense, die et loco predictis in principio presentis instrumenti descriptis, agerentur et fierent, una cum prenominatis testibus, presens personaliter interfui, eaque omnia et singula sic fieri vidi et audivi, aliundeque occupatus per alium fideliter scribi feci, et in hanc publicam formam redegi, signoque meo solito et consueto signavi, rogatus et requisitus in fidem et testimonium omnium premissorum. Et constat michi notario supradicto de rasura istius dictionis *possessoris* in undecima linea presentis instrumenti computando a capite ejusden rasure necnon de interlineatione istius dictionis *continentem*, supra decimam nonam lineam ejusdem instrumenti, computando etiam a capite ejusdem interlineationis. Quas quidem rasuram et interlineationem approbo ego notarius antedictus.

[*Notarial original on parchment*, 20 *inches by* 15 *inches; on the back, mark of the conventual oval seal of St. Pancras.* Vol. LXXXIV., No. 493; *Id.*]

[494.]

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverendissime in Christo pater et domine, premissa recommendatione tam debita quam devota, cum omnimoda reverentia et obedientia usque ad mortem, vestre reverende paternitati tenore presentium innotescat, nos

vestras litteras gratiosas per magistrum Johannem Moneti, familiarem domini prioris de Caritate, XXIIII^to^. die mensis januarii, ultimo preterito, cum ea qua decuit reverentia recepisse, quarum tenore concepimus, non absque grandi perturbatione cordium et merore, vestram reverendissimam paternitatem fuisse plenius informatam nos dudum electionem prioris nostri fecisse contra ordinis statuta et in derogationem Cluniacensis ecclesie manifestam, unde, quod absit, sententiam majoris excommunicationis debuimus merito incurrisse. Super quo, vestre reverendissime paternitati humillime supplicamus, quatinus a corde vestro repellatur quecunque suspicio penes personas nostras, et uniuscujusque nostrum personam criminis tam enormis, cum Deo teste et singulis nostris conscientiis contestantibus, nullam talem electionem intenderimus, nec im posterum intendimus quovis modo, sed contrarium expresse protestati fuerimus, licet dicti prioris nostri personam, ut ydoneam commendaremus, prout ipsam credimus commendandam, et speremus ipsum imposterum amplioris commendationis preconium meriturum, pro eo tamen quod conscientiarum nostrarum securitatem, et animarum salutem, tam tenere ad cor habuit vestra benignitas paternalis, ut de absolutionis beneficio, quo tamen in hac parte, ut credimus, nullatenus egebamus, nobis tam pie, tamque misericorditer provideret, omnimodo regratiamur, et quas valemus gratiarum reddimus actiones, utput a tali ac tanto pastori, qui sanas oves servare novit, incolumes et egris providere de remedio sanitatis; vestram paternitatem reverendissimam felicem et longevam conservet Altissimus ad prosperum regimen animarum Christi sanguine redemptarum. Scriptum in prioratu Lewensi, sub sigillo nostro communi ad causas, quinto die mensis martii, anno Domini millesimo CCCC^mo^. tricesimo secundo.

Vestre reverendissime paternitatis ac vere obedientie, filii et alumpni, subprior et conventus domus vestre Lewensis.

[*Document on paper, folded as letter; part of the conventual seal impressed on back, still remaining;* 11½ *by* 8 *inches; endorsed* REVERENDISSIMO IN CHRISTO PATRI AC DOMINO NOSTRO COMMUNI, DOMINO ABBATI CLUNIACENSI. Vol. LXXXIV., No. 494; *Id.*]

[495.]

[*Extended copy.*]

In Dei nomine, amen; per presens publicum instrumentum cunctis appareat evidenter, quod anno Domini millesimo CCCC^mo^ tricesimo quarto, indictione duodecima, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Eugenii, divina providentia pape quarti anno quarto, mensis julii die decimo septimo, in mei notarii publici testiumque subscriptorum presentia, constitutus personaliter venerabilis et religiosus vir, ffrater Robertus Amicellis monachus, prior, ut asseruit, monasterii Sancti Pancratii de Lewes, ordinis Cluniacensis, Cicestrensis diocesis, in quodam ambulatorio infra septa dicti monasterii situato, quasdam litteras suo, et conventus sui monasterii supradicti sigillis, in cera viridi sigillatas, non viciatas, non cancellatus nec in aliqua sui parte suspectas, sed omni prorsus vitio et sinistra suspicione carentes, coram me, notario, et testibus infra nominatis presentavit, meque notarium subscriptum sepius rogavit ac requisivit, quatinus hujusmodi litteras inspicere et exemplare vellem, et eas in publicam formam redigerem. Quarum quidem litterarum tenor sequiter et est talis:— Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis, presentes litteras inspecturis, frater Robertus Amicellis, prior humilis monasterii Sancti Pancratii de Lewes, ordinis Cluniacensis, Cicestrensis diocesis, reverendissimi in Christo patris et domini domini Odonis Dei gratia abbatis Cluniacensis, in regnis Anglie, Scotie et Hibernie camerarius, ut vicarius in spiritualibus et temporalibus generalis, et totus ejusdem loci conventus, salutem in Eo quem peperit uterus virginalis. Dudum siquidem predecessores nostri monasterii predicti, unanimi consensu et assensu totius conventus ejusdem, omnes et singulos

fructus, redditus et proventus ecclesiarum de Estgrenstede et Westhothleghe, Cicestrensis diocesis; et de Walpole, Norwicensis diocesis eidem monasterio nostro auctoritate apostolica unitarum et annexarum, vicariarum in eisdem portionibus duntaxat exceptis, cum omnibus suis juribus et partium universis, stramine et feno de la Westwarde, ecclesie de Estgrenstede, predicto priori qui pro tempore fuerit dicti monasterii reservatis pro vestiariis subprioris et monachorum claustralium dicti monasterii nostri, pro quibus minus sufficienter hactenus fuerit ordinatum in exoneratione priorum dicti monasterii, qui pro tempore fuerint, de quorum camera vestiarium hujusmodi fratribus ipsis claustralibus consueverat ministrari; ac etiam omnes et singulos fructus, redditus et proventus ecclesiarum de Dychenynge; capelle de Wynelesfelde et Peccham, monasterio nostro predicto auctoritate apostolica unitarum, appropriatarum et annexarum, portionibus vicariarum in eisdem duntaxat exceptis, ac etiam omnes et singulos fructus et proventus officiorum gardini et infirmarie dicti monasterii; totam portionem decimarum de la Wallonde sub castro Lewensi; totam portionem decimarum in Estbourne; totam portionem decimarum de Bernedone; portionem decime de Wodetone et de la Crofts; portionem decimarum in Hurstpropounde; ffirmam terrarum et pasture de Hokelonde; de annuo redditu in civitate London', de tenementis quondam Phylpot militis; sex libras, tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios de annuo redditu manerii domini comitis Arundell de Mechyng; centum solidos de annuo redditu in Kyngestone juxta Lewes, vocato Digover (?) triginta duos solidos; de annuo redditu Johannis Herberde per manus ballivi dicti prioris de Southonere duodecim solidos; de sex officiariis principalibus predicti monasterii pro infirmaria monachorum et diaconia sancti Nicholai triginta sex solidos; de maneriis de Langenye, Ffalemere et Wamberghe pro dicta infirmaria et diaconia sancti Nicholai quindecim solidos; de annua pensione decani et capituli ecclesie cathedralis Cicestrensis, decem libras; de annua pensione in ecclesia de Alfristone, sexdecim solidos; de annua pensione in ecclesia de

Trumpetone, sexaginta solidos; de annua pensione in ecclesia de Porteslade, viginti solidos; de annua pensione in ecclesia de Berwyk, undecim solidos; de annua pensione in ecclesia de Wyngham tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios; de annua pensione in ecclesia de Estgrenstede, centum solidos; de annua pensione in ecclesia de Westhothleghe sex solidos et octo denarios; de annua pensione in ecclesia de Peccham viginti sex solidos et octo denarios; de annua pensione in ecclesia de Dychenynge, viginti solidos et portiones decimarum terrarum quondam Antonii in eodem; de annua pensione in ecclesia de Walpole, sex marcas; de annuo redditu priorisse et conventus de Esebourne et ecclesiis de Comptone et Uperindone quadraginta solidos; et totam decimam feni ad rectoriam medietatis ecclesie de Walpole qualitercumque spectantis, pro pitancia subprioris et monachorum ejusdem monasterii deputaverunt, assignaverunt et applicaverunt et perpetuis temporibus duraturis sigillis suis consignaverunt. Nos igitur predecessorum nostrorum vestigiis inherentes, et eorum opera caritatis magnifica ante mentis nostre oculos reducentes, omnes et singulos ffructus, redditus et proventus ecclesiarum, officiorum, portionum, firmarum, annui redditus et pensionum predictorum in forma predicta, ac insuper ut devotius et diligentius dicti monasterii confratres divinis officiis et diurnis insistant, et eorum indigentia facilius occurratur, quibus in totum mederi non valemus pro nostre parvitatis modulo, habito super hiis omnibus inter nos communi tractatu diligenti, frequenti et solempni, etiam qui requiritur in hac parte, de unanimi omnium nostrorum voluntate, collaudatione, consilio, consensu et assensu prestitis in communi, decem marcas annue pensionis, videlicet de ecclesia sancti Olavi in Southwerk,[8] Londoni, sex marcas; et de pensione medieta-

[8] St. Olave's, Southwark, in the diocese of Winchester, and archdeaconry of Surrey, is one of the fourteen churches dedicated to St. Olave, king and martyr. Olaf, or Olaus, King of Norway, flourished in the time of the Danish King Canute of the Saxonera; was driven from that country when conquered by him in 1028; and dying in 1030 was afterwards "canonized." Stow ("Sur. Lond.") and Maitland ("Hist.

tis ecclesie de Westwaltone quatuor marcas ad pitanciam monachorum dicti monasterii deputamus, assignamus et etiam applicamus sub certa forma; cujus tenor sequitur in hec verba:—Universis presentes litteras inspecturis vel audituris, ffrater Robertus Amicellis, prior humilis monasterii sancti Pancratii de Lewes, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Universitati vestre notum facimus per presentes, quod nos dedimus, concessimus et imperpetuum assignavimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris, dompno Willelmo Pyctone subpriori nostro, et conventui monasterii nostri predicti, et successoribus suis decem marcas annui redditus singulis annis habendas, provenientes et percipiendas annuatim ad festa natalis Domini, Pasche, nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste et sancti Michaelis, equis portionibus, videlicet de pensione ecclesie sancti Olavi in Southwerke sex marcas; et de pensione medietatis ecclesie de Westwaltone quatuor marcas sterlingorum; volumusque et ordinamus per presentes, quod dictus dominus subprior, ac quicumque subpriores dicti monasterii, qui in posterum pro tempore fuerint, ac unus monachus de conventu predicto quem ipsi communi assensu duxerint eligendum, prefatam pecunie summam de pensionibus predictis imperpetuum percipiant, et in usum conventus predicti et successorum suorum fideliter administrent. Pro qua quidem donatione, concessione, et assignatione predictarum decem marcarum, ut predictum est, predictus Willelmus Pyctone, subprior dicti monasterii et totus ejusdem loci conventus, promiserunt bona et fide pro se et successoribus suis, facere, observare et solempniter celebrare anniversarium nostrum, die obitus nostri, sicut fit pro domino Hugone de Chyntriaco, olim priore hujus loci, singulis annis imperpetuum; ac anniversarium pro dompno

of London") speak of this church of such remote antiquity that "its first erection cannot be discovered." It is named in a grant from John, Earl of Warenne, in 1281, to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine in Canterbury, of certain messuages situate between it and the Thames. In 1736 the church was in such a ruinous condition that it had to be rebuilt. Opposite to St. Olave's church was the town residence of the prior of Lewes, a large stone building, containing a chapel of two aisles.

Thoma Nelond predecessore nostro, modo consimili; ac etiam unam missam quotidie ad altare sancte Marie Magdalene, cum collectis *Omnipotens Sempiterne Deus—Deus cui nunquam—Deus cujus miseratione Ffidelium—et Omnipotens Sempiterne Deus qui vivorum*—et commemorationem de *Requiem* ante inceptionem misse; et post missam, commemorationem de spiritu sancto *pro salubri statu nostro, dum advixerimus* et *cum ab hac luce migraverimus;* pro anima nostra, parentum et amicorum nostrorum, ac pro anima dicti Thome Nelond, ac pro salubri statu Johannis Nelond et Margarete, uxoris ejus, dum advixerint; et post obitum ipsorum Johannis et Margarete, et pro animabus dictorum Johannis et Margarete ac Willelmi Nelond et Johanne uxoris ejus; et pro anima Thome Seyntcler [*Saint Clere, Sencler*], et pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum. Insuper volumus, ordinamus, et assignamus tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios de predictis decem marcis pro refectione conventus, tam aule quam refectorii faciendi die anniversarii nostri imperpetuum, per dispositionem et ordinationem predicti monachi sic per conventum electi, ut supradictum est, per supervisionem tamen subprioris qui pro tempore fuerit, qui compotum tam dictorum tresdecim solidorum et quatuor denariorum quam etiam supradictarum novem marcarum cum septem senioribus de conventu annuatim audiet et determinet (*sic*). Volumus etiam et ordinamus per presentesque firmiter injungimus, quod dictus subprior et quicumque subpriores qui pro tempore in posterum fuerint, et successores sui jurabit et jurabunt super sacrosancta Dei evangelia, ad perficiendum et fideliter observandum omnia et singula premissa que in isto scripto indentato continentur, et sub pena suspensionis in prefato subpriore aut ejus successoribus, si idem subprior aut ejus successores defecerit vel defecerint de predictis anniversariis et de missa quotidie celebranda aut de aliquo premissorum prout in dicto scripto continetur, ut supradictum est, imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium, uni parti hujus scripti indentati penes prefatos Johannem Nelond et Margaretam uxorem ejus remanenti, sigillum quo nos Robertus prior antedictus in arduis negotiis uti

consuevimus, una cum sigillo communi capituli nostri, presentibus sunt appensa; alteri vero parti hujus scripti indentati, penes prefatos priorem et conventum remanenti, predicti Johannes et Margareta sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt. Datum in domo nostra capitulari Lewensi, septimo die mensis maii, anno Domini millesimo CCCC°. tricesimo quarto. Que omnia et singula premissa per predecessores nostros ac etiam per nos priorem et conventum ordinata, deputata, assignata, applicata, acta et gesta, robur habere volumus perpetue firmitatis. In quorum omnium testimonium, sigillum nostrum commune, una cum sigillo quo nos Robertus prior antedictus in arduis negotiis uti consuevimus, presentibus apposuimus. Datum in domo nostra capitulari, predicto nono die supradicti mensis maii, anno Domini supradicto. Acta sunt hec, prout suprascribuntur et recitantur, sub anno, indictione, pontificatu, mense, die et loco supradictis in principio presentis instrumenti descriptis, presentibus tunc ibidem discretis viris Andrea Pelly, Roberto Suche et Willelmo Yvy, clericis Cicestrensis et Wyntoniensis diocesis, testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

EMBLEM OF NOTARY.

Et ego, Johannes de Lewes, clericus Cicestrensis diocesis, publicus auctoritate apostolica notarius, premissis omnibus et singulis dum sic ut premittitur, sub anno Domini, indictione, pontificatu, mense, die et loco predictis in principio presentis instrumenti superius descriptis agebantur et fiebant, una cum prenominatis testibus, presens personaliter interfui, eaque omnia et singula sic fieri vidi et audivi; hujusmodique litteras inspexi, exemplavi ac in hanc publicam formam manu mea propria redegi, signoque meo solito et consueto signavi, rogatus et requisitus in fidem et testimonium omnium premissorum.

[*Notarial instrument on parchment*, 19½ *by* 15¾ *inches; endorsed* DOMINO ABBATI CLUNIACENSI; Vol. LXXXIV., No. 495; *Id.*]

[496.]

[*Original document on paper*; 17¾ *by* 11½ *inches; much defaced and injured by damp*; Vol. LXXXIV., No. 496; *Id.*]

[497.]

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverendissimo in Christo patri et domino, domino abbati Cluniacensi, suo domino confidentissimo.

Reverentiam ac obedientiam, vita michi comite, tanto patri debitam cum honore. Reverendissime in Christo pater, vos michi de largitate donorum vestrorum uberrime prebuistis, cum de benevolentia vestra ad vos paterne vestrum me in filium recepistis et creastis in priorem Lewensem; sic, de vestra gratia speciali, non meis meritis, sed vestro dono gratuito prioratum Lewensem michi favorabiliter contulistis, quem de vestra solum collatione michi facta pacifice possideo, non fratrum electione, nec aliquo alio titulo. Deinde grandem posuistis in me fiduciam, ut officium vestri vicariatus in partibus istis per commissionem vestram satis ample potestatis firmitatem habentem voluistis me exercere canonice et exequi cum effectu. De cujus commissionis certificatorio vobis datur in compertis responsio pro istis et universis vestris beneficiis michi impensis, vobis me humilime subjiciendo; ut teneor, Altissimo, in quantum scio et possum, et regratior quod vobis regratiari non sufficio, in dies, flexis genibus supernum residentem in trono devote exoro, ut ipse conservare in prosperis et vobis remunerare dignetur in celis omne bonum quod fecistis in terris. Vestre paternitati reverende humiliter et pie supplico, quatinus quemadmodum de vestra gratiosa paternitate partiri michi largissime voluistis, sic a modo bonus pater, michi perseverare dignemini intuitu caritatis et ad vestrum obsequium velle meum cum omni humilitate et obedientia filiali semper paratum placide capere, affectans assidue vestrum sanctum desiderium ad Dei laudem vestrumque honorem, ex intimo et toto corde, pro omni posse meo humillime perimplere. Pluries ante nunc

vestre paternitati reverende de materiis vestris litteris michi nuper missis contentis et aliis scripsisse deliberassem, sed multis variisque negociis domini Regis, prout satis liquide audivistis, ex legitimo stricte ligor, et domini fundatoris, ut ex necessitate amoreque compellor prepeditus, de perante vobis non scribendo, visis preambulis impedimentis; suppliciter queso, vestra dignetur paternitas me misericorditer excusare. Noscere etiam dignetur vestra paternitas reverenda, que diligenter fieri feci per servos meos et alios inquisitionem, ac etiam quesituri, si noticia posset haberi, in quorum manibus, in quibus comitatibus sive regni partibus sunt maneria, redditus et possessiones vestra, de quibus eorumve aliquo vobis bene placens responsum ab aliquo fide digno non reperio, nec in munimentis habeo quid, quia et ubi petam, nec in munimentorum copiis ad legem sufficienter exhibendum; vestri juris subsidium hujusmodi munimentis de necessitate pro vestra intentione habenda, requisitis, ac etiam vestra in hac parte voluntate sufficienter habita. Quod in me est et quod ad vestrum bene placitum facere potero, voluntarie faciam et fideliter ad effectum. Etiam Johannes de Verder, monachus et procurator, bene habuit de ultimo predecessore meo LX.ª nobilia, que dictus predecessor meus de priore Lentone recepit, ratione creationis sue; inde acquietanciam predicto predecessori meo per dictum Johannem Verder factam invenio sufficientem, cujus copiam ad vestrum libitum lator presentium in prompto ostendet.

Item omnibus solutionibus et tributis domino Regi occasione guerrarum factis et faciendis, necnon statutis et ordinationibus in parlamento edictis, de non mittendo ultra mare aurum vel argentum in massa vel moneta, ac prohibitione regia inde michi facta; ac etiam aliis enormibus expensis, jam modernis diebus, ecclesiis et ecclesiasticis personis et precipue religiosis extorsis et exactis, non obstantibus. Vobis per latorem presentium XL. nobilia det Deus; ut non cedat modo in contemptum domini regis, que pro spoliis predecessoris mei a retro sunt, libentissimo animo destino.

Item, tempore creationis fratris Thome Nelond in priorem Lewensem, pluribus creditoribus erat vester

prioratus Lewensis indebitatus, in tribus mille et ducentis marchis et ultra; que debita complete persolvit, et etiam domos infra sceptum (*sic*) monasterii et maneria cum stauro enormiter dilapidata competenter restauravit et honorifice decoravit. Quo fratre Thoma viam universe carnis ingresso, Johannes Nelond, frater ejus carnalis, michi humiliter supplicavit ut pro anima dicti Thome fratris sui, ac etiam pro statu suo et Margarete uxoris sue, dum vixerint, ac pro eorum animabus, cum ab hac luce migraverint, per filios vestros, confratres meos, in vestro monasterio Lewensi perpetuis temporibus unam missam facerem quotidie celebrari; ad quod veraciter perficiendum, ut meum voluntarie preberem consensum, CC. marcas vestro dicto prioratui dare se promisit pre manibus, super premissis deliberatione habita cum fratre Willelmo Pikton subpriore et fratribus omnibus communicantibus; in qua quidem communicatione, vestra paternali mediante licentia convenire intendimus sub hac forma:—Dictus Willelmus Pikton et vester conventus Lewensis volunt et concedunt pro se et successoribus suis quod pro statu meo, dum vixero, dictorum Johannis et Margarete, dum vixerint, ac pro anima fratris, Thome predecessoris mei, pro anima mea, cum diem clausero extremum, et pro animabus dictorum Johannis Nolond et Margarete, uxoris sue, cum de hac vita decesserint, per unum fratrem suum ad hoc in tabula assignandum, perpetuis temporibus facient missam quotidie celebrari, ut in compositione conventionis plenius continetur; quia justum est, qui plus laborat, ut plus mercedem accipiat, sic remuneratio correspondeat et labori. Hinc paternitatem vestram reverendam pie et devote exoro, quatinus vestrum paternum prebeatis assensum, ut sepedictus Willelmus subprior, et vester conventus Lewensis ac successores sui pro suo labore perpetuo perpetuam decem marcarum mercedem, videlicet de pensione ecclesie parochialis Sancti Olavi de Sothewerk, Wynton diocesis VI. marcarum; et de pensione ecclesie parochialis de Westewaltone, Norwycensis diocesis, quatuor marcas vestro monasterio Lewensi ex antiquo concessas compositionaliter percipiant. Quam compositionem ad vestrorum filiorum nostri ordinis solatium, singularem et

gratiam, etiam ob animarum nostrarum salutem litteris vestris patentibus authentice consignandam confirmare dignemini gratiose intuitu caritatis. Et, ut ex hoc vester prioratus Lewensis nullum patiatur dispendium, dominus archiepiscopus Cantuarensis,[9] et domini multi alii michi pro firmo concesserunt suum auxilium et favorem de in manu mortua annuum redditum XX^ti^. librarum ponendo et ultra, ad hec vestri prioratus Lewensis utilitati proficienda et regiam acquirendam licentiam promiserunt.

Item episcopi, et eorum ministri in istis partibus, assidue nituntur vestra privilegia et aliorum privilegiatorum libertates vobis, vestris et aliis privilegiatis a sede apostolica indulta, infringere et penitus enervare occasione cujusdam statuti in parlamento contra priores alienigenas edicti. Cujus quidem pretextu statuti, dominus Rex ad prioratus de jure existentes sub collatione domini abbatis Majoris Monasterii Turonensis[10] et aliorum privilegiatorum episcopis diocesanis priores instituendos presentant, ac etiam pecunias vobis seu cuicunque abbati sive priori extra regnum Anglie ratione vacationum benefficiorum seu quocunque alio titulo debitas, in suos proprios usus divertit. Nobis omnibus et singulis, firmiter et districtius, sub legitimo nostro prohibendum, ne alicui alienigene abbati vel priori sue cuicumque alii aurum vel argentum in massa vel moneta mittamus, aliquisve nostrorum mittat. Hanc quidem responsionem, fratres mei priores auctoritate vestra per me visitati ad petitionem pecuniarum ratione spoliorum seu quocumque alio titulo vobis debitarum michi creberrime prebuerunt; et dominus episcopus Lyncolniensis nuper,[11] ut audivi, multum laborabat in priorem vestrum de Northamton jurisdictionem accipere, interimque fecit eum citari ad respondendum

[9] Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury; translated by bull, 1413, from St. Davids; ob. 1443.

[10] Marmoutier-les-Tours, (Majus or Martini Monasterium); the Benedictine abbey of Marmoutier, distant about a league from Tours, in the diocese of the same; Indre-et-Loire; founded by St. Martin, bishop of Tours in 375.

[11] William Grey, elected bishop of Lincoln in 1431; ob. 1436.

coram ipso, ex officio suo mero, die et loco prefixis, in causa pretensa perjurii. Qui quidem prior vester, habito juris peritorum consilio, forum declinavit et viriliter resistebat. Hinc igitur, si ad hec dignus essem et electus, ut vobis sanum preberem consilium, vobis utique consulerem, ut alicui vestro priori in partibus istis valenti et pro posse suo volenti jura, libertates et privilegia vestra servare illesa, vicariatum vestrum amplam potestatem habiturum visitandi, corrigendi, pugniendi, professos faciendi, beneficia vacantia sive vacatura conservandi, pensiones et omnia alia jura vobis debita recipiendi, ac omnia alia et singula faciendi et exercendi, vestram et privilegiorum vestrorum indempnitatem conservandam concernentia. Ad hujusmodi prejudicia, gravamina et aliorum incommodorum genera omnino vitanda dare ad decennium velletis, vel ultra; et ad predictas vices vestras vicario sic constituendo et per eum, si necesse fuerit, substituendo committere cum plena in Domino potestate.

Item, auctoritate vestra, priores et prioratus vestros de Monte Acuto, Lentona et Thetford visitavi; prioratum de Wenloke nondum visitavi, sed visitare intendo quam cito commode potero. Necnon auctoritate vestra et venerabilis domini prioris de Caritate, prioratus vestros de Northampton et Pontefracto per actualiter visitavi predictis auctoritatibus, vestra videlicet et veherabilis dicti prioris vestri. Misi citationem priori de Bermundeseia ad citandum eum et confratres suos comparere coram me in suo capitulo, die certo sibi prefixo. Dominus rex, sub legitimo meo, me visitare eum ut priorem, incontinente prohibuit; cujus quidem prohibitionis copiam nuper vobis misi per magistrum Johannem Monete; nec dominus rex permittet me visitare illum priorem, sed abbatem, ad quod mea commissio non extendit. De hac materia et omnibus aliis materiis litteris meis presentibus non contentis, et presertim de materia domine comitisse Huntyngdon fundatricis mee, latori presentium fidem indubiam adhibere, et de compotis in visitatione que vobis per latorem presentium ministro. Quid vobis videtur de eis agendum, per latorem presentium quam cito commode

poteritis michi remittere dignemini, et velle vestrum rescribere gratiose. Altissimum deprecor ut ipse vos dirigat in prosperis et protegat in adversis. Scriptum in domo vestra Lewensi. XV^ma^. die julii anno Domini M^mo^. CCCC^mo^. XXXIIII^to^.

Vester obediens filius, ROBERTUS AMICELLIS, prior domus vestre Lewensis.

[*Coeval copy of* [496]; *written upon a roll of paper, consisting of two leaves, once tacked end to end; disunited for binding; entire length* 33¼ *inches, width* 11⅜ *inches.* Vol. LXXXIV., No. 497; *Id.*]

The writer of letter [508], commending to the favourable notice of King Henry VI. certain abbatial visitors of the order of Cluni about to proceed to England, was the father of the well-known Margaret of Anjou, René, surnamed the Good, Duke of Anjou, Count of Provence, and titular King of Jerusalem, Naples, and Sicily. He was the eldest son of Louis II., King of the two Sicilies, and in descent from the Count of Anjou, brother of Charles V. of France. By the will of Jeanne II. he had been called to the throne of Naples in 1435, but was only able to assume the crown in 1438, having been kept prisoner for three years by the Duke of Burgundy. Being afterwards forced to cede his kingdom to Alfonso of Arragon, King René retired to his territorial dominion of Provence, and there his court was the *rendezvous* of all the savants and artists of the day.

His daughter Margaret, by Isabella, the heiress of Lorraine, married in 1445 King Henry VI., so that the following letter must have been written after that event, from the fact of his calling the latter "son," and himself "father." It was also necessarily written after 1456, for it was in that year that Jean de Bourbon,[12] whom he mentions, was first elected abbot of Cluni, being at the time Bishop of Puy. King René was not only a poet, and author of "L'Abusé en cour," (a romance

[12] Jean de Bourbon; See pp. 2, 26, Vol. I.

in prose and verse), with other works, but was celebrated as an artist, especially in miniature and missal painting. One of his larger compositions is preserved in the cathedral at Aix, the ancient capital of Provence, (where he died), being, as is said, in the style of Van Eyck. Another picture of René was at one time in the Chartreuse at Villeneuve-les-Avignon, but is now in the hospital of that place.[13] It is recorded of the royal artist that he was so engaged and wrapt up in painting a "partridge," when the loss of his kingdom of Naples was announced to him, that he did not even take his hand from the picture.[14] He died in 1480, at the age of 72.

508. Letter from René, King of Sicily and Jerusalem, to Henry VI. of England.

Tres hault et puissant prince, nostre tres chier et honnoré filz, Henrry par la grace de Dieu, Roy d'Angleterre, René par icelle mesme grace, roy de Jherusalem et de Secile, duc d'Anjou et de Bar, conte de Provence, etc, vostre pere, salut avec paternelle amour et filiale dilection. Tres hault et puissant prince, nostre tres chier et honnoré filz, nostre tres chier et ame cosin, l'evesque du Puy et abbé de Cluny, nous a fait dire et remostrer bien au long, que voz predecesseurs roys d'Angleterre, entre les aultres princeps (*sic*) chrestiens, ont esté principaulx fondateurs et bienfacteurs dudit monastère de Cluny; et pour la consideration qu'ilz ont heue à la premiere d'icelui, ouquel entre tous les aultres sainz lieux, jucques ad ces jours d'uy, a esté et est en devotez oraisons, cerimonies, observations et sacriffices en observance reguliere ferventement servy et obey, et pluseurs religieuses et sainctes personnes, par choruscation[14a] de saincte vie, fait de grans euvres à l'augmentation de nostre foy catholique, et qu'en icelui vos diz predecesseurs roys contemplans en leurs coraiges si saincte religion devoir estre honnorée et augmentée, en comme-

[13] Œuvres "complètes du roi René." &c., Angers, 1845.
[14] Mathieu, "Histoire de Louis XI."
[14a] *Cf.* coruscare (*briller*; to *shine*).

moration de leurs biens faiz, ont laissé oudit monnastere de grans signez, excemples et figures qui doivent acognoistre et remenbrer leur ditte bonne affection et devotion ; et mesmement en vostre royaume d'Angleterre ont fondé plusieurs beaux monasteres et lieux d'icelle religion, et deppendens dudit monastere, et donné grans rentes et redevances et devoirs en l'augmentant si grandement que chascun peult veoir et savoir. Et pour ce que tant à l'obcacion des guerres et differences qui ont esté par cy devant, comme aussi pour ce que l'abbé, predecesseur de nostre dit cousin, à sa provision de la ditte abbaye, estoit ja viel et débilité de temps, n'ont esté envoyés de long temps visiteurs ne refformateurs de par dela, nostre dit cosin a deliberé envoyer par tous les royaumes et lieux de la dicte religion, et mesmement en vostre dit royaume, pour vacquer à la visitation et refformation et affaires dudit monastere et de ladite religion, et pour recouvrer aussi les redevances, devoirs et pensions, qui sont deuz à l'abbé et convent pour supporter le service divin, qui en ont bien besoing par les prieurs et religieulx de vostre dit royaume, ainsi que plus à plein toutes ces choses et aultres ilz vous diront et exposeront, si c'est votre plaisir de les oir. Si vous prions, très attrités, qu'en ensuyant la bonne entencion, et singuliere devotion de voz dessus diz predecesseurs, et pour le bien et entretenement d'une si grande et saincte religion, qui chascun jour prie pour le bien et prosperité de vous et de vostre seignorie, et aussi en nostre faveur, vous vueillés benignement recevoir et faire recevoir lesdits religieulx, visiteurs et refformateurs, et à eulx faire obeir par les subgetz dudit monastere, et paier les redevances, devoirs et pensions par ceulx qu'il appartiendra, en les prenant au surplus en vostre bonne prottecion et sauvegarde, en les ayant en leur charge et affaires, singulierement et especialment recommandés ; et vous nous ferés bien singulier plaisir. Tres hault, etc.

[*Written as a draught on paper, on one side of a page; 12 by 8½ inches.* "Collection de Bourgoyne," Vol. LXXXIV., No. 508; Bibl. Nationale.]

Of the four next records relating to the election of one of the two following priors for Lewes, Nicholas Benet and John Danyel, in succession to Robert Amicel, that numbered [509] and dated 1445, seems at first sight to present a genealogical enigma, but in looking into the heirs and collateral branches of the Earls of Surrey, the patron lords of St. Pancras, it is seen that the writer recommending for election one of the above as prior of St. Pancras is Edmund Lenthal, son of Sir Rowland Lenthal, by Margaret, one of the sisters and coheirs of Thomas, 11th Earl of Arundel and Surrey, successor to the Warenne title, who died in 1415. A somewhat curious instance of family pedigree is evolved in this document, and one which would not have been looked for, showing how collaterals at that early date were brought in, after a lapse of years, from the absence of direct descendants. The date of letter from Lewes also shows, that on the division of the Earl of Arundel's estate, this part of his possessions had come to his sister's son, whereas the earldom and castle of Arundel had devolved upon his cousin, John FitzAlan, Lord Maltravers. Nicholas (Synopsis) remarks that neither Thomas nor his son John were summoned to parliament as Earls of Arundel.[15]

510 is a document from the brethren of St. Pancras to Odo de la Périère, abbot of Cluni, dated Jan., 1445, announcing the death of their late prior Robert Amicel, on Thursday, the 30th Dec., 1444, his interment in the

[15] The Lenthal descent given in the pedigree of Nevill, Lord Abergavenny (and quoted from "Close Rolls" of 36 Hen. VI., m. 34), is to this effect :—George (only son and heir of Edward, Lord Bergaveny) was found in 36 Hen. VI. to be one of the cousins and heirs of Sir Rowland Lenthale, knt., viz., son of Elizabeth, Lady Bergavenny, d. of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, son of Joan, and sometime Lady Bergavenny, one of the three sisters and coheirs of Thomas, late Earl of Arundel, brother of Margaret, mother of Edmund Lenthale, Esq., son of the same Sir Rowland and Margaret. [*Cf.* Burke, "Extinct Peerage ;" Collins ; Nicholas.]

From an inq. post mortem 11 H. VI. it is seen, that in virtue of the division of the estate Sir Rowland Lenthale held seven knights' fees in Hamsey, Barcombe, Strete, and Nytimber, in Sussex.

priory church before the altar of St. Mary Magdalene, and praying that one of the fraternity, John Danyel, may be appointed to succeed him. The former rule, as to the nomination, appears by this and the next deed to have fallen into desuetude, the nephew of the successor of the Warennes, Thomas, Earl of Arundel, recommending only, without claiming the right of nomination.

In [511] we have a notarial exemplification (in duplicate) of the appointment of Nicholas Benet to the priorate of St. Pancras,[16] in succession to Robert Amicel, lately deceased. This appointment is dated from Lourdon,[17] near Cluny, 4th March, 1445.

In [1512] is given another notarial document, recording and testifying the resignation (or non-acceptance) of the aforesaid appointment by Nicholas Benet, for reasons therein given; and we further learn that he was at the time prior of the Cluniac house of Castle Acre, in Norfolk.

[16] The brethren (as seen in the foregoing document [510]), had petitioned for the appointment of John Danyel, who was appointed subsequently in 1450 (See "S. A. C.," III., p. 203; Pat. 30 Hen. VI., p. 2, memb. 15; Rot. Pat. 37 H. VI. in Harl. MS. 6963).

[17] Lourdon was a castle to the north of Cluni, destined with two others, named Berzé, and Mazille, after the treaty of 1250, for the defence of the town and abbey. It was particularly to this stronghold's keep that in the civil and religious wars of France, the different objects of value, the charters, and deeds of the abbey were conveyed, and deposited for security. Nevertheless, it was surprised in 1575 by the partisans of the Duc d'Alençon, and the pillage and damage done to it was so great, that Claude de Guise (the 50th abbot), after his reconciliation with Henri Quatre, obtained letters patent in 1605, giving the same force to the copies of charters, damaged and destroyed at that time, as to the originals themselves. In 1632, Richelieu, after he had made himself titular abbot of Cluni, ordered the demolition of Lourdon, which was so thoroughly carried out that nothing of it now remains, save part of a tower, on which may be still traced the arms of Claude de Guise.

Of the château of Mazille a portion only is now remaining. It was repaired and strengthened in 1411 by the abbot Raymond de Cadoëne. [Penjon, "Cluny, abbaye et ville," p. 16, 17.]

[509.]

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverendo in Christo patri et domino abbati, Dei gratia ecclesie Cluniacensis, Matisconensis diocesis, vester ad vota Edmundus Lenthale, consanguineus et heres Thome nuper comitis Warenna, Arundell, et Surreie, omnimodam reverentiam cum debito honore. Quia prioratus Sancti Pancratii de Lewes, vestri ordinis Cluniacensis, nostreque fundationis, Cicestrensis diocesis, per obitum domini Roberti Amicellis, ultimi ipsius prioratus prioris vacare dinoscitur, paternitatem vestram reverendam prelibatam devotissime imploramus, quatinus dilecto nobis in Christo fratri Johanni Danyel, dicti prioratus camerario, monacho professo et sacerdoti, viro vite laudabilis et conversationis honeste, moribus et scientia honorifice decorato, quem religionis zelus, etatis maturitas, aliaque probitatis et virtutum merita recommendant, prioratum predictum cum ipsius juribus, redditibus, proventibus, emolumentis et pertinentiis universis conferre et donare caritatis intuitu, ceteraque peragere que vestro in hac parte incumbunt officio paternali, dignemini humiliter cum favore; et paternitatem vestram reverendam predictam diu conservet in prosperis nostri clementia Salvatoris. Datum apud Lewes predictum, nostro sub sigillo, decimo octavo die mensis januarii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo quinto.

[*Original; on parchment membrane*, 13 *by* 7 *inches; seal originally appended by label; neither remaining.* Vol. LXXXIV., No. 509; *Id.*]

[510.]

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverendissimo in Christo patri et domino, domino abbati ecclesie Cluniacensis, Matisconensis diocesis, vestri humiles et devoti in Christo filii, subprior et con-

ventus prioratus vestri Sancti Pancratii de Lewes in Anglia, vestri ordinis Cluniacensis, Cicestrensis diocesis, obedientiam et reverentiam tanto patri debitam cum omni subjectionis honore. Paternitati vestre reverendissime tenore presentium innotescimus, quod pie memorie dominus Robertus Amicellis, prioratus predicti nuper prior, qui, dum in humanis agebat, mundanis abdicatis illecebris, devotum et sedulum exhibuit Altissimo famulatum, die Jovis, videlicet penultimo die mensis decembris ultimo preterito, ab hac lacrimosa valle miserie ad patriam migravit quietis eterne, et ante altare in honore beate Marie Magdalene infra dictum prioratum dedicatum, honorifice sepelitur ipsius corpus. Quapropter, ne dictus prioratus, vacatione causante diutina, in spiritualibus et temporalibus cujusvis dispendii pregravetur incommodis, vestre reverendissime paternitati prelibate, flexis in terram genibus, qua tenus sana obedientia possumus, humillime supplicamus quatinus prioratum predictum cum ipsius juribus et pertinentiis universis dilecto confratri nostro fratri Johanni Danyel, monacho professo et in sacerdotio constituto, dicti prioratus camerario, clarissimis virtutum donis pre ceteris suis ibidem confratribus, hujusmodi prioratum tam in spiritualibus quam temporalibus ad regendum multipliciter insignito, quem etiam religionis zelus, etatis maturitas aliaque probitatis et virtutum merita recommendant, dignemini conferre et donare, ceteraque peragere que vestro in hac parte incumbunt officio pastorali, humiliter cum favore. Et vestram reverendissimam paternitatem predictam ad salubre regimen totius ordinis Cluniacensis diu conservet in prosperis nostri clementia Redemptoris. Datum in domo nostra capitulari Lewensi, nostro sub sigillo communi, ultimo die mensis januarii, anno Domini millesimo CCCC^mo. quadragesimo quinto.

[*Written on a panel of parchment*, 11 *inches long and* $8\frac{1}{2}$ *wide; seal originally appended, now lost.* Vol. LXXXIV., No. 510; *Id.*]

[511.]

[*Extended copy.*]

Venerabili et carissimo fratri nostro domno Nicholao Benet, nostri ordinis Cluniacensis monacho expresse professo, frater Odo, miseratione divina ecclesie Cluniacensis minister humilis, salutem in Domino. Religionis zelus, litterarum scientia, vite et morum sinceritas, rerum providentia et negotiorum experientia, aliaque probitatis et virtutum merita, quibus personam vestram fidedignorum relatu attente novimus insignitam, nos merito inducunt ut vos congruis honoribus attollamus, volentes vobis premissorum et aliorum meritorum vestrorum intuitu gratiam facere specialem, vos in domum nostram seu prioratum nostrum conventualem Sancti Pancratii Lewensis in regno Anglie, Cicestrensis diocesis, qui de quinque filiabus nostri monasterii existit, et qui a predicto nostro monasterio Cluniacensi immediate dependet, et per monachos ipsius monasterii, de quorum numero et ordinem predictum expresse professus estis, gubernari consuevit, vacantem ad presens in manibus nostris, per obitum seu decessum fratris Roberti Amicellis, quondam ultimi prioris et possessoris, cujusque collatio, provisio, presentatio et alia omnimoda dispositio, quotiens locus vacationis occurrit, ad nos et abbates dicti monasterii predecessores et successores pro tempore existentes, pleno jure ab antiquo dignoscitur (*sic*) pertinere, mittimus in priorem, et administratorem prioratus nostri predicti Sancti Pancratii, et ipsum prioratum, ut premittitur sic vacantem, seu alias per quamcumque aliam personam vacet, una cum propriis juribus, redditibus, proventibus, fructibus, et emolumentis, ac pertinentiis suis universis, vobis contulimus, conferimus, et donamus, et de illo providimus et providemus, et per traditionem presentium litterarum investivimus, et investimus, ac in realem et actualem possessionem inducimus et ponimus, interdicentes vobis alienationem rerum et jurium, mobilium et immobilium dicti nostri prioratus, preter seu contra juris formam et nostrum ac successorum nostrorum consensum pariter et

assensum; mandantes propterea fratribus nostris monachis, et officiariis predicti prioratus nostri, ac etiam ceteros monachos regulares, ecclesiarum rectores, presbyteros, capellanos, notarios, tabelliones et alias personas publicas in juris subsidium requirendas et rogandas, quatinus vos fratrem Nicholaum vel procuratorem vestrum pro vobis in realem, corporalem et actualem predicti prioratus nostri possessionem, juriumque et pertinentiarum ejusdem auctoritate nostra realiter ponant et inducant, vosque inductum deffendant, facientesque vos aut procuratorem vestrum pro vobis ad dictum prioratum recipi et admitti, amoto exinde quolibet illicito detentore, quem nos tenore presentium, quantum de jure possumus, amovemus, ipsique fratres officiarii et subdicti nostri dicti prioratus Sancti Pancratii, vobis tamquam vero et indubitato priori dicti prioratus, obediant et efficaciter intendant, ac vobis auxilium et consilium prestent, atque de omnibus juribus et pertinentiis ejusdem, vobis vel procuratori vestro pro vobis integre respondeant et responderi faciant, ut moris est. In cujus rei testimonium, sigillum nostrum litteris presentibus duximus apponendum. Datum in castro nostro de Lurdinio prope Cluniacum, die quarta mensis Martii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo quinto, more gallicano sumpto. Presentibus venerabilibus et carissimis fratribus nostris domnis Vincentio de Campis, priore prioratus nostri de Tarnayo; Hugone Burgensi decano decanatus nostri de Gaya, ordinis nostri Cluniacensis, et Johanne Mathei, juris perito, burgensi Cluniacensi; Viennensis, Trecensis et Matisconensis diocesium, testibus ad premissa vocatis.

[*Signed*] Odo,
abbas Clun'.

EMBLEM OF PUBLIC NOTARY.

Et ego, Johannes Marini de Cluniaco, clericus Matisconensis diocesis, publicus imperiali et regia auctoritatibus notarius, ac prefati domini abbatis scriba, quia premissis collationi provisioni et investiture dicti prioratus Sancti Pancratii Lewensis factis dicto domno Nicholao Benet, ceterisque omnibus et singulis, dum sic, ut premittitur, per dictum dominum abbatem

fierent et agerentur, una cum prenominatis testibus presens fui. Idcirco presentes litteras per me confectas et receptas, signis et subscriptione meis, una cum appensione sigilli dicti domini abbatis signavi, requisitus in testimonium premissorum et rogatus.

Marini.

[*Duplicate on parchment; the first word projects beyond the text in ornamented or illuminated letters; above it a cross in green wax, the secretum of abbot Odo; at bottom, slit or opening for seal-label; length* $15\frac{3}{4}$ *inches, width* $14\frac{1}{4}$ *inches.* "Collection de Bourgogne," Vol. LXXXIV., No. 511; Bibl. Nationale.]

[512.]

[*Extended copy.*]

In Dei nomini, amen. Per presens publicum instrumentum cunctis appareat evidenter, quod anno Domini millesimo CCCC^{mo}. quadragesimo sexto, indictione nona, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri domini Eugenii, divina providentia pape quarti, anno decimo sexto, die duodecimo mensis aprilis, in hospitio venerabilis et egregii viri, domini Thome Tudenham militis, infra parochiam Sancte Mildrede in Bredestrete, civitatis London' situato, in meique notarii publici subscripti et testium infra scriptorum presentia, personaliter constitutus venerabilis et religiosus vir, Nicholaus Benet, monachus ordinis Cluniacensis, ac prior domus sive prioratus, ut asseruit, de Castelacre, ejusdem ordinis in Anglia, Norwicensis diocesis, ex certis causis veris et legitimis ipsum, ut asseruit, in ea parte ad infrascripta monentibus, quasdam renunciationem, atque resignationem, juris, tituli et possessionis ac litis pro eisdem, aut eorum aliquo, quod, quem et quam ad domum sive prioratum conventualem Sancti Pancratii Lewensis in Anglia, ejusdem ordinis, Cicestrensis diocesis, ratione et pretextu cujuscumque collationis, provisionis, ordinationis, et dispositionis per religiosum in Christo patrem dominum Odonem, miseratione divina ecclesie Cluniacensis minis-

trum humilem et abbatem, sive quemcumque aut quoscumque, alium vel alios date, collate, attribute aut concesse cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis qualitercumque sibi competentibus in quadam papiri cedula in scripto redacta, quam in manibus suis ad tunc tenuit, fecit atque legit, renuntiavit atque resignavit sub forma verborum que sequitur :—In Dei nomine amen. Coram vobis, authentica persona, et testibus hic presentibus, Ego Nicholaus Benet, monachus ordinis Cluniacensis et prior domus sive prioratus de Castelacre, ejusdem ordinis, in Anglia, Norwicensis diocesis, ex certis causis justis, legitimis et canonicis ac rationabilibus, me ad infrascripta et eorum quodlibet faciendum legitime moventibus, nullis dolo, metu, fraude aut aliquibus aliis causis illicitis, seu a jure quovismodo reprobatis, ad hec aut eorum aliquod quoquo modo faciendum inductus aut compulsus, sed mero motu, omnibus juri, titulo et possessioni quibuscumque, michi ad domum sive prioratum conventualem Sancti Pancratii Lewensis in Anglia, ejusdem ordinis, Cicestrensis diocesis, ratione et pretextu cujuscumque collationis, provisionis, ordinationis et dispositionis per religiosum in Christo patrem, dominum Odonem, miseratione divina ecclesie Cluniacensis ministrum humilem et abbatem, sive quemcumque aut quoscumque, alium vel alios datarum, collatarum, attributarum aut concessarum, et omni liti pro eisdem aut eorum aliquo cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis qualitercumque michi competentibus, palam, publice et expresse, pure, sponte, simpliciter et absolute renuncio, ac omnia et omnimodum hujusmodi titulum atque jus ad dictum prioratum Lewensem, provisionemque, collationem, ordinationem, et dispositionem ejusdem, cum omnibus suis juribus et pertinentiis antedictis in manus dicti religiosi patris ecclesie Cluniacensis ministri et abbatis, atque cujuscumque alterius hujusmodi renunciationem et resignationem admittendi potestatem habentem, et e signo et ab eisdem et eorum quolibet re et verbo totaliter et penitus recedo in hiis scriptis. Acta fuerunt hec, prout suprascribuntur et recitantur, sub anno Domini, indictione, pontificatu, mense, die et loco predictis ; presentibus tunc ibidem

honorabilibus viris prefato domino Thoma Tudenham milite antedicto, Norwicensis, ac Thoma Hoo, Cicestrensis, Johanne Haydon, Norwicensis, Edmundo Mylle et Willelmo Thwaytes, Cicestrensis diocesium, armigeris, testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

EMBLEM OF NOTARY.

Et ego Johnnnes Wybbery, clericus Exon. diocesis, publicus auctoritatibus apostolica et imperiali notarius, premissis renunciationi et resignationi omnibusque aliis et singulis, dum sic ut premittitur, sub anno Domini, indictione, pontificatu, mense, die et loco predictis per prefatum Nicholaum monachum, agebantur et fiebant, una cum testibus prenominatis, presens personaliter interfui, eaque omnia et singula sic fieri vidi et audivi, aliundeque occupatus per alium scribi feci, publicavi et in hanc publicam formam redegi, meisque signo et nomine consuetis signavi ac manu mea propria me hic subscripsi, rogatus et requisitus in fidem et testimonium omnium et singulorum premissorum.

[*Original notarial instrument on parchment,* 11½ *by* 10 *inches.* "Collection de Bourgogne," Vol. LXXXIV., No. 512 ; Bibl. Nationale.]

Document [514] is a letter from the abbot and convent of Cluni, to Queen Margaret of Anjou, dated Friday, 9th May, apparently about the year 1458 (37 Hen. VI.). Of this queen, celebrated for her accomplishments (according to that age), especially for her spirit of enterprise during the Wars of the Roses, and for her beauty, it may be briefly recorded, that she was daughter of René, titular King of Naples and Jerusalem, and married in 1445 Henry VI. of England; that she gained the battle of Wakefield in 1460; was defeated at Towton in 1461; again at Hexham in 1464; was defeated and captured at Tewkesbury in 1471, and ransomed by Lewis of France. After these events she passed the remainder of her days in seclusion, and died in 1482.

[*Extended copy.*]

Excellentissima et potentissima domina regina, merito nobis colendissima, devotissima recommendatione premissa, cum precum humilium oblatione gratiossisimas excellentie vestre litteras per capellanum et servitorem vestrum, presentium portitorem, flebilem desolationem membrorum a monasterio nostro dependentium in Anglie regno existentium declarantes, ac administrationis et regiminis ipsorum defectum et miseriam in guerra continentes, die mercurii VII[a] maii, nos decenti cum humilitate et reverentia recepisse nosce dignetur vestra regia celsitudo, atque etiam ipsius vestri capellani credentiam sibi injunctam, ad longum nobis expositam, una cum affectionis gratia singulari, qua Regia vestra mansuetudo innataque benignitas, ad prefati monasterii nostri honoris augmentum pia consideratione, ex zelo caritatis, movet pariter et utilitatem, prout in ipsarum litterarum serie latius continetur, ob que, eidem excellentie vestre immensas gratias referentes, devotas quoque preces refundimus, vestreque caritatis regie sub confidentia certas litteras capellano vestro memorato, per quas ipsius monasterii membrorum desolationibus memoratis celeriter succuratis, ad tempus tradidimus, eidem motiva nostra et causas sic faciendi ore tenus excellentie vestre reserandas committendo, ipsaque gratiose suscipere pro hac vice; nos humiles oratores vestros ecclesiam et ordinem nostrum in benigna vestra recommendationis gratia misericorditer suscipiendo, et sanctum propositum vestrum efficaciter continuando, qui semper parati erimus, ut tenemur, pro ipsius celsitudinis regie successibus et prosperitate felici vota precesque refundere nostro piissimo Creatori, qui ipsam regiam mansuetudinem feliciter prospereque dirigere, ipsiusque gratiosissima desideria perficere dignetur, spatia per temporum diuterna, uti summe peroptamus. Ex monasterio Cluniacensi, die veneris, nona maii.

Vestri humiles et devoti oratores
et religiosi, abbas et conventus
Cluniacensis.

Excellentissime et potentissime domine Regine
Margarete, merito nobis colendissime.

Records [519-522] furnish us with four documentary evidences relating to the affairs of Cluni in England. Of these [519 and 520] are the original and draught copy of the same instrument, being a general letter of proxy and attorney from the abbot and convent of Cluni, empowering certain persons therein named to receive money and collect arrears of rent on their behalf, and further to act in matters ecclesiastical, in the visitation and reform of the different subordinate houses of the Cluniac order. There can be no doubt, however, that the chief object of the mission was to make a final endeavour to recover the estates confiscated in the previous reign, and in document [521], we have the words with which the Commissioners memorialized Hen. VI., and the arguments put forth to strengthen their petition. It was doubtless an unpropitious season to select for the furtherance of any such object, seeing that the country was distracted with the horrors of civil war. But the abbot at that time was Jean de Bourbon, whose high connections may have been calculated on as of some weight [See pp. 2, 26, Vol. I.], and especial recommendation of the Commissioners is made by him, both to the King and his Queen Margaret (of Anjou), for their favourable reception and countenance. Neither can there be any doubt that the three named emissaries or agents so despatched from Cluni, were those already alluded to under deed [474a], to whom also Bishop Tanner plainly refers where he says: "In 1457, when three monks were sent from Cluni to desire restitution of those possessions which had been long detained from them, instead of obtaining what they wanted, they were deprived of the subjection of all houses of their order in England." Their mission proved abortive, and the abbey of Cluni lost from that time all further control over its English foundations.

In the document [521], which is a sequel to the foregoing, we have a record of some historic value, for, allowing for errors in Christian names, many historical facts are thereby verified, and other matters made known of which we had no previous knowledge. The deed commences with a petition (called the second),

memorializing the King (Hen. VI.), on the subject of Cluni's many grievances, and delivered into the hands of the Chancellor[18] to be laid before the King. The same document records a third, and apparently the final memorial, before the mission's return to Cluni, and the two evidences form a remarkable epitome of the acts of some of our Norman rulers. Thus, for instance, whilst verifying the Empress Maud's devotion for the order in her gift of a candelabrum to stand before the high altar,[19] it records other gifts by her which had not been handed down, those, namely, to the abbey of certain church-bells[20] of an alloy unusually celebrated at that time, and only rung on extraordinary occasions; with vestments of gold brocade studded with precious stones, very similar to the "chasuble" sent by Queen Matilda to the abbot St. Hugh soon after the Conquest, in recognition of services rendered by him [See p. 30, Vol. I.]. Of these matters, and others contained in the memorial under notice, it may be observed, without much fear of contradiction, more especially in an age of unbelief like the present, that petitioners, above all others, would not be likely to quote events having no foundation in fact, or use them as arguments in support of their case, particularly at a time not further removed from their occurrence, than we are at this day from that of Henry VIII. Grounds put forward to strengthen a case must be *true*, or beyond all doubt, and as such they were evidently adduced. But the object of Cluni was not likely

[18] William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, was appointed chancellor in 1456, and resigned the seal in July, 1460. It follows that this prelate must have held the office at the date of the petition from the Cluni commissioners. Henry VI. regarded him with especial favour, and on the death of Cardinal Beaufort, made him Bishop of Winchester.

[19] The gift of a candelabrum to the basilica, has also been attributed to Queen Matilda, wife of the Conqueror. Great confusion has been caused by the name "Matilda" about this period, belonging, as we know, to many of the same family. As the candelabrum in question seems to have been given after the basilica was finished, the fact is more ascribable to the Empress Matilda; indeed, the record itself avers the same.

[20] This bell-metal was known up to the first part of the 15th century as "Anglican" (or English).

to be attained through any motives, if we look back at the state of England at that particular period, distracted (as already observed) by the contending claims of the rival houses of York and Lancaster.

The document [522], is a short outline of instructions for the foregoing agents, in respect of their visitation duties; without date, but apparently issued at the same time.

519. Rough draught (or protocol) of warrant, constituting the text of [520], and agreeing with it; with additions and interlineations.

[*Written on parchment*, 16¾ *inches by* 11 *inches*. "Collection de Bourgogne," Vol. LXXXIV., No. 519; B.N.]

520. Warrant, or power of attorney, for certain commissioners to act on the part of Cluni, with the abbot's autograph signature.

[*Extended copy.*]

Johannes de Bourbonio, Dei gratia sancte Aniciensis[21] nullius provincie sacrosancte Romane ecclesie, et nulli alteri in quoquam subjecte episcopus, et Vallavie[22] comes, abbasque et minister humilis Cluniacensis ecclesie, totusque ejusdem conventus, universis et singulis presentes litteras inspecturis et audituris salutem in Domino. Notum facimus, quod nos facimus, constituimus, et presentium tenore solempniter ordinamus procuratores nostros generales, et nuntios speciales, ita quod generalitas specialitati non deroget nec e contra, videlicet venerabiles et carissimos fratres nostros, dompnos Mondonum Belvarleti, magistrum in sancta theologia, priorem domus nostre Valliscluse,[22a] ordinis nostri Cluniacensis; Philibertum de Laliere, licentiatum in decretis, sacristam; et Richardum de Viriaco, archidiaconum hujus nostri monasterii Cluniacensis, latores seu exhibitores presentium, et eorum quemlibet in solidum ad se com-

[21] Bishop of Puy, in Languedoc. [22] Velay, in Languedoc.

[22a] Vaucluse.

parendum, presentandum et supplicandum excellentissimo, serenissimo et illustrissimo principi domino Regi Anglie, ac excellentissime, serenissime et devotissime domine Regine, ipsius domini Regis consorti, pro nonnullis nostris et ecclesie nostre ac ordinis nostri Cluniacensis negotiis, pro reformatione morum personarum nobis subdictarum, monasteriorumque, prioratuum et aliarum domorum nostrarum in regno Anglie degentium et existentium, et ea que prudentie dictorum procuratorum nostrorum noverint opportuna et profutura ad laudem nominis Dei, et statum ordinis nostri prosperum et honorem requirendum et obtinendum; dantes insuper et concedentes dictis nostris procuratoribus, et eorum cuilibet, plenariam potestatem et mandatum speciale ad petendum, intrandum, tenendum, regendum et gubernandum pro nobis et nomine nostro et ecclesie nostre Cluniacensis, domos, terras seu maneria nostra, videlicet de Ledecombe Regis in comitatu Berks', item Offord Clugny in comitatu Loutreden (*sic*), [*Huntendon*], item Tikressoren (*sic*) et Manton in comitatu Roteland' in Anglia, fructusque, redditus, census, proventus, jura et alia emolumenta earumdem domorum, seu maneriorum nostrorum, ac ipsorum areragia petendum, levandum et recipiendum, recuperandum et exigendum, et super dictis areragiis concordandum, componendum, conveniendum et transigendum, dictasque domos, terras et maneria nostra, et eorum quodlibet, una cum suis fructibus, redditibus, censibus, juribus et emolumentis universis ad censam, firmam, arrendamentum seu admodiationem ad decem, viginti, vel triginta annos, aut ad vitam unius hominis arrendatoris per unum annum post ejusdem hominis decessum per suos heredes, personeque seu personis, ecclesiasticis vel secularibus, sufficientibus et ydoneis, ac pretio seu pretiis annuis, et etiam sub intragio vel intragiis, quibus eisdem procuratoribus nostris vel eorum alteri videbitur expedire, tradendum, concedendum et deliberandum, ita tamen quod dicte persone et earum quelibet promittant bene et fideliter summas concordatas et arrestatas solvere, tradere, reddere et

deliberare nobis, seu mandato nostro, aut nostris successoribus, locis et terminis propter hoc statuendis, bona sua quecumque propter hoc obligando et ypothecando, ac etiam submittendo se et suos heredes ac dicta sua bona juriditioni, compulsioni, vigori et districtui curiarum domini nostri sancte sedis apostolice, in forma, prout in talibus est fieri consuetum, cum submissione et aliis clausulis opportunis, dictaque intragia ac censam annuam pro decem, vel viginti aut triginta annis proxime futuris, nobis debitis seu debendis, recipiendum et recuperandum, et de receptis habitis et levatis et recuperatis, litteras quittantie dandum et concedendum, ac pactum faciendum, de ipsis recuperatis nichil ulterius aliquid petendo; detentores quoque et solvere recusantes subdictos nostros compellendum, et non subdictos compelli, et cogi faciendum omnibus viis et modis, juridicis et opportunis, et generaliter omnia alia et singula agendum faciendum et procurandum, que in premissis et circa ea necessaria fuerint, seu etiam opportuna, etiam si talia sint que mandatum exigant magis speciale; promittentes bona fide nos ratum habere, atque gratum, omne id et quicquid per dictos procuratores nostros seu eorum alterum actum, dictum, gestum, concordatum, transactum, receptum, quittatum, factumve fuerit in premissis, et circa ea procuratum sub obligatione bonorum nostrorum quorumcumque per presentes, quibus nostra in testimonium premissorum fecimus apponi sigilla. Datum in nostro Cluniacensi capitulo nobis et conventu ad sonum campane, ut est moris, pro capitulando congregato, die vicesima tertia mensis julii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo octavo.

[*Signed*] DE BOURBON.

[*Original; on a panel of parchment*, 19½ *by* 13½ *inches; two seals once pendent from parchment labels, now lost; endorsed* DE MANDATO DICTORUM R. IN CHRISTO PATRIS DOMINORUM ABBATIS ET CONVENTUS CLUNIACENCIS; *and beneath* MORICHON, NOTAIRE. "Collection de Bourgogne," Vol. LXXXIV., No. 520; Bibl. Nationale.]

521. Petitions to King Henry VI. of England from the Cluni commissioners.

[*Extended copy.*]

Secunda supplicatio tradita domino cancellario Anglie, tradenda in manibus serenissimi domini regis Anglie, anno Domini M° CCCC° LVIII°.

Excelse majestati Regie supplicatur humiliter pro parte suorum subjectorum et devotorum religiosorum, videlicet fratris Johannis de Bourbonio, vestre abbatie Cluniacensis abbatis, et totius vestri conventus ejusdem, qui sunt in monasterio communiter CLX., vel circa, per suos presentes nuntios, qui eidem majestati regie flexis genibus, curvatis poplitibus, cancellatis manibus, et capitibus demissis, se tam devote quam humiliter recommendant, insinuantes quod cum veritas habeat, quod illustrissimus dux Acquitanie,[23] dictus Guillelmus pius, primus fundator fuerit illius abbatie Cluniacensis, fundum et redditus, quos inibi habebat, donando monachis per eundem ibidem introductis, et eisdem quandam parvam capellam constituendo juxta capacitatem et numerum duodecim monachorum edificaverit; verum, crescente fidelium devotione, post plures annos ampliata est illis ecclesia; sed et adhuc invalescente plurimum devotione, sanctus Hugo, qui de domo Burgondie erat oriundus, et ibi miraculose abbas constitutus, pressus nimia multitudine personarum religiosarum ibidem Deo servire optantium, perplexus ubi illos collocaret, nocte dum orationi insisteret, illi apparuerunt sancti apostoli Petrus et Paulus, Stephano prothomartire concomitante, qui longitudinem, latitudinem et locum ostendentes basilice fiende cum certis mensuris, de funibus propriis manibus mensurantes, eidem ex parte Dei precipientes ut ad dictam fabricam operandam manus mox apponeret, certificando quod:— Qui opus jubet inchoare, dabit bene mediare et optime terminare. Unde excitatus, missa celebrata, manum apposuit nec ab illa hora divinum sed nec humanum deffuit auxilium. Verum, quia opus erat valde insigne et magnificum, et numerus religiosorum excedebat III°,

[23] William (the Pious), Duke of Aquitaine, founder of the abbey of Cluni.

illiusque facultas satis erat exigua, nesciens unde continuare nec religiosos providere, licet ex omni latere semper aliquid emanaret; intelligens quod serenissimus rex Anglorum, Henricus primus, qui regnabat sub anno M° C^mo primo, et qui succedebat dicto Guillelmo[24] pio primo fundatori, illum adiit et ut fundatoris heredem et successorem requisivit, et auxilium procedendi in dicto opere ab eodem petiit, necnon pro sustentatione dictorum CCC. religiosorum, et que fabrica tam longa, alta et sublimis erat, ut si non prima, saltem secunda crederetur, in toto regno Francie. Quem rex devote audiens, supplicationem execucioni demandans, multos thesauros ilico expedivit, suum erarium pro dicta fabrica affluenter impartiendo, et que preciosa jocalia regie inerant capelle pro ornatu dicte basilice largitus est, etiam peregrina hinc inde querendo, ut honoribus congruis perpetuo decoraretur; et ut dicta fabrica continuari valeret, jussit, durante dicto opere, annis singulis, de suis thesauris ibidem adduci et portari propriis sumptibus et expensis C. marchas argenti. Cumque post paucos annos idem christianissimus rex residentiam faceret in civitate Rothomagensi, audiens prosperitatem dicte fabrice, (cui cura inerat non modica), et famosam devotionem tante congregationis, iterum dedit donatione que dicitur inter vivos ad imperpetuum singulis annis semel tantum abbati et conventui pro sustentatione dictorum CCC. fratrum, alias centum marchas argenti, solvendas de suis scacariis; et cum tunc temporis dominus Innocentius papa ejectus a Roma ibidem adventasset, suscepto devotionis per dictum regem, voluit idem rex quod dominus papa dictam donationem auctoritate apostolica roboraret, etiam cum interminatione vel maledictione contra detinentes vel quomodolibet detinentes, quod et factum est, ut liquidis constat documentis. Cui Henrico, patri illustrissime inclite Mathildis, successit inclitus Stephanus ejus nepos, qui illius sacra imitando vestigia eadem flamma devotionis flagrans, dictam donationem confirmavit; sed quia officarii non integre solvebant dictas C. marchas, volens liberare suos coffros et dictam summam integre persolvi,

[24] Alludes to William the Conqueror.

dedit, pro dictum (*sic*) C. marchis, manerium dictum de la Combe [*Letcombe Regis*] abbati et monasterio, cum omnibus suis juribus, hominibus et pertinentiis; et hujus permutationis ratificatio, ipso rege instante, facta est per dominum papam in monte Tiburtino, sub anno millesimo CXV.[25] Cui tandem successit in eodem regno, quidam Guillelmus [*Henricus*] dux Normannie, comes Andegavensis, qui coronatus cuncta ratificavit, et preter hoc plurima jocalia pro majori capella dedit, tam in vestimentis quam in auro et argento, que hic possent describi, sed brevitatis gratia pro nunc obmittuntur. Cui Guillelmo successit Henricus secundus, qui ferventiori flamma devotionis accensus omnia supradicta approbavit et confirmavit, ac solvi semper integre voluit. Quin ymo, preter dictum manerium, tria alia sua maneria dedit dicto abbati et conventui, videlicet, de Litefort (*sic*) [*Tixover*], de Mantone et de Eppefort [*Offord*] cum omnibus suis hominibus juribus et pertinentiis; que omnia usque ad patris vestri tempora expedita recepimus, et persoluta fuerunt. Cui successit post plures annos Henricus, rex tertius, qui audiens fabricam sepedictam egregie completam, sed maximis debitis obligatam, misit eidem abbati et conventui, per suum secretarium mille marchas argenti, et alia plurima bona. Sed quid dicam de serenissima domina imperatrice Mathildis[26] que quatuor habuit filios, quorum ultimum monachum in Cluniaco fecit, qui sua sancta professione vocatus per regem, fratrem [*avunculum*] suum, factus est abbas Glastonie et paulo post episcopus Wintoniensis; qui, que, qualia et quanta bona fecerit et attulerit abbatie et conventui Cluniaci, ymo toti ordini, causa brevitatis pertranseo; sed que mater[27] ejus, inclita supradicta Mathildis, fecerit et ab Anglia miserit, hoc testificantur campane ab Anglia transmisse, in materia ab aliis dissimiles, et que anglicane vocantur, et certis diebus et horis pulsantur; hoc candelabra aurea et argentea; hoc cruces de auro Sancte

[25] See page 77, Vol. I.

[26] The Empress Maud here implied; erroneously confused (as regards sons) with Adela, Queen Matilda's daughter, and mother of Henry of Winchester.

[27] See p. 18, Vol. I.

Crucis ligno redimite; hoc vestimenta aurea gemmis et lapidibus ac margaritis contexta;[27a] quibus adhuc ditiora in Anglia non vidimus, sed que propterea sunt onera nostris humeris imposita, et in ecclesia vestra Cluniacensi perpetuo fienda pro christianissimis regibus Anglie, consortibus et liberis, pro fundatoribus preteritis et futuris, ac pro felici statu totius regni non est facile dictu, quoniam tota dies complicata nocti linguis orantium redditur inquieta; nec ab illa fundatione usque in hunc diem sanctos reges fundatores per unam horam diurnis fraudamus suffragiis. Hinc supradictis liquide apertis et stantibus, et de quibus deferimus publica instrumenta emolumentis, juribus, hominibus et pertinentiis nobis reali donatione expeditis, in quibus possessionem plenam habuimus et pacificam, sed propter guerram Francie perturbatam, et non ab uno rege tantum confirmata[*m*], sed a quinque, ut liquet claris et authenticis documentis; placeat eidem majestati regie, nobis, justis et canonicis possessoribus ac donatariis, illa restitui facere, et occupantes injuste (a dictis nostris proprietatibus repellantur) totaliter excludere, vel CC. libras dudum assignatas solvi facere; supplicantes devotius quatinus universis vestris religiosis Cluniacensibus, qui in vestra ditione et regno habitant, efficaciter imperare ut nobis vicariis ipsius domini abbatis Cluniacensis indilate obediant, et reformationem secundum regulam sancti Benedicti, quam sunt professi, et secundum statuta sacre domus Cluniacensis, cui omnia membra totius ordinis tenentur conformari, habeant devote recipere, ut vitetur monstruositas et in Dei laudabilibus servetur modus uniformis et equalitas. Et quoniam nonnulli ignorant, quid domus Cluniacensis in se sit et contineat, rem modicam illam existimantes, vestram clementissimam majestatem non lateat, quod, licet domus Cluniacensis plurimas famosas sub se abbatias habeat et contineat, et eidem subjiciantur, preter illas in omnibus regnis christianorum in universo habet et possidet plus quam tria millia prioratuum, tam conventualium quam non conventualium, preter etiam

[27a] The objects are all enumerated by Bruel, in his Inventory of the "*trésor*" of Cluni.

decanatus, unde citra injuriam, cum serenitate conscientie audemus dicere, et in verbo veritatis asserere, quod post sedem apostolicam cui sine medio subjicitur, nulla est ecclesia que tantis domibus spiritualibus abundet, nec tot beneficiorum habeat collationes, ut est vestra Cluniacensis ecclesia, et cujus vos dicimus primum fundatorem. Merito ergo ad vos recurrimus, tamquam ad fundatorem nostrum pro expeditione supradictorum.

Tertia supplicatio tradita per manum magistri Mundoni, in manibus domini regis Anglie, et ultima, anno millesimo CCCC^mo^. LVIII^o^.

Christianissime Rex, gementes et flentes recedunt vacui ab Anglia, qui quasi a finibus terre ad vestram clementiam fiducialissime pervenerant, tristes et desolati, religiosi videlicet vestre domus Cluniacensis, quorum fundatores fuerunt vestri sacri progenitores, nudius [*olim*] destinati eidem majestati regie pro parte sui devoti et humilis oratoris, Johannis de Bourbonio, episcopi Aniciensis,[27b] comitis Velaunie, abbatis Cluniacensis, necnon omnium religiosorum ejusdem abbatie, numero CLX. Qui postquam quatuor mensibus in civitate Londoniarum (*sic*) insignite suum tempus, labores et clamores inutiliter exposuerint, frustrati regali audientia, licet sepius lacrimabiliter illam petierint, et sepe clara facie per dominos consilii dietim assecurando promissa fuerit, nichilominus effectus nullus est secuutus, quod Dei timore pensato et zelo justicie ponderato fieri non debuit, nec pro juste pellitis licuit talibus consiliariis servos Christi remittere vacuos, verbis ventosis tantum saginatos, quia juxta verbum sapientis:—"Qui obturat aures suas ad clamorem pauperis quandoque clamabit, et non exaudietur." O si angelus veritatis a summo celorum descenderet, eidem domui Cluniacensi compatiendo, que guerrarum calamitatibus et longissimis discriminibus plurimum est passa, divinoque nutu ad vestram regiam majestatem memoriter revocaret ea que ante thronum divine justitie, ipsis querelantibus dietim ventilantur, non dubium quin nostra maneria, per quinque reges Anglie collata et donata, ac per summun pontificem

[27b] Anicium; le Puy en Velay, Languedoc.

Innocentium papam in civitate Rothomagensi, rege Henrico devote supplicante, ad imperpetuum confirmata, et per eundem dominum regem ratificata et per dominum papam in monte Tyburtino renovata, tandem facto, non jure, nobis substracta, certe mox regia majestas restitutioni et reintegrationi insisteret, et viribus pro totis filiis et jugis oratoribus monachis restitui indilate mandaret, reduceretque nichilominus illi ad memoriam, quomodo inclita quondam filia illustrissimi domini Guillelmi Conquestoris, domina Matildis [*Adela*], quatuor filios habuit; sed primo sublato de medio, secundum dictum Stephanum misit Henrico regi Anglie fratri suo nutriendum, et tandem Henricum alium Cluniaci monachandum; qui Henricus facta professione, comedit panem claustri Cluniacensis sub obedientia et disciplina constitutus annis fere quatuordecim; qui tandem vocatus per fratrem suum illustrem Stephanum,[28] tunc Anglie regem, mox factus est abbas Glastonie, et paulopost, vacante Winton', assumptus est ad eandem; post cujus assumptionem, ab Anglia misit abbati Cluniacensi alium suum nepotem ad ibi monachandum, qui multo tempore gloriose vixit et dicte domus Cluniacensis mortuus est abbas,[29] ut liquide constat et Anglorum testantur chronice; hic enim plurima bona fecit, nec est obmittendum quo modo ipse dominus Henricus dudum monachus, factus episcopus Wintoniensis et abbas Glastonie, iterum audiens dicte abbatie nimiam miseriam, et precipue debita contracta ob causam magnifice fabrice excelse, mox mare transivit, Cluniacum venit, in eodem claustro plures domos fabricavit, universa debita solvit, XL. calices emit, jocalia preciosa obtulit, et per annum integrum CCLX. religiosos de suo educavit;[30] et sic tandem, consolatis religiosis et suo nepote facto professo, ad propria cum salute

[28] Error for Hen. I.

[29] Allusion seems to be here made, either to the 12th abbot of Cluni, Rodolphus de Soliaco [Rodolphe de Sully], or to his predecessor, the 11th abbot, Stephen of Boulogne. The "Bibl. Clun." (p. 1662) styles the former nephew to Henry of Winchester.

[30] See p. 79, Vol. I.

remeavit, et juxta pontem Londoniarum pulchrum palatium pro se et suis consummavit. O si angelus veritatis et timoris Dei, supradicta hec reduceret ad memoriam vestram, Rex serenissime, pro constanti justicia vestri regni augeretur, et vobis sceptrum imperiale tutius servaretur, et longius duraret, et maneria nostra, nobis inauditis, translatis et alienatis, utique sine lege justicie nobis exspoliatis restituerentur, vel CC^te. libre argenti semel quolibet anno nobis assignatis perpetuo recipiende super scacariis vestris solverentur, et non pro fundando uno privato collegio tantum, ordinem et tam famosam domum exspoliari permitteretis; utque non credatis abbatiam Cluniacensem exiguam esse in seculo, licet sub se plurimas contineat abbatias, habet prioratus tam citra quam ultra mare, ac in regnis christianorum certe plus quam tria millia, in quibus Deus jugiter, colitur, et fidelium anime suffragiis recreantur. Non ergo licuit exspoliare tantum ordinem pro fundando vestrum studentium collegium, quasi majestas regia Anglie aliunde non habeat, nisi exspoliando donis regalibus domum Cluniacensem. Sic enim faciendo, Paulus alieno pallio induitur, et Petrus sua diploide[31] privatur; intelligeretque serenissimus rex, quod "Qui facit elemosinam de substantia pauperis, est sicut qui victimat filium in conspectu patris." Heu si insuper recordaretur quod ille sanguis, cui nunc in regno Anglie succeditis, longo tempore pane Cluniacensi sua ossa nutrivit et augmentavit, nunc suum dudum nutritorem pane proprio et pie dato per suos antecessores nequaquam privaret. Revera, non est equa talis recompensa, nec Deo grata, nec mundo exemplaris; unde paveant illi qui tale dedecus, talem maculam corone Anglie procurarunt et ingesserunt. Nam quantumcumque nunc realiter sumus afflicti, et ab Anglia repulsi, pro constanti novimus quod Deus, ultionum dominus, nostros fletus non patienter diutius patietur; et in hoc jucunde letamur, quod domus nostra Cluniacensis de stirpe regali Anglie duos monachos

[31] Double-lined cloak (or robe). This passage—being evidently the origin of the proverb—may be thus rendered in familiar terms :—"In so doing you *rob Peter to pay Paul.*"

inclitos, multis annorum curriculis de sua paupertate educavit, videlicet fratrem regis Stephani, et alium ipsius regis nepotem, ob quorum reverentiam sic alienantes a tali commercio, a tali machinatione, exspoliationes seu alienationes injustas et indebitas dictorum maneriorum debuerunt cessare, pre oculis Deum sibi statuentes cui nichil est occultum, intelligentes :—"Quod oculi illius in pauperes respiciunt, ymo palpebre ejus interrogant filios hominum." Attendat ergo eadem serenissima majestas, quomodo aliunde satis habet unde fundare nedum collegium, sed plurima, ad sue anime salutem sine Cluniacensi detrimento, qui ordo per totum mundum libertate gaudet, et presertim subjugare eundem laicis studentibus. O bone, ergo, et juste Deus, ad te sunt oculi nostri, ad te sunt preces et lacrime nostre, nec stillare cessabunt donec exaudiamur; abs te ab alio auxilium non querimus, qui a patre nostro, rege Anglie, rejecti sumus. Vos vero, sancti apostoli, Petre et Paule, patroni Cluniaci, si vestram pretenditis injuriam coram Deo, nunc agite, quia nostrorum curam specialiter suscepistis, quoniam [*est*] Deus ultionum dominus. Nam nisi cor regis, quod in manu Dei est, totaliter permutetur, in hac hora ab Anglia exspoliatus [*est*] ordo Cluniacensis, qui per tamen universum orbem libenter recolitur et veneratur; sed nichilominus quatinus parietes durabunt in Cluniaco sanctos fundatores, reges Anglie, suffragiis minime fraudabimus. Valeat vestra clementissima majestas, cum stabilitate honoris, et augmento sanioris consilii. Amen.

[*Written on both sides of four leaves of paper, formerly stitched together*; *each leaf* 12 *by* 9 *inches.* "Collection de Bourgogne," Vol. LXXXIV., No. 521; Bibl. Nationale.]

522. Memoranda, or outline for guidance of abbatial visitors; about 1457.

[*Extended copy.*]

Brevis memoria pro visitatoribus beneficiorum ordinis Cluniacensis regnorum Anglie, Scotie, et patrie Ybernie.

Primo, expediantur commissiones necessarie ad visitandum cum plena potestate, tam apostolica quam ordinaria.

Item, littere abbatis et conventus directe regi, consiliariis, et supplicationes necessarie, etc.

Item, procuratoria ad recipiendum pensiones annuas et areragia, ac etiam subsidia concessa a XL. annis dominis abbatibus Cluniacensibus, per definitores capitulorum generalium Cluniacensium.

Item, processus ipsorum subsidiorum, et definitiones facte super eisdem subsidiis domini decani Matisconensis.

Item, processus demum contracti super primis fructibus beneficiorum vacantium et vacaturorum ad decennium ab anno LVIII., domini abbatis Insule Barbare.[32]

Item, procuratorium [*power of attorney*] ad tradendum nomine abbatis et conventus Cluniacensis maneria.

Item, nomina abbatiarum et prioratuum tam mediate quam immediate subjectorum.

Item, summe pensionum, in fine et quolibet nomine ipsorum, una cum areragio ipsarum debite.

Item, procuratorium ad recipiendum spolia prioratuum a XXX annis, etc.

Item, visitatores debent se informare de valoribus beneficiorum, et numero religiosorum in quolibet beneficio, et quibus subsunt immediate.

Item, portanda statuta antiqua vel nova, facta anno Domini M°. CCCC. LVIII per dominum abbatem, et differentia auctoritate apostolica.

Item, portanda transumptio fundationis monasterii Cluniacensis per Guillelmum pium, ducem Aquitanie.

Item, habendum mandatum regium a rege Francie ad eumdem visitatum per dictum regnum beneficia ordinis Cluniacensis.

[32] L'Isle Barbe [*Insula Barbara*] was a very ancient and celebrated Benedictine abbey, of which there are now scarcely any remains, on an island on the Saône, a little above Lyons. It dates its foundation prior to the fourth century. Was destroyed by the Saracens, and restored in the fourth century by the Archbishop of Lyons. The site now forms a place of resort for the people of Lyons.

Item, mandatum regium domini regis Anglie ad visitandum beneficia ordinis Cluniacensis, et ad levandum debita, et ad compellendum priores et monachos, corrigendos rebelles, etc.

Item, quo ad maneria existentia de monasterio et mensa Cluniacensi, opus est habendum a rege Anglie plenariam libertatem recuperandi, tradendi et admodiandi ad XX., XXX. vel aliquot annos, vel ad vitam, et recuperandi valorem eorumdem ab illis qui levaverunt fructus et emolumenta ipsorum maneriorum a XL. annis.

Item, procuratorium ad conferendum beneficia vacantia et vacatura, durante visitatione, et ad professionem recipiendam monachorum, creandi monachos, clericos, seculares, vel alicujus ordinis, et mansiones assignandi, privandi, destituendi, instituendi vel ad tempus comparandi, coram quibuscumque judicibus.

Item, littere domini vicariatus in regno Anglie ad tempus, cum magna potestate vel limitata.

Item, littere clause priori Lewensi.

Item, littere clause prioribus et aliis subdictis in regno Anglie.

Item, littere clause abbati et conventui sancti Mirini de Passeleto, Glasguensis [*diocesis*], et recipiendam pensionem annuam duarum marcharum argenti ab anno M. CCCC. XLVIII cum aliis subsidiis.

Item, portanda transumpta litterarum regiarum regum Anglie, et bullarum confirmatoriarum.

Item, portanda suffragia spiritualia, que fuerint dietim pro rege et predecessoribus suis deffunctis, extracta de libro capitulari monasterii Cluniacensis.

Item, alie instructiones ad visitandum beneficia, et personas ordinis, in uno parvo ciffonio (*sic*) papiri.

[*Rough draught on paper*, 12½ *by* 8½ *inches*. "Collection de Bourgogne," Vol. LXXXIV., No. 522; B.N].

The ensuing evidences [531-534] refer to the election in 1464 of Thomas Atwell, as prior of Lewes. We learn

from the first of these that the former prior, John Danyel, died on the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist (24 June) of the same year, and that he was buried before the altar of St. John the Evangelist (St. John-sub-Castro) at Lewes.

The date 1464 serves to rectify an error in Willis, who gives the date of his nomination several years later, viz., from 1486 to 1493.

Document [532] from John, Duke of Norfolk, is written in his capacity of patron-lord of St. Pancras, and is dated June 28, 1464. He was John Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, and was created Earl of Warenne and Surrey in *vitâ patris*. He succeeded his father as fifth Duke of Norfolk in 1461, and died without issue male in 1475, leaving Anne, an only daughter and heir. This lady had been contracted in marriage to Richard, second son of Edward IV., but died before its consummation. It was this Richard, Duke of York, who was murdered in the Tower with his brother, King Edward V. (Nicholas). Framlingham,[33] whence he dates his letter, belonged to the Mowbrays and Howards.

We have again in [533] another letter (dated 1 July, 1464), written in a joint capacity as patron with the Duke of Norfolk, from Edward Neville, first Lord Bergavenny. He was the sixth son of Ralph, Earl of Westmorland, and was summoned to Parliament as "Edwardo Neville, militi, domino de Bergavenny" in 29 Hen. VI., 1450. His son, George Neville, 2nd Lord Bergavenny, was buried in the church of St. Pancras at Lewes "by the side of the altar," the spot selected by himself. His crest, a bull's head, was found in 1845, being a fragment from his tomb. Edward, Lord Bergavenny, died in 1476. His letter is dated from Birling, a seat of the

[33] Framlingham Castle, in Suffolk, was, in the time of Hen. I., in possession of the Bigods, and passed afterwards through various hands to the Mowbrays and Howards. It once or twice, or oftener, reverted to the Crown, but was as often given back to the Howards. It afforded a retreat to Princess Mary before her coming to the throne, and was remarkable for its strength, both by nature and art.

Nevilles in Kent.[34] The abbot of Cluni at this date was John de Bourbon [See pp. 2, 26, Vol. I.].

531. From the convent of St. Pancras to the abbot of Cluni.

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverendissimo in Christo patri et domino, Dei gratia ecclesie Cluniacensis abbati, vestri humiles et devoti in Christo obedientie filii, subprior et conventus prioratus vestri sancti Pancratii de Lewes in Anglia, vestri ordinis Cluniacensis, Cicestrensis diocecis, obedientiam et reverentiam tanto patri debitam cum omni subjectionis honore. Paternitati vestre reverende innotescimus, quod pie memorie dominus Johannes Danyel prioratus predicti nuper prior, die dominica, videlicet in festo Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste ultime preterito, in prioratu predicto quod dolenter referimus, ab hac lacrimosa valle miserie, ad patriam migravit quietis eterne, et ante altare Sancti Johannis Evangeliste, infra prioratum predictum, honorifice sepelitur. Quapropter, ne dictus prioratus, vacatione causante diutina, in spiritualibus et temporalibus cujusvis dispendii pregravetur incommodis, vestre reverendissime paternitati prelibate, flexis in terram genibus, sana obedientia qua possumus humillime supplicamus, quatinus prioratum predictum cum suis juribus et partium universis, dilecto confratri nostro fratri Thome Attewelle, monacho professo et in sacerdotio constituto, dicti prioratus camerario, clarissimis virtutum donis pre ceteris suis ibidem confratribus, hujusmodi prioratum tam in spiritualibus quam temporalibus ad regendum multipliciter insignito, quem religionis zelus, etatis maturitas, aliaque probitatis et virtutum merita recommendantur, dignemini conferre,

[34] Birling (or Byrling) in Kent, the manor of which belonged at different times to the Mainmots, the Says, and the Nevilles, was known as Birling Place. Scarcely more remains of it than to indicate its site. It still belongs to the Nevilles; the present owner being the Marquis of Abergavenny.

ceteraque peragere que vestro in hac parte incumbunt officio pastorali humiliter cum favore. Scitis pro vero, suavissime pater, quod prioratus predictus plus quam in mille ducatis indebitatus existit in presenti, pro eo quod magnis oppressionibus ac sumptibus litis immense pro defencione juris nostri, in dies opprimimur et depauperamur, vixque pars dimidia reddituum ab olim nobis debitorum redditur nobis hiis diebus, et nisi sanctitas vestra nobis de prefato viro probato providere dignetur, de verisimili nostra perdita non restituentur in evum. Immensam etiam sanctitatem vestram devotissime rogamus, ut pro hac vacatione prioratus predicti, cum procuratore nostro misericorditer agere et concordare dignemini, cum revera pensionem centum solidorum annuam, quam vestre reverendissime paternitati libentissime annuatim persolvissemus, de mandato nostri regis aliis annuatim satisfacere compellimur; et paternitatem vestram reverendissimam predictam ad salubre regimen totius ordinis Cluniacensis diu conservet in prosperis clementia nostri Redemptoris. Datum in domo nostra capitulari Lewensi, nostro sub sigillo communi, vicesimo octavo die mensis junii, anno Domini millessimo CCCC^{mo}. sexagesimo quarto.

[*Parchment document, formerly folded and closed as a letter; mark of conventual seal on back;* $13\frac{1}{2}$ *inches by* $6\frac{3}{4}$ *inches. Endorsed* REVERENDISSIMO IN CHRISTO PATRI ET DOMINO, DEI GRATIA CLUNIACENSI ABBATI. "Collection de Bourgogne," Vol. LXXXIV., No. 531; B.N.]

532. From Duke of Norfolk to abbot of Cluni.

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverendo in Christo patri, domino abbati Cluniacensi, Matisconensis diocesis, Johannes, dux Norffolkie, filius et heres Johannis, nuper ducis Norffolkie defuncti, reverentiam debitam cum honore. Quia prioratus sancti Pancratii de Lewes, vestri ordinis Cluniacensis, Cicestrensis diocesis, nostreque fundationis, per obitum

Johannis Danyel ultimi ipsius prioratus prioris vacare dinoscitur, paternitatem vestram reverendam prelibatam devotissime imploramus, quatinus dilecto nobis in Christo fratri Thome Atte Welle, dicti prioratus camerario, monacho professo et sacerdoti, viro vite laudabilis et conversationis honeste, moribus et scientia honorifice decorato, quem religionis zelus, etatis maturitas, aliaque probitatis et virtutum merita recommendant, prioratum predictum cum ipsius juribus, redditibus, proventibus, emolumentis, et pertinentiis universis conferre et donare caritatis intuitu, ceteraque peragere que vestro in hac parte incumbunt, officio paternali dignemini humiliter cum favore, et paternitatem vestram reverendam predictam diu conservet in prosperis nostri clementia Salvatoris. Datum in castro nostro de Fframlyngham, vicesimo octavo die junii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo quarto.

(Signed) NORFF[*olk.*]

[*Letter on parchment, with autograph signature,* $13\frac{3}{4}$ *inches by* $6\frac{3}{4}$ *inches; endorsed* REVERENDO IN CHRISTO PATRI DOMINO ABBATI CLUNIACENSI, MATISCONENSIS DIOCESIS. *Id.*, Vol. LXXXIV., No. 532; B.N.]

533. Edward Neville, 1st Lord Bergavenny, to abbot of Cluni.

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverendo in Christo patri, domino abbati Cluniacensi, Matisconensis diocesis, Edwardus Nevile, miles, dominus de Bergavenni, reverentiam debitam cum honore. Quia prioratus Sancti Pancratii de Lewes, vestri ordinis Cluniacensis, Cicestrensis diocesis, nostreque fundationis, per obitum Johannis Danyel, ultimi ipsius prioratus prioris vacare dinoscitur, paternitatem vestram reverendam prelibatam devotissime imploramus, quatinus dilecto nobis in Christo fratri Thome Atte Welle, dicti prioratus camerario, monacho professo et sacerdoti, viro vite laudabilis et conversationis honeste, moribus et scientia honorifice decorato, quem religionis zelus, etatis maturitas, aliaque probitatis et virtutum merita recommendant, prioratum

predictum cum ipsius juribus, redditibus, proventibus, emolumentis et pertinentiis universis conferre et donare, caritatis intuitu, ceteraque peragere que vestro in hac parte incumbunt officio paternali, dignemini humiliter cum favore; et paternitatem vestram reverendam predictam diu conservet in prosperis nostri clementia Salvatoris. Datum in manerio nostro de Byrlyng, primo die mensis julii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo quarto.

[*Letter on parchment*, 12 *by* 5¾ *inches; endorsed* REVERENDO IN CHRISTO PATRI, DOMINO ABBATI CLUNIACENSI, MATISCONENSIS DIOCESIS. *Id.*, Vol. LXXXIV., No. 533; B.N.]

534. From the sub-prior and convent of Lewes to abbot of Cluni.

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverendissimo in Christo patri et domino Dei gratia ecclesie Cluniacensis abbati, vestri humiles et devoti in Christo obedientie filii, subprior et conventus prioratus vestri Sancti Pancratii de Lewes in Anglia, vestri ordinis Cluniacensis, Cicestrensis diocesis, obedientiam et reverentiam tanto patri debitam cum omni subjectionis honore. Paternitati vestre reverende intimamus quod nos subprior et conventus predicti, vicesimo octavo die mensis junii ultime preteriti, quemdam Lucam Clynge, nuntium nostrum, sufficienter instructum, et per eum litteras nostras authenticas, humilitatem, obedientiam, subjectionem, vestrorumque subjectorum predictorum petitionem continentes, quarum tenor sequitur et est talis: (*Here is repeated text of* [531] *word for word*) vestre paternitati reverendissime celeri cursu destinavimus; et quod jam sunt octo hebdomade et quinque dies elapsi, ex quo sic vobis destinavimus, infra quas sperabamus a vestra paternitate de novi pastoris provisione, et substitutione aliquid audire, nichil tamen nostris auribus de dicto pastore huc usque insonuit; quare ergo ne nos vestros subditos desides aut negligentes vestra benignitas

difiniret, nos, subprior et conventus predicti toto nostro conamine quemdam Parisium de Asinariis, alium nostrum nuntium, celeriore modo quo poterimus, vestre paternitati reverendissime cum hiis litteris nostris authenticis, necnon illustrissimi principis Johannis, ducis Norffolkie, ac domini Edwardi Neville, invictissimi principis regis nostri Edwardi avunculi, prioratus vestri predicti fundatorum litteris supplicatoriis lacrimose destinamus, quare tot flagellis in dies affligimur, turbamur et premimur, quod quiete ad divina obsequia vix accidere valemus, tum propter decimas regie magestati, tum propter subsidium domino nostro pape, nuper a clero concessa solvendum. Set nedum ad hec, sed ad nonnulla alia adversa ut prefertur, sumus astricti, ita quod dictus vester prioratus hiis et aliis novis causis emergentibus oneratur plus quam in quatuor mille ducatis. Quapropter, ne dictus prioratus solatio pastorali diu sit destitutus, in spiritualibus et temporalibus cujusvis dispendii pregravetur incommodis, vestre reverendissime paternitati prelibate, flexis in terram genibus ac lacrimosis suspiriis, sana obedientia qua possumus, humillime supplicamus, quatinus prioratum predictum cum suis juribus et partium universis, prefato confratri nostro Thome Atte Welle dignemini conferre, ceteraque peragere que vestro in hac parte incumbunt officio pastorali, humiliter, cum favore. Et paternitatem vestram reverendissimam predictam ad salubre regimen totius ordinis Cluniacensis diu conservet in prosperis clementia nostri Salvatoris. Datum in domo nostra capitulari Lewensi, nostro sub sigillo communi, vicesimo octavo die mensis augusti, anno Domini supradicto.

[*On parchment*, 14 *by* 13 *inches; endorsed* REVERENDISSIMO IN CHRISTO PATRI ET DOMINO, DEI GRATIA, ECCLESIE CLUNIACENSIS ABBATI. *Id.*, Vol. LXXXIV., No. 534, B.N.]

The bull issued by Pope Sixtus IV. [543], dated 20th Sept., 1480 [19 Edw. IV.], is, with respect to the authority

and jurisdiction of Cluni over its affiliations in this country, a record of some importance. By it the priory of St. Pancras is freed and absolved from all further subjection to the parent community, and placed from that time under the protection of the Holy See. Jean de Bourbon was still abbot of Cluni at the time, and he must have foreseen, after the failure of his mission in 1458, soon after his abbatial nomination, that many things were working up towards this eventual climax.

The date of the pontificate of Pope Sixtus IV. was from 1471-1484 (10 Ed. IV. to 1 Ric. III.).

543. Bull of Pope Sixtus IV., releasing St. Pancras from all further subjection to Cluni.

[*Extended copy.*]

Sixtus episcopus, servus servorum Dei, ad perpetuam rei memoriam. Etsi universa orbis ecclesie et monasteria aliaque loca ecclesiastica apostolice sedi, cui disponente Domino presidemus, subesse dinoscantur, aliqua tamen ex illis interdum sedes ipsa specialius sibi subdit, illa a cujuslibet alterius jurisdictione et potestate prorsus eripiens, ut nullum nisi Romanum pontificem in superiorem recognoscant, ac pro eorum feliciori augmento et conservatione nonnulla statuit et ordinat, prout in domino conspicit salubriter expedire. Exhibita siquidem nobis nuper petitio, ostendens pro parte dilectorum filiorum prioris et conventus monasterii sancti Pancratii de Lewes, per priorem gubernari soliti Cluniacensis ordinis, Cicestrensis diocesis, quod ipsum monasterium ab ipsius primeva fundatione monasterio Cluniacensi dicti ordinis, Matisconensis diocesis, ex regularibus ipsius ordinis institutis, auctoritate apostolica approbatis, ac abbati dicti monasterii Cluniacensis pro tempore existenti, tanquam superiori subjectum extitit et existit, abbasque monasterii Cluniacensis hujusmodi pro tempore existens, in monasterium, priorem et monachos monasterii Sancti Pancratii predicti, superioritatem et jurisdictionem habere et exercere, ac, occurrente vacatione prioratus ejusdem monasterii Sancti Pancratii, illi priorem

deputare consuevit, quodque licet monasterium ipsum Sancti Pancratii ex primeva sui fundatione et institutione monasterio predicto Cluniacensi quinquaginta solidos monete Anglicane annuatim persolvendo, ab omni alia exactione et servitute liberum existat, nichilominus occurrente vacatione prioratus ejusdem monasterii Sancti Pancratii, viarum discrimina, marisque et terre pericula, hiis qui pro obtinenda provisione ipsius prioratus ad prefatum abbatem monasterii Cluniacensis accedunt, seu per conventum ipsius monasterii Sancti Pancratii aut alios destinantur, tam in eorum personis, quam rebus et bonis etiam ipsi monasterio Sancti Pancratii et illius religionis personis tam in spiritualibus quam temporalibus, gravia dampna et dispendia non modica, que detrimenta imminere noscuntur, et in ipso monasterio Sancti Pancratii divinus cultus minuitur, quibus nisi salubriter provideatur, dictum monasterium sancti Pancratii posset verisimiliter paulatim [*in*] irreparabilem dissolutionem incidere; quare pro parte tam carissimi in Christo filii nostri Edwardi regis,[35] et carissime in Christo filie nostre Elizabethe, regine Anglie illustrissime,[36] necnon dilecti filii Ricardi, ducis Eboraci et Norfolcie,[37] eorum filii naturalis et legitimi, monasterii Sancti Pancratii predicti nomine et jure uxoris sue fundatoris,[37] quam prioris et conventus predictorum, nobis fuit humiliter supplicatum, ut priorem et conventum predictos, ac omnes et singulas dicti monasterii Sancti Pancratii religiosas, aliasque personas quascumque inibi nunc et pro tempore degentes, cum omnibus et singulis eorum bonis, mobilibus, et immobilibus, presentibus et futuris, ac juribus et pertinentiis suis, atque membris, ab omni superioritate, potestate et jurisdictione, necnon visitatione, correctione et punitione dicti abbatis Cluniacensis

[35] King Edward IV.

[36] Queen Elizabeth, consort of King Edward IV., d. of Sir Richard Woodville, afterwards made Lord Treasurer and created Earl Rivers, was widow of Sir John Grey, of Groby.

[37] Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, 2nd son of Edward IV., betrothed to Anne, d. of John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, in the infancy of both; murdered in the Tower with his brother, King Edward V., in 1483. He had been created Earl Warenne and Duke of Norfolk in 1477.

principalis, ejusque vicariorum, officialium judicum, et commissariorum pro tempore existentium, perpetuo eximere et liberare, aliasque in premissis opportune eis providere de benignitate apostolica dignaremur; Nos igitur dictum priorem ac omnes et singulas personas conventus hujusmodi, a quibuscumque excommunicationis, suspensionis et interdicti aliisque ecclesiasticis sententiis, censuris et penis a jure vel ab homine, quavis occasione vel causa latis, si quibus, quomodolibet anno dati existunt, ad effectum presentium duntaxat consequendum, harum serie absolventes et absolutos fore censentes, hujusmodi supplicationibus inclinati, ipsum monasterium Sancti Pancratii, necnon priorem et conventum predictos ac omnes et singulas religiosas, et alias personas quascumque, nunc et pro tempore in dicto monasterio Sancti Pancratii degentes, ipsiusque monasterii Sancti Pancratii membra, cum omnibus eorum bonis, rebus, juribus, pertinentiis universis, presentibus et futuris, mobilibus et immobilibus ab omnimoda jurisdictione, potestate, correctione, punitione, visitatione et superioritate dicti abbatis principalis Cluniacensis, ejusque vicariorum, officialium, judicum et commissariorum ac eorum locumtenentium, nunc et pro tempore existentium, auctoritate apostilica, tenore presentium, prorsus et omnino perpetuo eximimus et liberamus, ac sub beati Petri et sedis predicte protectione suscipimus atque nostra; Volentes, ac eadem auctoritate apostolica decernentes, dictum prioratum Sancti Pancratii, ejusque priorem et conventum successoresque suos et personas supradictas, cum hujusmodi bonis, juribus et pertinentiis antedictis, etiam in quibuscumque locis et rebus consistunt, nobis et eidem sedi immediate subjacere, ita quod abbas principalis Cluniacensis, pro tempore existens, ejusque vicarii, officiales, judices, commissarii et locumtenentes, seu eorum aliquis in prioratum antedictum Sancti Pancratii, aut priorem, personas, bona, jura et pertinentias supradicta utpote ab eis prorsus et omnino exempta, etiam ratione delicti, vel contractus, vel rei de qua agetur, ubicumque committatur delictum, ineatur contractus aut res ipsa consistat, nullam possint

jurisdictionem, potestatem, visitationem, correctionem, punitionem, superioritatem aut aliud dominium quomodolibet exercere; sed duntaxat prior dicti prioratus Sancti Pancratii, ac persone antedicte super premissis et aliis quibuscumque, coram dicta sede aut ejus legatis seu delegatis teneantur de justicia respondere. Omnes insuper et singulos excommunicationis, suspencionis et interdicti aliasque sentencias, censuras et penas, atque processus, quos contra dictum priorem prioratus Sancti Pancratii, conventum ejusdem et personas supradictas per prefatum abbatem Cluniacensem aut aliquem alium ejus auctoritate forsitan quomodolibet haberi vel promulgari, ac totum id et quicquid contra exemptionis, liberationis, voluntatis et constitutionis nostrarum predictarum tenorem fieri seu attemptari contigerit, nullius penitus decernimus existere firmitatis. Preterea eadem auctoritate apostolica statuimus, et ordinamus, quod quotienscumque ipsum prioratum Sancti Pancratii per cessum vel decessum, seu alio quovis modo deinceps vacare contigerit, prefatus conventus dicti prioratus aliam personam ydoneam, de qua ipsis secundum Dei timorem et dicti ordinis regularia instituta videbitur, in eorum et dicti prioratus priorem eligere sive assumere libere et licite valeant, ita quod si in eorum electione per viam scrutinii procedatur, ille in quem omnes aut major pars monachorum in dicto ordine expresse professorum ejusdem conventus concenserit (*sic*), non zeli ad zelum, nec meriti ad meritum, sed tantomodo (*sic*) numeri ad numerum facta collatione, in ipsorum et dicti prioratus Sancti Pancratii priorem eligatur sive assumatur, ac eis liceat quacumque electionis forma primo per eosdem electa ipsa omissa, secundum aliam quamlibet electionis formam postea procedere de jure, si subpriori et aliis presidentibus aut subprioratu vacante, vel ipso subpriore in remotis agente seu eligere volente supradictis presentibus dicti conventus, qui pro tempore fuerint, videatur facilius per illam prioratui predicto posse de priore provideri. Quod si, infra mensem a tempore vacationis prioratus supradicti, impedimento cessante legitimo, per dictum conventum nullo modo prioris electio

fuerit celebrata, volumus quod extunc, illa vice duntaxat, ipsa priorem eligendi sive assumendi potestas ad subpriorem seu, ipso subprioratu vacante vel ipso in remotis agente aut eligere nolente, ut predictum est, ad proximos successive presidentes conventus ejusdem prioratus et ad priores prioratuum, cellarum, et membrorum supradictorum a dicto prioratu Sancti Pancratii dependentium, infra regnum Anglie existentium, vocandos per predictum subpriorem aut presidentes antedictos in casibus premissis, ad electionem hujusmodi devolvatur, qui circa electionis processum et procedendi formam, sicut de prefato conventu dictum est, similem habeant facultatem. Volumus etiam, et eadem auctoritate apostolica decernimus, quod cuicumque in priorem prioratus Sancti Pancratii antedicti modis supradictis seu aliquo premissorum modorum fuerit electus, sive assumptus, perinde verus ejusdem prioratus prior sic et esse censeatur, illiusque regimen et administrationem in spiritualibus et temporalibus regere et exercere libere et licite valeat, in omnibus et per omnia, ac si electio sivi assumptio hujusmodi, per sedem predictam examinata, approbata et confirmata, rite et legitime extitisset, ac ut subelecto et assumpto confirmationis seu quodvis aliud juris admoniculum ad id nullatenus necessarium existat seu etiam requiratur, auctoritate antedicta, de speciali gratia concedimus ac etiam indulgemus, adjicientes quod quotienscumque prior prioratus predicti qui pro tempore fuerit, rationabilibus et honestis causis suadentibus prioratum ipsum resignare, seu regimini et administrationi illius cedere noluerit, possit eo casu ab illo vel a procuratore suo ad id ab eo specialius constituto collector fructuum et proventuum camere apostolice in illis partibus debitorum tunc inibi deputatus, seu, ipso absente, subcollector seu alius ejus vicem gerens, resignatione seu cessione hujusmodi, recipere et admittere, dictumque prioratum vacantem sic decernere, nec non omnia et singula facere et exequi, eadem auctoritate, libere et licite valeat que in premissis et circa ea necessaria fuerint seu etiam quomodolibet opportuna. Volumus autem quod in signum exemptionis

et aliorum premissorum, ac subjectionis hujusmodi sedi predicte, prior predictus pro tempore existens collectori predicto, in dicto regno pro tempore existenti, unam marcam, videlicet tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios monete Anglicane annis singulis solvere teneatur. Et nichilominus venerabilibus fratribus, archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, et Cicestrensi, et Wigorniensi episcopis [*per*] apostolica scripta mandamus, quatinus ipsi vel duo aut unus eorum per se vel alium seu alios priori, conventui et personis predictis in premissis efficacis defensionis presidio assistentes, ac presentes litteras ubi et quando expedierit solemniter publicantes, faciant eos et eorum quemlibet exceptionis et liberationis hujusmodi ac aliorum predictorum pacifica possessione, vel quasi, gaudere; non permittens eos aut eorum aliquem per abbatem, vicarios, officiales, judices et commissarios predictos vel ipsorum aliquem aut aliquos quoscumque contra tenorem presentium indebite molestari, contradictores quoslibet et rebelles, per censuram ecclesiasticam et alia juris remedia, appellatione postposita, compescendo, invocato ad hoc, si opus fuerit, auxilio brachii secularis; non obstantibus felicis recordationis Innocentii pape IIII. predecessoris nostri circa exemptos, que incipit . . .; volentes et aliis apostolicis constitutionibus necnon privilegiis et indultis monasterio et ordini Cluniacensi hujusmodi predicta vel quavis alia auctoritate concessis, necnon monasteriorum et ordinis predictorum juramento, confirmatione apostolica, vel quavis firmitate alia roboratis, statutis et consuetudinibus, etiam si talia fuerint quod de eis eorumque totis tenoribus de verbo ad verbum presentibus mentio specialis et expressa habenda esset contrariis quibuscumque; aut si abbati, vicariis, officialibus et judicibus prefatis vel quibus viis aliis, communiter vel divisim, ab apostolica sic sede indultum quod interdici, suspendi vel excommunicari non possint, per litteras apostolicas facientem plenum et expressum ac de verbo ad verbum de indulto hujusmodi mentionem. Nulli ergo hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre absolutionis, exemptionis, liberatonis, susceptionis, constitutionis, decreti, statuti, ordinationis, concessionis, indulti,

mandati et voluntatis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignationem Omnipotentis Dei ac beatorum Petri et Pauli, apostolorum ejus, se noverit incursurum. Datum Rome apud Sanctum Petrum, anno Incarnationis dominice millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo, duodecimo kalendas octobris, pontificatus nostri anno decimo.

[*Contemporary copy of the original bull; written on a membrane* 27 *inches by* 12½ *inches.* "Collection de Bourgogne," Vol. LXXXIV., No. 543; Bibl. Nationale.]

Original charters of the abbey of Cluni from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century, forming Vol. LXXXV. in the "Burgundy Collection."

This, the concluding record of the Burgundy collection affecting England [574], is "a letter of proxy," for certain agents of the abbey of Cluni appointed to proceed to England for the arrangement of its affairs. The deed dated 30 April, 1532 (23 Hen. VIII)., is issued by Jean de Lorraine, the first titular or commendatory abbot of Cluni. The occurrence only preceded by four years the ultimate dissolution of all monasteries in this country, for the grant of the abbey's principal foundation in England, namely, that of Lewes, was made to Lord Cromwell in 1538. It excites some surprise, how, after the near and impending suppression of the religious houses at that time—an event which must have been well foreseen—the unmistakable confiscation of the abbey's possessions, the abolishment of its jurisdiction in spiritual matters, with its efforts, extending over a long range of years, to obtain redress, so uniformly unsuccessful, any possible hope should ever have existed of recovering either these lost estates or its ecclesiastical supremacy. The present document, however, is a proof to the contrary, and manifests on the part of the monks of Cluni a determined and uncompromising spirit.

574. Letters of proxy or attorney for official agents of Cluni in England.

[*Extended copy.*]

Nos, Johannes de Magdalena, utriusque juris doctor, major sacri monasterii Cluniaci, et prior beate Marie de Caritate supra Ligerim prioratus, vicariusque generalis in spiritualibus et temporalibus natus et expresse deputatus reverendissimi domni Johannis, tituli Sancti Honofrii sancte Romane ecclesie, cardinalis diaconi de Lotharingia vulgariter nuncupati, dicti monasterii Cluniaci et totius ordinis ejusdem abbatis, totusque ejusdem monasterii Cluniaci conventus, universis et singulis presentes litteras inspecturis, salutem in Domino. Notum facimus, quod nos de fide, religionis zelo ac rerum agendarum experientia, venerabilium carissimorum fratrum nostrorum domnorum Amorati de Houppa, decretorum doctoris, Beate Marie de Prato; ac Caroli de Rouvray, alias de Sancto Symone de Berbezillo priorum, ad plenum in Domino confidentes, eosdem et eorum quemlibet in solidum facimus, constituimus ac presentium tenore solemniter ordinamus procuratores nostros generales et nuncios speciales, ita quod generalitas specialitati nec e contra non deroget, specialiter et expresse ad comparandum et se presentandum humiliterque supplicandum excellentissimo, serenissimo et illustrissimo principi domino regi Anglie, excellentissimeque, serenissime et devotissime domine regine ipsius domini regis consorti, aliisque ducibus, comitibus, baronibus et dominis in eodem regno Anglie constitutis, et aliis quibuscumque, ubi opportunum et necessarium fuerit, super nonnullis dicti monasterii et ordinis nostri Cluniacensis negotiis, pro reformatione morum, personarum nobis subditarum, monasteriorumque, prioratuum et aliarum domorum a dicto monasterio dependentium, in regno Anglie degentium et existentium, et ea que per prudentiam suam dicti procuratores nostri noverint opportuna et profutura ad laudem nominis Dei et dicti ordinis statum prosperum et honorem requirendum et obtinendum, dantes insuper et concedentes dictis nostris

procuratoribus, et eorum cuilibet, plenariam potestatem ac mandatum speciale petendi, intrandi, tenendi, regendi et gubernandi, pro et nomine dicti reverendissimi domini abbatis, atque nostro et monasterii Cluniaci predicti domos, terras, seu maneria dicto monasterio et ecclesie Cluniacensi in regno Anglie pertinentia, et spectantia, videlicet de Ledecombe Regis in comitatu Berks; item Offord Cluny in comitatu Loucreden (*sic*) [*Huntendon*]; item Tikessorem et Manton. in comitatu Rotelanda; fructusque, redditus, census, proventus, jura et alia emolumenta earumdem domorum, seu maneriorum, ac ipsorum areragia, necnon pensiones seu prestationes annuas per abbates, priores et alios reverendissimo domino abbati, et nobis debitas, earumdemque areragia petendi, levandi et recipiendi, recuperandi et exigendi, ac super ipsis areragiis concordandi, componendi, conveniendi et transigendi, dictasque domos, terras et maneria, una cum suis fructibus, redditibus, censibus, juribus et emolumentis universis, ad censam, firmam, arrendamentum seu admodiacionem ad decem, viginti, vel triginta annos, persone seu personis, ydoneis et sufficientibus, pretio seu pretiis annuis, et etiam sub intragio seu intragiis, et prout eisdem procuratoribus aut eorum alteri videbitur expedire, tradendi, concedendi et deliberandi, ita tamen quod dicte persone et earum quelibet, promittant bene et fideliter hujusmodi summas concordatas et arrestatas solvere, tradere et deliberare prefato reverendissimo domino nostro abbati et nobis, aut ejus certo mandato et suis in dicto monasterio successoribus, locis et terminis super hoc statuendis; bona sua quecumque propter hoc obligando et ypothecando; se et suos ac dicta bona sua juriditioni, compulsioni, censuris curiarum sanctissimi in Christo patris ac domini, domini nostri pape, sancteque sedis apostolice in forma, prout in talibus fieri consuetum est, ac aliis curiis ecclesiasticis et secularibus, et earum cuilibet submittendo et supponendo, cum aliis clausulis et necessariis, dictaque intragia ad censam et firmam annuam pro decem vel viginti aut triginta annis proxime futuris prefato reverendissimo domino abbati et sue ecclesie Cluniacensi predicte debitis seu debendis recipiendi et recuperandi, ac de receptis habitis, levatis et recuperatis quittandi et quittantias unam vel plures dandi, faciendi, passandi et concedendi, ac pactum faciendi, de ipsis receptis et recuperatis nichil ulterius petendo; detentores quoque et solvere recusantes, subditos videlicet nostros, compellendi; non subditos vero cogi et compelli faciendi, omnibus viis et modis juridicis et opportunis; et generaliter omnia alia et singula agendi, faciendi et procurandi que in premissis et circa ea necessaria fuerint, seu etiam opportuna, etiam si talia essent que mandatum exigerent magis speciale; promittentes bona fide et sub obligatione omnium bonorum predictorum, nos ratum habere atque gratum omne id et quicquid per dictos procuratores nostros seu eorum alterum actum, dictum, gestum, concordatum, receptum, quittatum, pactumve fuerit in premissis et circa ea procuratum, cum submissione, renunciationibus et aliis clausulis in talibus apponi consuetis, necessariis et opportunis. In quorum premissorum robur, fidem et testimonium, has presentes sigillis nostris muniri ac per secretarios nostros, notarios publicos subscribi fecimus et ordinavimus. Datum in nostro Cluniacensi capitulo, nobis ibidem, ut moris est, ad sonum campane capitulariter congregatis, die ultima mensis aprilis, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo trigesimo secundo, presentibus magistris Johanne Bridet et Johanne Polain clericis, dicti Cluniaci habitatoribus, testibus vocatis.

Per R. p. dominos priorem
majorem, et conventum prefatos.

(Signed) GAILLIER, (notary); CHASTELLIER, (notary).

[*Written on a panel of parchment,* 15 *by* 11$\frac{1}{2}$ *inches; seal once appendent, no longer remaining.* "Collection de Bourgogne," Vol. LXXXV., No. 574; Bibliothèque Nationale.]

CHARTERS AND RECORDS OF THE ANCIENT ABBEY OF CLUNI.

NOUVELLES ACQUISITIONS LATINES.

Original charters of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, formerly Vol. 2265 of the "fonds latin des Nouvelles acquisitions," in the National Library of France.

Of these charters [9] is one of especial interest, being the mandatory-epistle of Peter the Venerable, abbot of Cluni, appointing the religious services to be performed by the several congregations of the Cluniac Order on the death of the Empress Matilda, daughter of Henry I., and mother (by Geoffrey d'Anjou) of Henry II., King of England. In this document we find enumerated the various beneficent acts of Henry I., and mention of the journey made by Peter the Venerable to Rouen, in order to confer with Matilda. This interview, it would seem, occurred at some date between 1145 and 1153; after the treaty providing for the succession of her son, Henry, to the throne of England. It further testifies to two matters in history, not elsewhere recorded, the personal appearance, namely, of the Empress; and the completion by her father of the grand basilica of Cluni, left unperfected by Alphonso VI., King of Gallicia, the same to whom his sister the Princess Agatha had been affianced. The Empress Maud (or Matilda) died 10 Sept., 1167 [14 Hen. II.].

9. Mandatory epistle of Peter the Venerable, abbot of Cluni.

[*Extended copy.*]

Cum a trecentis fere annis, omnes pene latini reges Cluniacensem ecclesiam dilexerint, et eam tam rerum mobilium quam immobilium donis causa Dei provexerint et ditaverint, inter universos tamen, felicis memorie rex Anglorum et dux Normannorum, Henricus, Willelmi primo ducis dein regis filius, speciali eam amore coluit et veneratus est. Donis autem multiplicibus et magnis omnes jam dictos exsuperans, etiam majorem ecclesiam a rege Hispanorum Aldefonso inchoatam, miro et singulari opere inter universas pene tocius orbis ecclesias consummavit. Ea de causa, specialis apud universos Cluniacensis ordinis fratres ejus memoria habetur, et in perpetuum per Dei gratiam habebitur. Cui in paterna hereditate succedens, Matildis, ejus filia, Henrici magni Romanorum imperatoris conjux, mater autem alterius Henrici junioris, Anglorum regis ducisque Normannorum et Aquitanorum, paterne imaginis et prudentie formam velut sigillo impressam representavit, et preter alia digna relatu, Cluniacensem ecclesiam more patris sincere dilexit. Unde ego frater P., humilis Cluniacensis abbas, voluntate et assensu nostrorum, quando apud Rothomagum videndi et colloquendi ei causa eam adii, ipsa rogante constitutum a nobis est, ut post obitum ipsius pro salute anime ejus, fiat duplex tricenarius missarum in Cluniaco. Ab aliis autem sacerdotibus, due misse cantentur. A reliquis vero non sacerdotibus, aut bis quinquaginta psalmi, aut cencies Miserere mei Deus, et xiii, unaquaque die per integrum annum, pauperes ab elemosinario bene reficiantur. Per universa vero loca Cluniacensis congregationis, ubi xii fratres morantur, fiat eis tricenarius, et pauper, unius per tocius anni spacium, unaquaque die reficiatur. A cunctis autem universaliter sacerdotibus, preter illos qui missas

[38] St. Gregory ordained a tricenary of 30 masses for the dead, *i.e.*, for 30 days [tricenarium or tricenarius ; *tricénaire*].

tricenariorum cantaturi sunt, eis missa una cantetur, et a non sacerdotibus, aut quinquaginta psalmi, aut quinquagies Miserere mei Deus. Alii autem priores minorum prioratuum, quibus hoc possibile fuerit, c. pro anima ejus pauperes reficiant. Hec vero omnia studiose servari precipimus, ut Omnipotens et benignus Deus plenam ei remissionem peccatorum suorum conferat, et in eterna vita ad consorcium sanctorum suorum et sanctarum perducat. Amen.

[Among all the Kings of the Latin Empire, who for the last three hundred years have testified their affection for the Church of Cluni, and tended to augment her influence and wealth, Henry, King of the English, Duke of Normandy, has surpassed all others in his gifts, and has evinced more than an ordinary share of love and attachment to it. It was he who perfected that grand basilica [*of Cluni*], commenced under the auspices and donations of Alphonso, King of Spain, exceeding all other known churches in the Christian world in its construction and beauty. For that reason alone his memory should be, and by God's help ever will be, held in remembrance by the fraternity of the Order of Cluni. Matilda, his daughter, and rightful successor to his Crown, consort of Henry, the great Emperor of the Romans, and mother of Henry [II.], King of England, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, exhibited in herself, as faithfully and truly as wax reproduces the impression of a seal, the very image and counterpart of his features, and embodiment of his wisdom and acts of beneficence. Like him, too, she was devoted to the Church of Cluni. For these reasons, therefore, we determined, after an interview held with this Princess at Rouen, both by a mutual understanding and the consent of our convent, that at her death the following services should be performed for the repose of her soul, at Cluny and the different congregations of the order.]

[*Here follows the order of the prayers to be offered up.*]

Collection of charters and documents relating to English and Scotch foundations dependent on the parent-house of Cluni, between the years 1200 and 1448, forming No. 2280 of the "fonds latin des Nouvelles acquisitions;" Bibliothèque Nationale.

1. Charter of King John (or Lackland) Jean-sans-terre,[39] to the priory of Lenton; dated at Worcester 6th April, 1200 (1 John).

[*Extended copy.*]

J. Dei gratia, rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie, dux Normannie, Aquitanie et comes Andegavie, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse, et presenti carta confirmasse, ecclesie sancte Trinitatis de Lentona et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam perpetuamque elemosinam, quater viginti acras terre de essartis de Curtehale, et molendinum de Blachelif, in escambium terre de Papelwike, quam rex Henricus pater noster dedit in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam canonicis de Novo Loco in Sirewode, quos ibi fundavit. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus, quod predicta ecclesia de Lentona predictum molendinum et illas quater viginti acras de essartis de Curtehale, habeant et teneant bene et in pace, libere et quiete, integre, et plenarie, et honorifice, cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus, et liberis consuetudinibus suis, et ita quod ille quater viginti acre sint libere et quiete de reguardis nunc et in perpetuum. Concessimus etiam, et hac carta nostra confirmavimus eisdem monachis de Lentona, pro salute nostra et heredum nostrorum, et pro animabus regis patris nostri, et Henrici regis avi patris nostri, et antecessorum nostrorum, hermitagium de Kershale, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus ut predicti monachi nostri, libere, et quiete, in pace et honorofice, teneant predictum heremitagium sicut Hugo de Burun monachus eum liberius et quietius tenuit. Concessimus etiam, et hac carta nostra confirmavimus eisdem monachis, unam feriam octo dierum ad festum Sancti Martini, cum plenario theloneo de omnibus rebus de quibus theloneum accipi potest, exceptis emptionibus illis quas de mensa vel vestitu eorum esse constiterit, quibus super hiis quietanciam concessimus et confirmavimus. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus, quod nemo vendat vel emat in Notingham infra hos octo dies, quibus feria durat, et ut omnes venientes ad feriam et redeuntes sint quieti ab omnibus querelis. Precipimus etiam, ne vicecomites nec castellani de Notingham vexent predictos monachos in drayis bovium, nec in aliquo alio sicut solebat, sed emant tali foro, sicut alii venientes ad nundinas de longinquis partibus. Volumus etiam, ut predicti monachi et res et possessiones et homines eorum, liberi et quieti sint ab omni seculari servitio et exactione. Et si quis versus predictam domum aliquid de suis possessionibus clamaverit, sive eam in aliquo vexare, vel in placito ponere voluerit, prohibemus ne pro aliquo respondeant, neque in placitum intrent, neque aliquis eam placitare faciat, nec coram nobis vel capitali justicia nostra. Hec omnia concessimus eis in perpetuam elemosinam, pro anima H. regis patris nostri, et antecessorum nostrorum, et pro nostra nostrorumque omnium fidelium salute, sicut carte regis H. patris nostri rationabiliter testantur. Testibus, Gaufrido filio Petri, comitis Essex';[40] Willelmo Briwer;[41]

[39] He acquired the name from being the "holder of no fiefs," or lands, such as his brothers held.

[40] Geoffrey Fitz Peter, Earl of Essex, was chief justiciary in the reign of King John. He was the founder of Shouldham priory in Norfolk, where he was buried in 1213. He played an important part in those times, and was compelled to witness the disgraceful act of the surrender of his crown by King John to the Pope. His first wife was Beatrice, one of the daughters and co-heirs of William de Say, by the sister of Geoffrey, father of William de Mandeville, Earl of Essex (Rot. de Præstito, 7 John; Foss).

[41] William Briwer was a justicier in the reign of Hen. II., Richard I., and King John. He founded the Cistercian abbey of Dunkeswell in Devon; that of St. Saviour at Torre in the same county, for Pre-

H. Bardolf;[42] Hugone de Nevilla;[43] Roberto filio Rogeri,[44] Simone de Pateshull.[45] Datum per manum Symonis archidiaconi Wellensis,[46] et Johannis de Gray,[47] apud Wigorniam, sexto die aprilis, regni nostri anno primo.

[*Contemporary copy on parchment*, 9½ *by* 5½ *inches; lower part much defaced.* "Nouv. acq. lat.," 2280, No. 1; Bibliothèque Nationale.]

2. Copy of agreement quoted under [288] of the "Burgundy Collection," in a later hand, apparently of 14th century.

[*On parchment*, 11¼ *by* 8½ *inches; at bottom aperture for parchment seal label, not remaining.* "Nouv. acq. lat.," 2280, No. 2.]

monstrasian canons; the Augustinian priory of Motisfont, in Hants; besides a hospital at Bridgewater in Somerset; all which testify to his riches and to his piety. His wife belonged to one of the great northern families, that of de Vallibus (*Cf.* Foss).

[42] Hugh Bardolf, a justicier in 1199, was a younger son of Baron William Bardolf, of Stoke Bardolf in Norfolk; vicecomes of that county and Suffolk, from 16 to 21 Henry II. He was *dapifer regis* t. Hen. II., and in 1 King John had granted to him the custody of the castle of Tickhill (Rot. Chart., John, 55, 61, 91; Foss).

[43] We imagine the Christian name of this witness to have been Ralph and that Hugh is an error on the part of the scribe. Ralph de Neville, Dean of Lichfield, and Bishop of Chichester, seems to be the witness here indicated.

[44] Robert Fitz Roger, a justice itinerant in 1201, was son of Roger Fitz Richard, and grandson of Eustace Fitz John (Foss). By his wife, d. of William de Chesney, he acquired considerable property in Norfolk, of which county, with that of Suffolk, he became vicecomes in 3 Richard I.

[45] Simon de Pateshull was a justicier in 1199. There were many of the name Hugh, Martin, and Walter, t. H. III., of whom the first was Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

[46] Simon de Wells, or Simon Fitz Robert, was provost of Beverley, archdeacon of Wells, and bishop of Chichester, and vice-chancellor in 1199. This official always seems to have signed in conjunction with John de Gray, in the reign of King John, and (as Foss observes) many of the charters of that time are concluded with the words "Dat' per manus Simonis archidiaconi Wellensis et J. de Gray."

[47] John de Grey (or Gray) was archdeacon of Cleveland and Gloucester, and bishop of Norwich; supposed to have been keeper in 1199. He was a justicier in 1201 (*Cf.* Dugdale Mon. II., p. 68, 418; Rot. de Oblatis, 1 John; Foss, H. of Judges).

3. Deed acknowledging the right of nomination or presentation to the priory of Thetford to be vested in the abbot of Cluni; dated in 1337.

[*The number accorded to this document is not in accordance with its date. Wherever the record is imperfect the words in* italics *have been filled in from a copy of the original in* No. 9459, pp. 5 and 6 of the "Nouvelles acquisitions."]

[*Extended copy.*]

Universis Christi fidelibus presentes litteras inspecturis, humilis conventus monachorum *de Thetford* salutem in Domino. Quoniam salutem animarum vehementer impedit occultatio veritatis, nec in *extremo* examine aliquid remanebit occultum quin, velamine fallaciarum dirupto, veritas elucescat, universitati vestre, in veritate que Deus est, asserimus vos in fide nostra per presentes litteras certificari volentes, quod nunquam vidimus nec audivimus, nec etiam aliquis nostrum per se, quod, a primo tempore fundationis domus Thefordie, aliquis unquam nobis prefecisset priorem, nisi solus reverendus et precipuus pater noster dompnus Cluniacensis abbas, nec quod unquam alium habuissemus, nisi quem et qualem predicto patri nostro placuit eidem domui nostre preficere in pastorem. Ad ipsum enim pertinet omnimoda jurisdictio domus nostre, et visitatio, et correctio, et ordinatio ac mutatio, prout sua discretio regulariter viderit faciendum; nec unquam vidimus quod de hoc prejudicaretur eidem, quia nulli in mundo nisi ipsi soli et sanctissime matri nostre Cluniacensis ecclesie subjacemus, nec unquam vidimus, scivimus, nec audivimus quod in institutione prioris nostri vel etiam in destitutione, deberet aliquis advoca*ri vel* alicujus assensus requiri, preter solum domnum Cluniacensem abbatem, ad quem insti*tutio, ac* destitutio, ac etiam omnium nostrum ordinatio libere noscitur pertinere. Si vero, quod absit, *contingeret quod* aliquis iniquo ductus consilio, contra hec temere presumeret attemptare, ne maliciam suam nostre innocentie nitens ascribere prevaleret, veritatem hujusmodi per nos ita volumus revelari; nichil falsitatis vel dubietatis novit Omnipotens, adjungentes. Et in hujus testimonium

veritatis, presentes literas, deliberatione ac consilio prehabitis diligenter, sigillo nostro duximus muniendas. Actum in presentia omnium nostrum, anno Domini M°. CCC°. XXX°. septimo.

[*Written on a small panel of parchment, 6¾ by 5½ inches, very much defaced and torn; seal formerly appendent.* "Nouv. acq. lat.," 2280, No. 3; Bibl. Nationale.]

The next document [4], if we may judge from the date, was written by the same prior of St. Andrew of Northampton, who, during the Barons' war, betrayed the town to the Royalists under Prince Edward (afterwards Edw. I.), shortly before the battle of Lewes. Possibly, it may have been his successor. The letter of credence in favour of one of the brethren delegated to proceed to Cluni, is addressed by him to Hugh de Courtenay, Cluni's 23rd abbot, (of whose agreement with his Offord tenants we have a record in [316] p. 102, Vol. I.). The time of the occurrence was on the occasion of the grant by the Pope of "*the three years' tenths*" of all ecclesiastical benefices, and the financial condition of the priory seems to be dwelt upon by the writer as unable to meet the charge in question. A copy of this same document is given in "Cart. lat.," 5459, p. 235-236.

4. Letter of credence by the prior of St. Andrew's, Northampton, dated 1238 (23 Hen. III.).

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverendissimo patri ac domino amantissimo H., Dei gratia abbati Cluniacensi, sui devoti filii, frater Th. prior humilis et conventus Sancti Andreæ de Norhanton', salutem et devotam obedientiam usque ad mortem. Memores quod domino Radulfo, priori de Alneto, nuntio vestro in Anglia, promisimus, quod infra instans capitulum generale ad paternitatem vestram aliquem de nostris mitteremus, vestrum beneplacitum auditurum, et vobiscum pro posse vestro et ultra super petitione decime triennii compositurum, dilectum fratrem nostrum Willelmum latorem presentium, vestre benevolentie destinavimus, filiali devotione et humilitate vestram paternitatem exorantes, quatinus vestra benignitas ita se erga nos habeat in presenti, ne nos, quod absit, oporteat in posterum mendicare, vel quod pejus est, exulare; sed paterno affectu necessitatibus nostris compatiendo, nobis dignemini misericordiam impertiri. Novit enim cognitor occultorum, quod domus nostra erga creditores nostros tam graviter est onerata, tum pro defectu bladorum duobus annis preteritis, tum pro talliis domini Regis, tum pro gravibus exactionibus domini legati, tum pro frequenti susceptione hospitum, quod jam fere tanti pelagi voraginem evadere desperamus. Bene enim potest recolere Sanctitas vestra, quod apud Norhamton non stetit per nos, nec per alias domos Karitatensi ecclesie immediate subjectas, quin universitas priorum de ordine nostro ad petitionem vestram nostre matrici ecclesie Cluniacensi succurrere debuissent. Illud preterea Sanctitatem vestram non lateat, quod si dominus Lincolniensis[48] episcopus audierit, quod aliquid grave nobis nomine decime vel certi tallagii impositum fuerit, omnia bona nostra ecclesiastica in manu sua capiet in instanti. Ipse enim tantum rancorem erga ordinem nostrum, et indignationem concepit pro domo de Davinter,[49] quod jam nemo nostrum audet coram illo in propria persona pro nostris negotiis comparere. Cetera vero que nos movent, immo potius torquent usque ad mortem, lator presentium vobis plenius explicabit. Cui quidem injuximus in quantum, non tamen sine magno gravamine, licet et diu langueamus, Sanctitati vestre poterimus subvenire. Valeat et duret Sanctitas vestra per tempora longa. Datum die lune proxima post festum Sancti Georgii, anno gratie M°. CC°. XXX VIII°.

[*On a small panel of parchment 6¾ by 3¾ inches.* "Nouv. acq. lat.," 2280, No. 4; B.N.]

[48] The Bishop of Lincoln at this date was Robert Greathead (or Grosseteste). He had been archdeacon of Leicester; was elected in 1235, and ob. 1253.

[49] Daventry, in Northamptonshire; a priory of Cluniac monks.

The writer of deed [5], on the subject of the abbey of Cluni's jurisdiction over that of Paisley, and the latter's duties and subjection to the chief house of the brotherhood, having evidently due regard to its recent elevation to the rank of an abbey, was William de Bondington, Bishop of Glasgow from 1233 to 1253. The bishop's epistle apparently restricts or limits these last to an admission of a right of "visitation" by the parent house, with a periodical acknowledgment of its supremacy, by doing homage or submission at Cluni once in every seven years. In other respects the abbey reserves to itself the right of electing its own abbots, and generally governing its convent irrespective of all foreign interference. Paisley was made an abbey in 1245, the year of the General Council of Lyons; some have placed the occurrence—with more probability—earlier, viz., in 1220, but at the date of this epistle in 1240, it had certainly not received the mitre; a matter which cannot be determined from the contents of the record. This honour is said to have been conferred on the abbot of Paisley in 1303, by Pope Benedict X.; but, according to trustworthy authority,[50] it was in 1334 that Pope Benedict XI. granted the distinction, the same having been *conditionally* conferred before by Honorius IV. From a subsequent deed [16] it transpires that in 1325 the abbot of Paisley (then decidedly a quasi-mitred abbot) refused to acknowledge a right of citation to Cluni.

The abbey of Paisley, dedicated to SS. James, Milburga, and Mirin, was a Cluniac foundation of the reformed order of St. Benedict. It was founded in 1163-4 by Walter FitzAlan, the first of the Stewarts, and Baron of Renfrew, and colonized by monks from St. Milburga of Wenlock. The priory is said to have been first established on the Ince at Renfrew, and subsequently removed to Paisley, but this is not in accordance with its charter of foundation, which in no way warrants this assertion. [See deed 7 following.] It was the burial place of many of the Stewarts [Stuarts] until their

50 "Registrum de Paselet," Maitland Club; Vol. 17.

accession to the throne, and the tomb of Margaret Stewart, daughter of Robert Bruce, is *said* at one time to have adorned the Lady Chapel. In 1561 it was burned down by order of the Lords in Council. Its last abbot, Lord Claud Hamilton, held it apparently *in commendam*.

5. Epistle emanating from W., Bishop of Glasgow, dated March, 1240.

[*Extended copy.*]

Universis presentes litteras inspecturis, W. permissione divina ecclesie Glasguensis minister, salutem eternam in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra, quod constitutus in nostra presentia vir religiosus Walterus, prior de Passelet, nostre diocesis, habens litteras speciales abbatis et conventus de Passelet ad petendum pro eisdem reconciliationem, et Cluniacensis ordinis unitatem, et ad faciendum ea omnia que hujusmodi negotium requirebat, coram nobis pro suo monasterio est confessus, quod ipsum monasterium de Passelet, tanquam monasterium Cluniacensis ordinis, Cluniacensi monasterio est subjectum. Licebit autem conventui de Passelet, cedente vel decedente abbate suo, prout Dominus eis inspiraverit, quem decreverint eligere sibi et preficere in abbatem, de gremio ipsius ecclesie vel ordinis, et non aliunde; qui creatus abbas, primo vel secundo anno sue creationis, personaliter ad Cluniacense monasterium accedet, et abbati Cluniacensi obedientiam promittet et faciet manualem, et postmodum de septennio in septennium dictum monasterium in persona propria vel per procuratorem idoneum visitabit. Et dictum monasterium de Passelet abbatem Cluniacensem et visitatores suos benigne recipiet, et correctiones et instituta Cluniacensis ordinis observabit, et procuratori vel camerario Cluniacensi in Anglia commoranti duas marchas argenti recognitionis nomine annuatim persolvet, et ab omnibus aliis exactionibus erit liberum et immune, et gaudebit omnibus eisdem privilegiis et immunitatibus quibus ordo Cluniacensis est munitus, et sua propria privilegia et libertates usitatas huc usque in

posterum obtinebit. Ad hec autem omnia fideliter observanda et tenenda firmiter, nos et successores nostri per substractionem beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum et aliis modis omnibus, cum a domino abbate Cluniacensi requisiti fuerimus, sine dilatione et occasione, prefatos abbatem et conventum de Passellet compellemus. In horum autem memoriam et testimonium, sigillum nostrum presentibus litteris duximus apponendum. Datum et actum anno Domini M°. CC°. quadragesimo, mense martio.

[*Written on parchment,* $8\frac{3}{4}$ *by* $7\frac{1}{4}$ *inches; seal formerly pendent from parchment label; endorsed* DE GREMIO IPSIUS MONASTERII DE PASSELET, VEL ORDINIS CLUNIACENSIS, ET NON ALIUNDE. "Nouv. acq. latin," 2280, No. 5; B.N.]

Deed [6], without date, is a letter from the abbot and convent of Paisley, excusing themselves for not having sent their novices to profess at Cluni. The reasons which are given for the omission, and its having resulted in the erection of the house into the rank of an abbey, renders this document of value, and, moreover, establishes its date. Its founder, Walter FitzAlan, is herein designated as "Scotie senescallus," the high office of "Steward of Scotland," granted to him by David I. The same Walter *ob. circa* 1177, and is referred to in the deed as its original founder. Its dependance both on the foreign house of la Charité-sur-Loire, as well as on the abbey of Cluni, through Wenlock, from which Paisley was originally an offshoot, is a well known, but still a corroborating fact in its history. Assuming Paisley to have been made an abbey in 1220, its recent erection into that rank being notified in this deed for the first time to the parent-house, such date will plainly be that of the present record. It must be observed, also, that the priority of date manifestly assignable to this document over [7] (the deed following), very much tends to verify and establish the time at which Walter, son of Alan Stewart, attempted to transfer the house to the Cistercian order.

6. From the abbot and convent of Paisley (without date).

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverendo patri suo in Christo, et domino Dei gratia abbati Cluniacensi, sui devoti et humiles filii abbas et conventus monasterii de Passeleto, cum ultima subjectione salutem et reverentiam. Sancte paternitati vestre significamus, quod cum olim bone memorie, Walterius filius Alani, quondam Scotie senescallus, in fundatione domus nostre ordinem vestrum preelegisset, et instrumenta authentica super libertatibus et immunitatibus obtinuisset, non tantum a domo de Wenloc, de qua domus nostra exivit, sed etiam a priore de Caritate et ab abbate Cuniacensi, qui tunc preerat, ita quod in nullo deberet esse respiciens alicubi, nisi in ordinis tantummodo recognitione Cluniacensis. Cumque in impetratione dictarum libertatum et immunitatum, dictus nobilis, velut laicus, circa professsionem a monachis ibidem degentibus faciendam nil cogitasset, contigit quod universi monachi dicte domus nostre tunc temporis sine professione decesserunt. Pro itineris namque magnitudine, pro longa locorum intercapedine, pro itinerantium formidine, pro viarum incertitudine, pro expensarum gravedine, pro equorum raritate, et, quod gravius est pro dicte domus pauperie, nunquam potuerunt vel suffecerunt abbatis Cluniacencis adire presentiam, ad professionem suam faciendam. Propter quod, animarum pericula, scandala non minima, et etiam opprobria cum damnis gravissimis predicte domui nostre pluries evenerunt; quia si aliqui monachi ibidem degentes levitate corporis vel instabilitate mentis, instigante diabolo, aliquando ducti fuissent ad pedes sui prelati, statim habitum deponebant monachalem, et ad seculum, ut dicebatur, licite revertebantur, se non esse professos in erroris sui tuitionem allegantes. Alii autem cum equis et expensis a dicta domo recedentes, tanquam ad abbatis Cluniacensis presentiam profecturi, ob benedictionem suam consequendam, cum ad partes venissent remotiores, ad vitam se transtulerunt secularem. Propter quos casus miserabiles, nunquam dicta domus nostra in spiritualibus vel

temporalibus crescere potuit vel proficere. Que omnia tandem comperientes et intelligentes, non tantum patronus noster, sed etiam episcopus Glasguensis loci diocesanus, qui tunc preerat, compatientes premissis periculis, et eisdem in posterum obviare volentes, mediantibus domino rege Scotie et prelatis regni sui, inspectis undique libertatibus et immunitatibus supradictis, procuraverunt, quod auctoritate domini pape in domo nostra abbas crearetur sine juris prejudicio alieni; priore tamen et conventu de Wenloc, de qua dicta domus nostra exivit, per mandati apostolici executores legitime prius citatis, ut venirent proposituri si per dictam abbatis creationem crederent juri suo in aliquo derogari. Qui scientes immunitates et libertates nostras, et, sicut credimus, contra eorum factum proprium venire volentes, nec per se nec per procuratorem comparebant. Unde dicti executores, tanquam filii obedientie, mandatum apostolicum sunt executi. Quare si contingeret, quod absit, sanctam paternitatem vestram, versus nos in aliquo moveri, devote petimus et humiliter paternitati vostre reconciliari et subici, dummodo immunitates et libertates nostre nobis illese observentur, et dicte creationi abbatis auctoritatem et assensum velitis prestare, et negotio pro quo benignitati vestre per alias litteras nostras scribimus, consilium et auxilium cum effectu impertiri. Valeat et vigeat sancta paternitas vestra semper in Domino.

[*Parchment document,* 8¼ *by* 7¼ *inches; endorsed* De domo de Passeleto in Scotia. "Nouv. acq. latin," 2280, No. 6; B.N.]

The following document [7] is without date, but belongs undoubtedly to the 13th century, and we infer it to be somewhat subsequent in point of time to the preceding record. It would *primâ facie* appear uncertain to which of the High Stewards (Stewarts) of Scotland the Walter FitzAlan, patron-lord of the Cluniac house of Paisley, therein referred to, is to be ascribed. We have

thoroughly gone into the descent of the Royal house of Stewart (Stuart) (both in its questionable and unquestionable history), and have every faith in our conclusions on this point.

Walter FitzAlan, to whom is attributed in the record the endeavour, by force or intimidation, to transfer the monks of Paisley to the order of Citeaux, was obviously *not* the original founder, for his foundation was colonized, by his own choice and conviction, with Cluniac monks from Much Wenlock, (a cell to "la Charité" on the Loire, in France, founded 14 W. I. [1080.]). Although he lived in the time of King David I. of Scotland—the founder of many religious houses, who had an affection for the Cistercians[51]—and from his rank as Stewart of Scotland, must have been thrown much in the way of Royalty (some maintain that he was connected with it), it is not probable that he would have felt disposed to transfer his subsequent foundation, in the reign of Malcolm IV., to another order, after endowing it as a house of the order of Cluni. Walter FitzAlan, the founder of Paisley in 1164 (1160),[52] was the first High Steward (or Stewart) of Scotland (*Seneschallus* or *dapifer Regis Scotie*), and was confirmed in that office by Malcolm IV., who made it hereditary; hence the origin of the name of "Stewart" borne by his descendants.[53] He was witness to different

[51] See "Annals of Scotland" (Dalrymple), I., p. 111, 194 (1819).

[52] Introductory part of the foundation charter of Paisley; from the Register of Paisley abbey:—

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Walterus filius Alani, dapifer Regis Scotie, pro anima Regis David, Regis Henrici et comitis Henrici, necnon pro salute corporis et anima Regis Malcolmi et mei ipsius, et uxoris mee, et heredum meorum, etiam pro animabus omnium parentum et benefactorum meorum, ad honorem Dei et beate Marie Virginis constituam quandam domum religionis infra terram meam de Passelet (ordinis fratrum de Wenlock), viz., secundum ordinem Cluniacensem, communi consensu conventus de Wenlock, et ad domum illam construendam habeo de domo de Wenlock tredecim fratres, et prior qui de illis procedere ad domum regendam perficiatur, per me et per meum concilium elegatur," &c. There are seventeen witnesses to this undated charter, and in it mention is made of Alan, son of the founder. [Crawfurd's "History of the Stewarts," p. 3; Stuart's "Genealogical History of the Stewarts," 1710.]

[53] Crawfurd's "History of the Stewarts," p. 2.

charters t. King David I. [1124-1153], and died in 1177.[54] Although a benefactor to the Benedictine monastery of Dunfermline (founded by Malcolm III.), as well as to David I.'s foundation at Kelso for (eventually) Cistercian monks, it is certain that the founder of Paisley was *not* the person indicated in the ensuing record; moreover, a former document (p. 114) speaks of him as "*quondam Scotie senescallus*."

Walter FitzAlan [of the first generation] (as he may be called), had a son Alan, whose name occurs in his father's foundation charter, and lived t. William the Lion. He died in 1204, leaving Walter, the son who succeeded him.

Walter [of the third generation], son and heir of the preceding Alan, died in 1246,[55] and is satisfactorily accounted for in different charters. He was sent as ambassador to France in 1239, to negotiate a marriage for King Alexander II. of Scotland, with Mary, daughter of Ingelram, Lord of Coucy in Picardy; and the same was concluded and solemnized in that year at Roxburgh. This Walter FitzAlan founded a cell to Paisley at Dalmulin in Kyle, and also gave to the Cistercian abbey of Balmurinach, or Balmerino, (founded by Alexander II.) [or his mother, Ermengarde, Queen of William the Lion], "terras suas in burgo de Perth" ("Register of Balmerinoch," (Balmerino); Bib. Jurid. Edin.).

To Walter succeeded as High Stewart, Alexander [in the fourth generation], who died in 1283. He is named in Rymer's "Fœdera," II. (1255) as one of the counsellors to Alexander III. of Scotland. After him [in the fifth generation] followed James, the High Stewart, as son and heir in 1283, and died in 1309 [4 Robert de Bruce], and was buried at Paisley. Without continuing further in the descent of the Stewarts, we will only mention the son and heir of James, viz., Walter, the High

[54] "Chronicle of Melros":—Anno D. 1177, obiit Walterus, filius Alani, dapifer Regis Scotiæ, qui fundavit Paseletum, &c.

[55] *Cf.* Crawfurd, "History of the Stewarts;" Stuart's "History of the Stewarts;" Sir David Dalrymple, "Annals of Scotland," I., 298; Winton's "Chronicle," I., 373; "Fordun," II., 12, C. 14, p. 257; Hay, "Origin of the Royal Family of the Stewarts, 1722."

Stewart [in the sixth generation], born 1293, who succeeded his father 16th July, 1309. This Walter married Marjory, daughter of King Robert Bruce. The foregoing descent is satisfactorily proved, and there can be no doubt but that Walter (FitzAlan), in the third generation, is the person named in the ensuing Paisley record, as endeavouring to place his grandfather's foundation under the jurisdiction of the Cistercian order.[56] He thus tends to fix the approximate date of the transaction. Robert the Stewart [in the seventh generation] became King of Scotland.

It will be observed that the deed makes mention of the "Mendicant friars" of the order of St. Dominic, called "Black friars;"[57] as also of the Benedictine monks of the order of Tiron. A colony of these last was brought into Scotland by David I., who erected for their ultimate reception an abbey at Kelso in 1128.[58]

7. From the abbot and convent of Paisley, on an attempt to transfer their house to the Cistercian order.

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverendissimo patri suo et domino, Dei gratia abbati Cluniacensi, sui devotissimi filii et humiles, abbas et conventus de Passleto, salutem, cum reverentia omnimoda et subjectione filiali. Sanctissime paternitati vestre significamus, quod patronus noster, Walterus filius Alani, domini regis senescallus, et Scotie justiciarius, qui unus de potentioribus regni existit, et minacem fervorem omnibus subditis et vicinis ostendere poterit, propter devotionem quam habet erga Cistercienses, frequentem tractatum nobiscum habuit ut ad ordinis ipsorum obser-

[56] In a charter granted by Walter FitzAlan, relating to his foundation of the monastery of Paisley, he promises, in consideration of certain liberties and immunities to be obtained from Cluni (the parent house), that he, the said Walter, son of Alan, will give to the prior and convent of Wenlock "in perpetuam elemosinam unam plenariam maysuram in burgo meo de Renfrew, et unum rete piscatorium ad salmones capiendos per proprias aquas meas," &c. [Hay, "Origin of the Royal family of the Stuarts," 1722; Appendix.]

[57] Unless the term "de ordine nigro" is intended to imply the "Black Canons," or order of "Augustinian Canons."

[58] See Dalrymple, 237, 403; Spotiswood, "Rel. Hous.," VII., 5, 1.

vantiam, mutato ordine nostro et habitu, nos transferre deberemus, abbatibus quibusdam illius ordinis in Scotia hoc omni nisu procurantibus, non tantum erga ipsum, sed etiam erga dominum regem nostrum, qui in tantum institit erga me abbatem, quod promisi ei, presente quodam abbate Cisterciensi, quod interponerem partes meas omni posse versus conventum nostrum de consensu illorum habendo, et quod per me non staret quin res ad effectum duceretur. Tandem dictus patronus noster, cum quodam abbate Cisterciensi et aliis potentibus ad domum nostram accessit; intransque capitulum nostrum, et gentem ibidem inveniens simplicem et ovinam, tum minis, tum blanditiis, tum gravi vultu, tum magnis promissionibus possessionum et reddituum, tum promittendo quod omnes ecclesias nostras nobis per dominum papam faceret in proprios usus confirmari, de voluntate et assensu diocesanorum nostrorum et suorum capitulorum, quasdam promissiones extorsit ibidem voto-suo complacentes: quia quidam timore, quidam amore, quidam conditionaliter, scilicet si in promissione possessionum et reddituum et confirmatione ecclesiarum dictis facta compensaret, quidam nullo modo consenserunt. Laicali tamen potentia confisus, propter promissiones sibi taliter factas, desiderium suum effectui omnibus modis nititur mancipare, magis per nefas quam fas, magis injuste quam juste, cum nunquam liberum et purum consensum capituli nostri hactenus habere posset, sed magis conditionalem vel extortum, nec consensum diocesanorum nostrorum aut capitulorum eorumdem. Nobis etiam cotidie minatur, quod nisi voto suo faveamus, omnia bona nostra devastabit, et interdicet omnibus laicis sub pena mortis et exheredationis, ne nobis serviant[59] vel terras nostras inhabitent. Per que, nisi nobis in brevi succurrerit divina pietas, oportebit nos, quod absit, domum nostram penitus delinquere desolatam. Preterea cum maxima instantia diocesani nostri vix voluit nobis inducias concedere, usque ad reversionem ejus a concilio quin

[59] From this it is evident, that the doctrine of "*Boycotting*" is not of recent date.

irrueret in bona nostra devastanda. Interim autem nuntios suos ad curiam destinavit ut impetret compulsores qui nos faciant dictas promissiones nostras observare. Quas quidem promissiones licet de facto emiserimus, de jure tamen, sicut postmodum per multos prudentes didicimus, contra possessionem nostram ordini vestro factam emittere non potuimus, cum professi ita ligati sint, quod sine licentia sui superioris vovere non possint. Unde cum sanctam paternitatem vestram non deceat saltem unicum membrum vestri regiminis dolere deperditum, et diocesani nostri et capitula eorum non assentiantur, nec abbates regni, qui de ordine nigro sunt, nec Tironensis ordinis abbates ejusdem regni, qui omnes de capitulo nostro existunt, et talis transmutatio ordinis et habitus violenter a nobis extorta in dedecus et opprobrium, non tantum Cluniacensium, sed etiam totius nigri ordinis redundet, et fundati simus pro majori parte in ecclesiis, et cum privilegia nobis a domino papa concessa mentionem semper faciant de ordine Cluniacensi, et beneficia omnia que habemus, sive in ecclesiis, sive in terris, sive in aliis possessionibus et redditibus, fratribus nostre domus ordinis Cluniancensis sint collata, ad pedes vestre benigne paternitatis tanquam filii obedientie provoluti humiliter et devote imploramus quatinus domus nostra, que membrum vestri ordinis est et esse desiderat, in hac instanti tempestate per consilium vestre dilectionis et auxilium tale remedium defensionis hac vice sentiat, ut honor vester et totius ordinis illesus observetur, et ut factum nostrum in hac parte memoriale esse debeat, et a posteris trahatur in exemplum, tantum super hoc, si placet, facientes ne pro juvaminis vestri defectu, quod absit, et quod evenire non credimus cum maxime de vobis confidamus, vel oporteat nos dicte inconvenientie per laicalem potentiam consentire, vel qualecunque remedium poterimus alibi invenire. Valeat et vigeat paternitas vestra semper in Domino.

[*Written on a small panel of parchment*, 9½ *by* 6½ *inches*. "Nouv. acq. latin," 2280, No. 7; B.N.]

Document [8] is a visitation report, or statement as to the condition of certain religious houses made by personal inquiry and inspection. The cells specified are those of Lewes, Thetford, Lenton, Montacute, and Bermondsey. This visitation was carried out in 1262 [47 Hen. III.], under the authority of Yves de Poyson, 25th abbot of Cluni; the abbatial visitors being John and Henry, priors of two foreign houses. The indebtedness of these priories financially was very considerable.

8. Visitation of English Cluniac foundations in 1262.

[*Extended copy.*]

Anno Domini M° CC° LXII°, nos fratres Johannes et Henricus, de Gacicurte et de Bellemondresia priores, visitavimus Angliam, et primo fuimus apud Lewes, et quesivimus de observantiis regularibus, si ibi observabantur, prout decet; et veritate de omnibus hiis rite inquisita, nobis innotuit evidenter, quod servitium Dei ibi sit secundum quod potest et debet fieri de jure, munera monachorum cetera que pertinent ad statum spiritualium, ut silentium locis debitis, elemosina, hospitalitas, administratio sanis fratribus et infirmis ibi tenentur, secundum testimonium omnium ad laudem regularium statutorum; plus debetur domui quam debeat ipsa domus.

Item, apud Londoniam inquisivimus per fratres, fratrem Aufredum de Lentona subcellerarium, et Ricardum ejusdem loci elemosinarium, per quos nobis constitit statum domus in spiritualibus esse bonum; servitium Dei ibi fit secundum quod hactenus fieri consuevit; sunt ibi XXII monachi et duo conversi; de statu domus predicte a priore et predictis duobus monachis inquisivimus veritatem, per quos nobis constitit, quod domus erat onerata debitis, usque ad valorem mille librarum monete patrie.

Item, ibidem inquisivimus per fratrem Henricum, subpriorem de Thetfford, et Thomam, camerarium ejusdem loci, de statu domus de Thetfford, et nobis per eos constitit, quod servitium Dei ibi *(fi)*t secundum quod hactenus est in loco de Thetfford consuetum; cetera, que ad statum spiritualem pertinent, congrue fiunt ibi. Prior vero non comparuit, proprii corporis infirmitate detentus, de qua certificatio nobis constitit ita esse. Inquisivimus de debito domus, et aliis omnibus que ad prioratus curam pertinent per subpriorem et camerarium predictos, qui ab priore habebant litteras de statu, et per ipsas litteras et eorum testimonium, nobis constitit domum esse in debito sexcentarum marcarum et X. Sunt ibi XX. monachi.

Ita ibidem inquisivimus per fratrem Galterum elemosinarium domus de Monte Acuto, fratrem Gaufridum priorem de Holme, et fratrem Gaufridum de Northamton procuratorem domus predicte, per quos nobis constitit, quod servitium Dei apud Montem Acutum fit prout melius factum fuit; cetera que ad statum spirituale pertinent fiunt bene; interrogati a nobis de debito domus, responderunt quod domus debet III° marcas sterlingarum. Sunt ibi XXV. monachi.

De statu domorum de Karitate:—

Fuimus apud Northanton, et visitavimus ibi prout moris est; et nobis constitit, quod domus debet ducentas et LXXII marcas et dimidiam; servitium Dei ibi fit bene; item bene providetur fatribus in necessariis; alia rite se habent; sunt ibi XXXIIII°r monachi.

Item apud Londoniam, ex parte nostra prior de Wenloc vocatus, et frater Galterus camerarius, et frater Philippus grenetarius de Wenloc, ex parte conventus missi ad nos apud Londoniam, dixerunt nobis statum domus de Wenloc tam spiritualem quam temporalem; cujus domus status talis est:—Servitium Dei ibi fit secundum quod melius; fit in loco de ordine silentium, et cetera que ad correctionem subprioris pertinent, firmiter observantur. Sunt ibi XLIIII°r. monachi; domus debet XVI° marcas, et XXVI et dimidiam marcam, de quibus octoginta marce, et XII marce et dimidia debentur mercatoribus ad usuram.

Item, visitavimus domum de Bermondeseia, et de omnibus regularibus observantiis rite inquisita veritate nobis constitit, quod servitium Dei ibi fit multum bene;

silentium, correctiones excessuum ibi firmiter tenentur; elemosina, hospitalitas ibi fiunt secundum quod in loco consuetum est; domus debet IIc et LXVI marcas. Sunt XXXII monachi, et unus conversus.

Item, de statu domus de Pontefracto inquisivimus per fratrem Thomam sacristam, et domnum Guillelmum hostellarium dicte domus, de observantia regulari; qui nobis dixerunt, quod ea que solent in claustro observari, ibi bene observantur. Sunt ibi sexdecim monachi; domus debet mille marchas.

[*On a roll of parchment, length* 21½ *inches, width* 6¾ *inches. Endorsement* VISITATIONES ANGLIE, ANNO CCLXII, *and below,* FACTUM EST; *the same also at bottom of instrument.* "Nouv. acq. latin," 2280, No. 8; Bibliothèque Nationale.]

9. Visitation of Cluniac foundations made in 1275 and 1276.

[*Extended copy.*]

Visitatio facta in Anglia anno Domini Mo CCo LXXo quinto, incipiente sexto, per fratres Johannem priorem de Wenlok, et Arnulfum domini abbatis conestabulum.

Hortona [*Monks-Horton*].—Die jovis proxima ante festum beate Lucie virginis visitavimus apud Hortonam cellam Lewensem; ibi invenimus XI. monachos et deficiebant duo, quos mittere ibidem intendebamus si in ecclesia Lewensi habuissemus ingressum. Invenimus etiam ibidem quod missa Beate Marie non celebrabatur, quam de cetero precepimus in capella ejusdem Virginis sollempniter cotidie celebrari.

Item invenimus quod ad magnam missam diaconum non habebant; et quare conventualis est ecclesia, precepimus quod de cetero per unum monachum diaconum cotidie evangelium ad dictam missam legeretur.

Item invenimus quod lectionem continuam ad prandium non habebant in refectorio; quod de cetero precepimus emendari.

Item invenimus quod sigillum conventus a duobus

tantum custodiebatur; quibus tertium addidimus secundum statuta.

Item invenimus quod in ordine et in audiendis confessionibus non erant nisi duo, videlicet prior et subprior, quibus etiam addidimus tertium propter absentiam predictorum.

Item quilibet de conventu pro pellitia XL d. recipiebat, quod de cetero precepimus emendari.

Invenimus etiam quod conventus sotularibus corrigiatis[60] non utebatur horis statutis, quod et precepimus emendari.

Priori etiam injunximus quod sine postella,[61] et sotularibus corrigiatis, nullomodo presumeret equitare.

Precepimus etiam priori et conventui quod carnes non comedant coram secularibus.

Conventus in aliis satis regulariter se habebat.

Domus debebat IIIIXX. marchas et dimidiam.

Bermundesia [*Bermondsey*].—Die sancti Thome Martiris, scilicet quinto die Nativitatis Domini, visitavimus domum de Bermundesia, ibi sunt XX. monachi.

Dicta domus debebat M. marchas argenti diversis creditoribus, et cuidam clerico domini Regis centum libras annuatim in perpetuum, videlicet sibi et heredibus suis, et exceptis quinque maneriis per quendam priorem in perpetuum alienatis; nomina autem maneriorum Towic, Habingeberi, Wideforde, Richemunt et Benenio.

Visitatores domini prioris de Karitate, ante adventum nostrum, visitaverunt dictam domum, et correxerunt corrigenda.

Northampton [*St. Andrew of*].—Die martis proxima post Epiphaniam Domini, visitavimus apud Northampton. Ibi invenimus XXX. monachos. Predicti visitatores prioris Karitatis dictam domum visitaverunt ante adventum nostrum, et correxerunt corrigenda.

Domus debebat VIIc. marchas sterlingarum.

Mons Acutus [*Montacute*].—Visitatio facta apud Montem Acutum, dominica proxima post festum beati Vincentii martiris, anno predicto.

[60] Sort of boot used in riding. [61] Crupper for saddle.

Ibidem sunt XX. monachi. Invenimus quod luminare coram corpus Christi non ardebat, quod precepimus emendari. Invenimus etiam quod conventus horis statutis sotularibus corrigiatis non utebatur, et quod omnes per patriam equitantes indifferenter carnes comedebant in domibus laicorum. In infirmariis regularibus lectionem non habebant ad prandium, que omnia firmiter precepimus emendari. Precepimus etiam priori, quod sine postella et sotularibus corrigiatis nullomodo presumeret equitare, nec sui monachi sine sotularibus corrigiatis. Domus debebat IX^{xx}. et X. marchas, et centum marchas mercatoribus qui dictam pecuniam ad mare per litteram regis fecerunt arrestari, exceptis edificiis que pro maxima parte minantur ruinam. Precepimus etiam quod nullus omnino nisi ex manifestissima causa post completorium remaneret.

Farlee [*Farleigh*].—Die veneris proxima ante Purificationem Beate Virginis visitavimus apud Farlee, cellam Lewensem. Ibi invenimus XVIII. monachos et duos conversos, qui satis regulariter se habebant. De postella et sotularibus corrigiatis, de esu carnium, de lectione in infirmariis, et de mora post completorium, fecimus et precepimus sicut apud Montem Acutum. Domus nichil debebat.

Wenloke [*Wenlock*].—Visitatio facta apud Wenloke die mercurii proxima ante festum Beati Vincentii martiris anno predicto. Ibi sunt XL. duo monachi et tres conversi, qui satis regulariter se habebant. Visitatores prioris de Karitate ante nos dictam domum visitaverunt, qui corrigenda correxerunt. De postella et aliis, precepimus sicut apud Farlee. Prior invenit dictam domum in M. septingentis et quinquaginta marchis obligatam; modo debebat M. et quingentas marchas, sed nichil ad usuram.

Lentona [*Lenton*].—Die veneris proxima ante Cathedram Beati Petri visitavimus apud Lentonam. Ibi sunt XXVII. monachi et IIII^{or}. conversi. Domus debebat M. et IIII^{xx}. marchas, nichil ad usuram. De postella, sotularibus corrigiatis, esu carnium, de lectione in infirmariis et de mora post completorium, precepimus sicut apud Montem Acutum. Invenimus ibidem quod conversi differebant pannos de rosseto. Precepimus quod de cetero vestes differant solito nigriores. Correximus corrigenda.

Thefforde [*Thetford*].—Die mercurii proxima post dominicam qua cantatur *Reminiscere*, visitavimus domum Thefforde. Ibi sunt XX. IIII^{or}. monachi qui satis regulariter se habebant, excepto quod Radulfus cellerarius diffamatus fuit de incontinentia, quem alibi misimus moraturum, et alium fratrem, nomine Henricum, quare enormiter et maliciose vulnerat quendam de servientibus prioris, similiter alibi misimus moraturum. De postela, sotularibus corrigiatis, de esu carnium, de lectione in infirmariis, et de mora post completorium, precepimus sicut supra. Domus debebat VIII^{c}. et IIII^{or}. marchas. Item dicta domus obligata est mercatoribus ad usuram pro comite marescallo patrono dicti loci per sigillum capituli in IIII^{c}. marchis. Correximus corrigenda.

Castelacre [*Castle Acre*].—Die sabbati proxima post predictam dominicam qua cantatur *Reminiscere*, visitavimus apud Castelacre, cellam Lewensem. Ibi sunt XXXII. monachi qui satis regulariter se habent. Ibi precepimus sicut apud Montem Acutum. Domus debebat quingentas et quatuor libras sterlingorum.

Bronholm [*Bromholme*].—Vigilia Beati Gregorii pape, visitavimus domum de Bronholm. Ibi sunt XVI. monachi, qui satis regulariter se habent. Precepimus de aliis sicut supra. Domus debebat VI^{xx}. libras sterlingorum. Correximus corrigenda.

Pittrewelle [*Prittlewell*].—Die mercurii proxima ante festum Beati Benedicti abbatis, visitavimus apud Pittrewelle, cellam Lewensem. Ibi sunt XV. monachi; correximus corrigenda. Precepimus ibidem sicut apud Farlee. Domus debebat centum libras sterlingorum.

Qua de causa domos de Lewes et de Pontefracto non visitavimus, lator presentium ore tenus poterit intimare.

In testimonium vero premissorum predicti visitatores presentibus sigilla sua apposuerunt.

[*On a roll of parchment, 26½ long, and 5¾ inches wide; with the following endorsements* VISITATIO FACTA IN

ANGLIA, ANNO M° CC° LXX° V° INCIPIENTE, *and below*, FACTUM EST. "Nouv. acq. latin," 2280, No. 9 ; B.N.]

Document [10] is a letter from Thomas, prior of Thetford, to Yves de Chassant, 26th abbot of Cluni, excusing himself for his unavoidable absence from the chapter general of the order to be held at Cluni. The excuse in this case is based upon his having to attend the Curia Regis at Westminster, in a month from the date of his letter. The Chapters General and Visitations being both monastic institutions of importance, we may add the following in elucidation of the former :—

General Chapters seem to have originated as a means of centralization in respect of matters beyond the power of one head of a monastic institution to control. As the brotherhood of any religious order increased, and with it the business of the abbot, the personal superintendence of this latter became quite inadequate for the multitudinous duties of his office. The General Chapter became, therefore, after the abbot, the order's highest authority. Composed of all the heads of subject abbeys and priories, it was convened once every year in the month of September (taking the order of Cluny as an example), under the presidency of the abbot of the chief or parent-house. The precedence was given to all mitred abbots, at the head of whom came the abbot of Moizac. After these came the grand-prior, and the claustral-prior, and then in rotation, the following priors in order of precedence, viz., the prior of la Charité, Lewes, Saint Martin-des-Champs, &c. Each head of a subordinate house rendered an account of his convent, temporarily and spiritually. Decrees which were to become obligatory throughout the order were thereby promulgated; or modifications under certain contingencies.

The general business of chapters was very diversified, comprising law-suits in respect of a priory's estates, new foundations, instructions to missionary monks, recommendations for priests taking temporary

duty, celebration of anniversaries of deceased persons, questions as to prescribed ritual. Nothing, in short, of an ecclesiastical nature (spiritual or temporal) can be specified, which did not come under the notice of the General Chapter.

Attendance at General Chapters was compulsory on the part of all dependent abbots and priors, under pain of deposition or removal. The priors, however, of Spain, Lombardy, Italy, Germany, and England, were privileged, and not subject to attend more than once in three years, although an entry in record [5] would make it appear that in some cases this time was extended to even seven years.

In the 16th century, the following was the order of precedence among the heads of the Cluniac affiliations, under the presidency of the abbot of Cluny :—The abbots of Moissac, Figeac, Mozac, Balme, Monstierneuf, Saint Benoit (on the Po), Thiers, Beaulieu, Paisley (in Scotland), Payerne, Arles-sur-Tech, Compredon, the grand-prior of Cluni, the claustral-prior of Cluni, the priors of la Charité-sur-Loire, Saint Pancras (of Lewes), Saint Martin-des-Champs, Souvigny, Sauxillange, Marcigny, Gigny, Charlieu, Pont-Saint-Esprit, Sainte Marie de Najera (in Spain), Paray, Nantua, with 55 other priors and doyens. [*Cf.* Yepez, IV., 322; Pignot, "Ordre de Cluni," II., 320.]

Every year, two of the order were selected to make the abbatial visitation of any province in the jurisdiction of the order. These several Cluniac provinces are more particularly named at pp. 33-39, Vol. I., and include those of England and Scotland.

10. Excuse for non-attendance at a General Chapter of the order in 1276, on the part of the prior of Thetford.

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverendo in Christo patri ac domino Y., Dei gratia abbati Cluniacensi ejusdemque loci sacro conventui, frater Thomas, humilis prior monasterii beate Marie de Thefford in Anglia, salutem et obedientiam usque ad

mortem humilem et devotam, cum omni reverentia et honore. Quoniam a die Pasche in unum mensem, diem habemus nobis prefixum coram justiciarium domini Regis apud Londonium, cui absque domus vestre Thefford' perpetuo ac gravi detrimento abesse non possumus, aliisque multis ac variis et arduis dicti monasterii negotiis impediti ad capitulum generale Cluniacense ad presens accedere non valemus, reverende paternitati vestre humiliter duximus supplicandum, quatinus absentiam nostram ad presens habere velitis excusatam. Quicquid enim in dicto capitulo per vos, ac ejusdem capituli diffinitores, ordinatum fuerit seu gestum, parati erimus humiliter adimplere. Valeat reverenda paternitas vestra per tempora longa. Datum Thefford'; die mercurii in septimana Pasche, anno Domini M° CC° septuagesimo sexto.

[*On a small membrane*, 8 *by* 2½ *inches.* "Nouv. acq. lat.," 2280, No. 10; B.N.]

The visitation [11] made in 1279, by the priors of Mont Didier in France, with those of Lenton in Notts, and Montacute in Somerset, is a record of considerable interest, as well as value, and seems to have been scrupulously and honestly carried out, extending to some 18 or more houses in this country. One cannot help feeling surprised how, in those early days of insecurity and impeded locomotion, the visitors for this duty were enabled to move with such rapidity, embracing several counties, and extending from Pontefract in Yorkshire, to Barnstable in Devon. The party necessarily moved under the escort of a safe-conduct, but that would not imply expedition. The lawless proceedings on the part of the monks of Bretton, is very much in keeping with similar acts recorded at Lewes, the parties being in both cases excommunicated, and with the same ineffectual result. As a diary of proceedings at that remote time, we imagine the document to be nearly unique [See observations on Visitations, p. 152 *postea*].

11. Visitation of English Cluniac houses in 1279 [7 Edw. I.].

[*Extended copy.*]

Cella Karitatensis.

Visitatio Anglie, per de Monte Desiderii in Francia[62] et de Lentona in Anglia priores facta, anno Domini millesimo CC° septuagesimo nono.

In vigilia beate Margarete, venimus apud Bermondesiam [*Bermondsey*],[63] ubi solebant esse XXXII monachi; modo sunt ibi XVIII. Quare numerus sit vel fuerit diminutus, quesivimus a priore et conventu. Respondit prior, quod domus erat pluribus debitis onerata, et propter hoc de ordinatione et voluntate domini abbatis, fuerunt monachi amoti. Quesivimus quantum erat debitum; in hac ultima vice venit prior iste, et ipse respondit, quod in mille et septingentis marchis. Quesivimus quantum debebat modo; respondit, duo millia marcharum et CCC. marchas, et sic ampliavit debitum in septingentis marcis. Diximus ei: Cum numerus monachorum fuerit diminutus per IIII^{or} annos, in quibus fuistis usque nunc, debuissetis debitum minuissse, non aumentasse; preterea vos dicitis, domine prior, et dicit conventus vester, etiam obedientiarii, quod vos recepistis quolibet anno ab obedientiariis C. marchas et plus, quod nunquam alias fuit factum, sed istud fuit vel commissum propter debita imminuenda, et sic cum septingentis marchis supradictis, debito primo habuistis CCCC. marchas et plus, bene C. marchas fere, ut dicunt omnes in presentia nostra. Item alias, quando fuistis prior, interpositus fuit dominus Henricus, qui non fuit ibi nisi per annum et dimidium, paret plus aut minus. Vos vendidistis unum

[62] Priory of Mont Didier, in the diocese of Amiens; Somme; France; subordinate to Cluni.

[63] Bermondsey, in Surrey, below London bridge, and founded in 1082 by Aylwin Child, was raised to the rank of an abbey, t. Rich. II. William Rufus endowed it with the surrounding manor. The widowed Queen of Edward IV., Elizabeth Woodville, found in it her prison and place of death. It went t. H. VIII. to Sir Robert Southwell.

manerium, nomine Omptunne, hereditarie ab emptore tenendum, unde recepistis quingentas marchas et plus. Item recepit prior Johannes a domino Adamo de Straton septingentas marchas, quas assignavit solum in VII. annis, a quodam nemorio quod emit iste Johannes, nomine Chavore, et fuit in isto contractu quedam falsa et mala involutio. Item recepit predictus Johannes de nemoribus venditis marcas sexcentas. Item vendidit predictus J. VIII. libras reddituum sitas in pratis hereditarie tenendis pro ducentis marchis. Item alienata sunt IIII^{or} alia maneria, scilicet, Chor, Almeborim, Wydefort, Valbant, que posuit predictus Henricus in manu domini Adami de Straton, pro majori parte debiti, quod contraxerat predictus J., que debuisset redimisse; item quoddam aliud, quod vocatur Richemont, valens VI. marchas. Item emit quoddam parvum manerium, nomine Bearmon, sed post vendidit pro quingentis marchis. Monachi bene et regulariter vivunt, et divina bene faciunt, que debuissemus prius dixisse. Erat in domo sufficientia fructuum usque ad novos fructus; male videtur administrasse predictus, quam et ante, quando venit post priorem Gilbertum, a quo recepit domum obligatam in CCC. vel CCCC. marcas. Sed deterius fuit quando venit post priorem Henricum; obligationem predictam in duobus mille marcis et CCC. conferre est, ore proprio. Satis est miserabilis status istius domus. Quicquid dixerit aut promiserit predictus J., predicta IIII^{or}. maneria omnia sunt alienata, et tenet ea dominus Adam de Straton, et debet remittere predictus Adam de debito M. et quingentas marcas.

Die martis post festum beati Johannis Evangeliste, venimus apud Northanton,[64] cellam Karitatensem. Ibi est numerus monachorum consuetus, scilicet XXV. Aliquando consueverunt esse plures, aliquando pauciores. Prior facit obedientiam ordinario suo, a sexaginta annis

[64] St. Andrew of Northampton was a cell of la Charité in France. As the date of this visitation was about 10 or 12 years only after the battle of Evesham, it is not improbable but that the prior at this time was the same who betrayed Northampton to the Royalists under Prince Edward.

et infra. Monachi honeste et regulariter vivunt. Divina bene faciunt. Habent fructuum et bonorum temporalium sufficientiam usque ad novos fructus et plus. Prior recepit domum de manu prioris de Wenloch, Johannis scilicet predicti, obligatam in ducentis et septuaginta duabus marchis et dimidia. Sed postquam predictus Johannes recessit, invenit multum plus in debito, bene C. marchas et plus. Nunc est obligata in ducentis marchis, sed prior qui nunc est, dominus Bernardus, tradidit quoddam manerium ad quinque annos, scilicet Estotebiete, valoris C. solidorum, cuidam creditori qui vocatur Walterus de Cham, pro quadringentis marchis; de illis V. annis jam tres transierunt. Item renovavit obligationem cujusdam alterius manerii obligati per predictum Johannem ad XII. annos, pro ducentis et L. marcis. De spatio transierunt VIII. anni, et valet predictum manerium, quod vocatur Suelle, annuatim XXXV. libras. Item tradidit predictus Johannes predicto Waltero, quamdam ecclesiam nomine Estone, valoris sexaginta librarum, que pertinet ad proprios usus domus de Northamton, pro magna summa pecunie. Quomodo illud fuit, et qui processus, viva voce dicendum est, quod longum esset scribere. Prior dicit quod de residuo bene poterit facere facta sua; bene dicit quod in primo, quando venit, fuit aliquantulum puer et minus diligens; modo per Dei gratiam bene et honeste et diligenter facit facta sua. Istam etiam domum male tractavit Johannes predictus. Edificia bona sunt.

Cella Cluniacensis.

Item in festo beati Petri ad Vincula, fuimus apud Montem Acutum[65] Ibi est numerus monachorum consuetus, scilicet XXVIII, aliquando consueverunt esse pauciores; regulariter et honeste vivunt; divina bene faciunt; domus sunt pro magna parte bene reparate; ibi erat fructuum sufficientia usque ad novos fructus; prior recepit a predecessore suo, domno Gilberto, domum obligatam in quingentas et L. marchas. Quando

[65] Montacute, See p. 198, Vol. I.

dominus abbas fuit ibi, remensit (*sic*) obligata in trecentis marcis; fuit ibi per XI. annos. Nunc est obligata in ducentis marcis et XLII libris; preter ea, que latent, ut dicitur, decima domus de Cruche male custoditur. Item quidam clericus, qui vocatur Salomon de Rocetre, spoliavit priorem anno isto et precedenti violenter. Fama prioris aliquantulum, immo vere multum est denigrata, et incurabiliter lesa, et credo firmiter quod injuste denigratus. De quo et super quo, vel quibus, viva voce dicendum est; prior aliquantulum fuisse levis videtur quantum ad exteriora gesta; quicquid de interioribus, et veritate sit vel fuerit, modo per Dei gratiam, et est et apparet persona optima, fidelis, humilis, discreta, obediens, humilis et devota.

Item manerium domini abbatis quod vocatur Laidecumbe [*Letcombe*], quod tenet prior predictus de Monte Acuto, est in periculo quod rex petit ratione areragiorum IX^{xx} lb. Tamen prior dicit, quod solvit de illis pro tempore suo quo tenuit manerium XX. lb. Quid debeat domino abbati ratione areragii, istud scit dominus abbas.

Item duo alia maneria domini abbatis tradita cuidam militi, videntur esse in periculo, quod ille miles nichil solvit domino abbati, sicut tenetur.

Prioratus Sancti Martini.

Item die martis ante festum beati Laurentii, fuimus apud Bernetauble [*Barnstable*],[66] cellam Sancti Martini. Ibi sunt quinque monachi cum priore; bene et regulariter vivunt; divina bene faciunt; solebant ibi esse monachi pauciores, sed ordinarius, cui facit et fecit prior obedientiam, coegit priorem ad quinque; item cogit ad plures. Fructus erant in domo pauci; sed erat prope novos fructus; litigabat prior cum quodam abbate vicino suo, super quadam decima, valoris XV. marcarum, et spoliaverat priorem abbas predictus; offerebat predictus

[66] Barnstable was subject to St. Martin-des-Champs. Besides this house there were two other foundations at this place, one for Augustinian canons, with another, a hospital to the Holy Trinity. [See Vol. I., p. 39, *note*.]

abbas predicto priori unam summam pecunie, scilicet C. libras, vel parum minus. Audivi post recessum, quod prior predictus pecuniam recepit, et sic predictam decimam predictus abbas tenet et tenebit in perpetuum. Tamen invenimus priorem remissum in prosequendo jus suum. Quando prior venit ad domum predictam, invenit eam obligatam in LIII. marcis, item in XXX. marcis cuidam burgensi Parisiensi; illas non solvit; item in sex marcis quas debet priori Sancti Martini de predictis LIII. tribus marcis, nichil solvit quod non debebat de istis nisi XX. libras. Domum suam clausit muris terreis satis bonis. Item fecit quandam parvam granchiam. Alie domus sunt sufficientes et sufficienter retente. Ecclesia bona est, fortis et pulcra. De predictis monachis unum vestivit; alium mutuo recepit a priore de Monte Acuto; IIII^{or} anni sunt quod est prior domus predicte; fuit ibi per IIII^{or} annos.

Domus Beati Martini.

Die sabbati post, venit prior Sancti Jacobi de Ecestre [*Exonie*][67] ad nos, pro quo mandavimus, quod multum est pauper, et gravatus fuisset si nos recepisset in domo sua. Statum domus sue nobis fideliter et veraciter declaravit, in hunc modum. Invenit domum predictam obligatam in VIII. lb. Nunc est obligata in XX., et ratio est, quod refecit duo molendina que erant destructa; modo sunt in bono statu; multa sunt alienata per predecessorem suum, domnum Theobaldum, nunc priorem de Bonestable [*Barnstable*], et hec ei dixit in presentia nostra, que negare non potuit predictus Theobaldus; que sint illa alienata, continetur in quadam cedula quam tradidit nobis prior; habebat unum socium antiquum, bone et laudabilis vite, sed non est sacerdos, et ideo divina non poterant fieri regulariter et honeste; propter

[67] St. James's priory, near Exeter, (or St. James without Exeter), was subject to St. Martin-des-Champs, and was given to it by Maud the Empress, before 1146. It owed its foundation to Baldwin de Redveriis (*al.* Redvers), E. of Devonshire, or, according to others, Sheriff of Devonshire, and father of the 1st Earl.

quod injunximus ei quod reciperet mutuo unum sacerdotem a priore de Monte Acuto, qui libenter acquievit et voluit et fecit, donec per priorem Sancti Martini aliter esset ordinatum. Prior bene se gerit, sed domus est pauper multum; obedientiam facit ordinario suo; domus et ecclesia, ut dixit nobis, erant in bono statu quantum ad edificia; fuit ibi IIII^{or}. annis.

Domus Sancti Martini.

Eadem die venit ad nos prior Sancti Clari de Vallis [*St. Clare*][68] pro quo mandaveramus, et intelleximus quod prior et socius inhoneste et incontinenter vivunt. Ipsi invicem non possunt convenire; divina totaliter vel sunt ibi pretermissa; bona ecclesie pro majori parte sunt alienata; prior est subditus operi, sicut unus capellanus; remenserunt (*sic*) adhuc domui usque ad valorem LXXII. marcarum; ibi apportent dominus abbas et prior sancti Martini consilium prout videbit; in domo predicta sunt edificia quasi nulla, quia dissipata sunt.

Domus Montis Acuti.

Die dominica sequenti, fuimus apud Carsvelle [*Careswell*], cellam Montis Acuti; ibi sunt tres monachi cum priore; bene, regulariter et honeste vivunt; divina bene faciunt; prior est bonus, sapiens, humilis et discretus, licet Anglicus; edificia et ecclesia in bono statu; nichil debet; habet sufficientiam bonorum usque ad novos fructus; recepit domum obligatam in LX. marcis; fuit ibi per tres annos.

Domus Montis Acuti.

Die martis sequenti, fuimus apud Sanctam Mariam de Olna [*Holme*],[69] cellam Montis Acuti, ubi sunt duo monachi cum priore; bene, regulariter et honeste vivunt; divina bene faciunt secundum exigentiam loci et numerum

[68] St. Clare, Caermarthenshire.

[69] Holme, a cell to Montacute, was founded t. Edw. I., and was given at the dissolution to Edward, Duke of Somerset. It is now known as East Holme, near Wareham, in Dorset.

monachorum; domum recepit obligatam in XX. marcis; modo nichil debet; fuit ibi prior per tres annos. Edificia et ecclesia in bono statu. Habet fructus sufficientes usque ad novos.

Domus de Lewes.

Die dominica sequenti fuimus adpud Fallee [*Farley*],[70] cellam de Lewes. Ibi sunt XVIII. monachi, bene, regulariter et honeste viventes, divina bene facientes. Prior est publice diffamatus de incontinentia, de usura, de inobedientia, et est [*forni*]catus, et fuit bene per X. annos, prout ipsemet recognovit et dicit. Inobediens est superioribus suis, dixit nobis in capite quod capitulo generali non interesset, et quod non faciebat vim de tali mandato. Domus nichil debet. Satis abundat temporalibus; sed in spiritualibus, quantum ad priorem, satis claudicat; prior est incorrigibilis, rebellis; edificia, ecclesia in bono statu.

Die martis sequenti fuimus apud Clifort [*Clifford*], cellam Lewensem, ubi sunt VIII. monachi cum priore; bene regulariter et honeste vivunt et divina bene faciunt. Prior est bone vite et laudabilis fame. Domum recepit obligatam in C. et XIIII. marchis. Nunc est obligata in centum; et tectum ipse perficit in domo, et domum reparat quod satis erat ruinosa. Domus est sita inter malos vicinos.

Domus Karitatensis.

Die veneris post festum beati Bartholomei fuimus apud Wenloch,[71] cellam Karitatensem, ubi sunt XXXV. monachi, honeste et regulariter viventes, divina bene facientes.

[70] Farley, in Wilts, cell to Lewes.

[71] Wenlock, a cell to the house of Caritate, in France, was refounded for monks of the Order of Cluni in 1080, by Roger de Montgomeri, Earl of Shrewsbury. The original monastery, founded by Milburga, in 680 (d. of King Merwald), was destroyed by the Danes. Two cells to this house are mentioned elsewhere (viz., St. James, of Dudley, and St. Helen); Paisley, another of them, was founded by the first of the Stewarts in 1164. An extent of Wenlock's possessions was taken in 1380, when in the King's hands; it was declared "indegenous" (11 R. II.), receiving then its charter of denizenship.

Ibi consueverunt esse XL. vel plures monachi. Septem, immo VIII. sunt anni, quod prior venit ad domum, et invenit domum obligatam, ut dicit, in mille et septingentis marcis; sed invenimus non esse verum, quod non invenit eam obligatam nisi in quingentis marcis; et de bonis, que erant in domo cum illis que debebantur domui, bene possent solvi ille quingente marche, sed prior in adventu suo sic computavit:—Deficit nobis in tali loco una granchia ducentarum marcharum; deficit in illo alio manerio una domus C. marcarum; defficiunt nobis in tali manerio CC. boves, C. vacce, tria milia ovium; deficiunt nobis vasa argentea tanti valoris; . . . et sic computando, sigillavit et sigillari fecit sigillo conventus domum esse vel fuisse obligatam in predictis mille et septingentis marcis. Sed que sic computavit non fecit, quare nec boves, nec vaccas, nec oves, nec edificia; ipse fecit quantum possit facere, ipse vel alius, processu temporis hoc, et multa plura, quare domus est opulenta et optime fundata. Item tradidit quoddam manerium cuidam militi ad vitam suam, et uxoris sue, et recepit inde octingentas marcas. Mortui sunt ambo, et rediit manerium ad prioris manum, ut tenuerint predicti miles et ejus uxor illud nisi per tres annos. Item dedit prior cuidam servienti, qui vocatur Symon, de terris domus unam virgatam hereditarie possidendam; item cuidam alii, scilicet janitori, aliam virgatam, eodem modo hereditarie tenendam; item cuidam servienti, qui vocatur Johannes Trece, concessit ad vitam suam prebendam suam cum uno equo et uno serviente, quot tenetur tenere in domo de Wenlock per totam vitam predicti Johannis; et ratione quod predictus Johannes dedit ecclesie unam bonam carrucatam terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, istud bene fuisset tolerabile; sed predictus prior predictam carrucatam vendidit cuidam, qui vocatur Nicholaus Brisebon, hereditarie tenendam, quod non debuit facere; quare pecuniam habet vel habuit, et ecclesia defraudata, remanet obligata. Item quando venit prior primo apud Wenloch, concessit domino Ade de Straton XV. marcas annui redditus, de quo redditu tradidit ei litteras suas et conventus, de istis XV. marcis

non solvit unum denarium; unde, si contingeret quod alius prior ibi caderet, qui non esset secundum ejus voluntatem, predictus Adam repeteret totum . . . . . et redditum, et sic surgeret aliud inconveniens, quod sibi concederet unum manerium, sicut faciet etiam ille prior. Item, quando dominus abbas fuit in Anglia, dixit sibi quod domus debebat mille et ducentas marcas, licet jam fuisset prior per VI. annos; michi dixit apud Bermondesiam quod debebat octingentas marchas. Accedens ad locum suum eo absente, quod mare transsivit, non potui invenire per monachos domus sue, nec per illos ad quod pertinebat, quod domus deberet quingentas marchas; unde veritas a monachis anglicis aut non potest aut vix potest sciri. Sic inveni in dictis prioris recognitionibus, et istud ego dixi predicto priori, quando reversus est ad Angliam, qui multum obstupuit; et pro certo, si bene queratur, domus est obligata plus quam in mille et octingentis marcis; et non est dubium omni intelligenti quod domus de Wenloch illud detrimentum patietur, et portabit confusionem tantam vel majorem, quantam sustinet domus de Bermondesia et de Northamton, si diu in domo perseveret, quod vendit quicquid potest vendere, alienat quicquid potest; motus, ut dicitur communitur, mutabili ambitione, procuravit quantum potuit quomodo eligeretur apud Rocestre, quomodo posset evadere manus Cluniacenses. Vidimus magnum periculum imminere.

Domus Bermundesie.

Die lune post, fuimus apud Sanctum Jacobum de Derbi,[72] cellam Bermundesie, ubi sunt duo monachi cum priore. Prior bone et laudabilis vite, et fame; novus est; venit ibi in ista Purificatione; fuit unus de sociis suis bone vite, alius non bone, quem misimus moraturum apud Bermundesiam, et loco illius veniet alius; divina bene faciunt; prior invenit domum obligatam in LX. solidis, et quod nichil invenit in domo aut patria, contraxit mutuum, ita quad nunc debet IIII^{or}. lb. et X. solidos.

[72] St. James's, Derby, was a cell to Bermondsey.

Erat in recipiendo fructus novos, qui bene sufficient usque ad alios. Edificia bene sufficiunt; ecclesia non bene erat cooperta; precepimus priori quod facerat cooperiri.

Domus Cluniacensis.

Die jovis post festum beati Augustini, fuimus apud Lentonam,[73] ubi sunt XXV. monachi, ut consuetum est; regulariter et honeste vivunt; divina bene faciunt; prior est valens persona, honeste vite, et redolentis fame. Invenit domum obligatam in nongentis et XXXV marcis, et in XL. saccis lane, et est saccus valoris XV. marcarum; de saccis solvit XXXII., et debet adhuc VIII. Ex alia parte remanet obligata in M et XXX marcis, et ratio est, quod magnam querelam habet et habuit cum capitulo de Lechefeul [*Lichfield?*], qui sunt homines divites, potentes et de consilio regis, super quadam decima valoris CC. et L. marcarum annui redditus; et jam expenderat prior pro illo placito C. et LX. marcas, et credebat quod necesse haberet ire ad curiam, ratione predictorum. Item quando venit ad domum, non invenit sufficientiam bonorum temporalium. Item predecessori suo tradit singulis annis XL. marcas, quibus bene indigeret. Item obligatum est quoddam manerium non suum, valoris LX. lb.; quam obligationem fecit prior Rogerus.

Domus Karitatensis.

Die lune ante Nativitatem Beate Marie, fuimus apud Britonem [*Monk-Bretton*],[74] et venimus ad partes cum senescallo et ballivo domini [*Vice*] comitis Nicholai de—. Clamavimus quod nobis aperirent portam, quare causa visitationis faciende veniebamus, missi a domino abbate

[73] Lenton (See pp. 59, 62, 198, Vol. I.).

[74] Monk-Bretton, near Cudworth and Barnesley in Yorkshire, was founded for Cluniac monks, temp. Hen. II., by Adam Fitz Swain. Independent of what is related in the following visitation, the convent had a dispute with the priory of Pontefract in 1269, about 10 years before, which was settled by arbitration in the presence of the prior of York and sundry of the friar-preachers in their own convent at Pontefract (Dugdale Mon. Angl.). A charter-book of Bretton is (or was) in possession of Mr. Wentworth, of Woolley.

Cluniacensi. Nullus respondit nobis, clamavimus bis, ter, quater; nullus respondit; porta perclausa fuit; tunc in presentia omnium, quemdem Guillelmum de Riole, qui se gerebat pro priore et subpriore cum aliis, excommunicavimus, et in scriptis etiam sententiam excommunicationis domini abbatis denuntiavimus, et sic recessimus. Illa die statim misimus ad Regem, et ad [*Vice*] comitem Nicholaum de—; qui renuntiaverunt; dominus Rex, quod predictus Guillelmus caperetur et nobis traderetur; dominus [*Vice*] comes, quod nos intraremus. Tandem ego recessi, et dominus prior de Monte Acuto remensit (*sic*) ut expectaret predicta mandata, qui, habitis brevibus et mandatis, accessit iterum ad domum de Britona cum predictis ballivo et senescallo; et tunc intravit, ad ecclesiam ivit, et capitulum pulsavit. Ibi erant quidam habitum nostrum portantes, et sedentes in claustro; prior capitulum intravit ad exercendum officium visitationis; nullus monachus venit, et dixerunt quod non venirent, quod prior non erat domi et sine eo non irent. Tunc prior in presentia omnium, illum Guillelmum, priorem et subpriorem et alios excommunicavit; excommunicatos ex parte domini abbatis Cluniacensis denunciavit; compactionem habitam inter domum de Pontefracto et domum de Britona ex parte domini abbatis Cluniacensis revocavit, et nullam esse denunciavit; et continuo recessit, non manducans nec bibens cum eis; Necesse est quod ibi consilium et remedium adhibeatur.

Domus Karitatensis.

Die predicta venimus apud Pontem Fractum,[75] ubi sunt XXVII. monachi cum priore, bene et regulariter viventes, divina honeste facientes; edificia sunt bene recouverta et reparata, et aliqua nova que fecit iste prior; ecclesia bona et bene ornata; bonorum temporalium sufficientia; immo abundantia usque ad novos fructus. Prior invenit domum obligatam in tribus millibus et ducentis marcis; XII. sunt anni quod venit ad domum; modo remanet obligata in CCC et L marcis, nec plus, ut

[75] Pontefract (See *postea*, p. 150, 159).

dixit prior in presentia totius conventus; qui conventus dixit hoc verum esse. Item prior acquisivit unum parvum manerium, ubi sunt due carrucate terre, illudque dicto priori Karitatensi bene solvet, quod bonus est in solvendo. Item domus, jam sunt XV anni, obligata fuit in quadringentis marcis pro domo de Britona respondendo; et habet litteras prioris et conventus de Britona, qui pro illo tempore erant, quod domus de Britona tenetur domum de Pontefracto indempnitur conservare super debito predicto.

Domus Lewensis.

Die lune post Nativitatem Beate Marie fuimus apud Castelacre [*Castle Acre*],[76] ubi sunt XXXV. monachi regulariter et honeste viventes, divina bene facientes; domus est obligata in M et septingentis marcis, que erat obligata quando ibi venit prior iste in sexcentis marcis. Item est obligata in ducentis marcis, respondendo pro domino Milone, nunc abbate de Vizeliaco,[77] tunc priore de Lewes.[78] Non est ibi sufficientia fructuum usque ad novos. Prior nimis sumptuosus est; libere etiam cederet, honeste et honorabiliter si posset, sed non inveniretur de facili qui vellet domum predictam recipere. De hoc statu feci mentionem domino priori de Lewes.

Lewensis.

Die martis post fuimus apud Thetford.[79] Ibi invenit prior Vincentius XIII. monachos; modo sunt ibi XXII.; honeste et regulariter viventes, et divina bene facientes. Edificia bona; ecclesia et claustrum preclara et bona; ibi est sufficientia bonorum temporalium usque ad novos. Prior invenit domum obligatam in quingentis

[76] Castle Acre (See p. 197, Vol. I.).
[77] Vézelay, abbey (Yonne, France).
[78] Milo de Columbiers (Columbers) was elected prior of Lewes in 1268. He quitted it in 1274, on becoming abbot of Vézelay.
[79] Thetford (See pp. 59, 60, 198, Vol. I.). Thetford Priory was founded by Roger Bigod in 1103. In the time of Edw. III. it petitioned to be made denizen. The petition will be found *postea*, and may be taken as the usual form for priories seeking indenization.

marcis, licet dixerit Thomas prior, predecessor suus, quod non esset obligata nisi in CCCC; item in CCC marcis pro advocato. Illud debitum solutum est. Item posuit iste prior in domibus reparandis et grangiis novis C lb. Speratur quod prior iste perficiet; valens persona est, ut dicitur in terra illa, bone vite et redolentis fame; multum autem gravater domus propter continuam residentiam advocati, fratris scilicet domini comitis dicti Marescalli,[80] qui plus expendit in domo, quam expendat prior et conventus domus. Conquestio magna fit de quadam cupa argenti.

Die Jovis sequenti fuimus apud Horkesley, cellam de Thetford, ubi sunt IIII^{or} monachi cum priore, honeste et regulariter viventes, et divina honeste facientes. Prior novus est, et invenit domum obligatam in XL. marcis. Nunc est obligata in C. marcis; quod nichil invenit in domo aut patria, de superabundentia suorum fructuum poterat solvere anno isto XL. marcas, ut dicitur.

Die dominica sequenti, fuimus apud Petruelle [*Prittlewell*],[81] cellam Lewensem, ubi sunt XIIII. monachi, regulariter et honeste viventes, divina bene facientes. Prior ecclesiam suam reedificat; edificia alia sunt in bono statu; domus nichil debet, nisi quod est obligata in C. marcis, respondendo pro domino Milone, tunc priore de Lewes, nunc abbate Viziliacense;[82] habet bona temporalia sufficientia sine abundantia usque ad novos fructus. Prior est bona persona, honeste vite, et redolentis fame.

Die veneris post festum beati Mathei apostoli, fuimus apud Lewes, ubi sunt L. monachi, regulariter et honeste viventes, et divina bene facientes. Prior invenit domum obligatam in IIII^{or} millibus marcarum. Nunc est obligata

[80] Allusion is here plainly made to the brother of the Earl Marshal, Roger Bigod, 5th Earl of Norfolk. He was nephew to Roger the 4th Earl, and succeeded to these honours in 1270. He surrendered the Marshal's rod and the Earldom into Edward I's. hands in 1302, and *ob.* 1307, leaving John, his brother, next heir. In consequence of the said surrender his dignities became vested in the Crown. The aforesaid John may have been (and probably was) the brother complained of (*Cf.* Nicholas).
[81] Prittlewell, a cell to Lewes, founded t. Hen. II. by R. FitzSwain.
[82] Vézelay, abbey (Yonne, France).

in duobus millibus et octingentis marcarum, item in ducentis et L. marcis pro compositione ecclesie de instauratione; item in ducentis et L.; propter qua summa detenta sunt sua vasa argentea. Item erat in deffectu, immo est, lane vendite, quod non poterit tantum tradere mercatoribus in C. marcis. Item erit deffectus omnium bonorum pro sustentatione domus a Brandonibus usque ad novos fructus. Item defficiunt in maneriis sexcenti boves cum vaccis; item quadringenti porci; item VI. millia ovium; item debetur mercatoribus vinorum pecunia XXV doliorum pro anno preterito, et est dolium valoris vel pretii IIII. marc. stellingarum. Item debet domino abbati C. libras circa censam. Breviter, domus Lewensis est in tali statu, quod vix poterit ei subveniri, et si possit fieri, non fiet usque ad XX annos, sicut traditur ab illis qui sciunt statum; per quam viam et per quos deducta sit ad talem statum lamentabilem et verecundum, satis est notorium, secundum communem opinionem fidedignorum.

Domus Lewensis.

Die mercurii sequenti fuimus apud Ortonam [*Monks-Horton*],[83] ubi sunt XIII. monachi bene et honeste viventes, et Deo regulariter servientes. Domus est in optimo statu, spiritualiter et temporaliter; nichil debet; abundat per Dei gratiam in bonis et spiritualibus et temporalibus. Prior est optima persona, vite honeste et redolentis fame, Anglicus. Ecclesiam suam cooperuit de novo; protulit de novo item claustrum; proficit et spiritualiter et temporaliter in domo predicta.

[*On a narrow roll of parchment, consisting of three membranes, tacked end to end, and written on both sides; length* 27 *inches, width* 7¾ *inches. Endorsed* VISITATIO ANGLIE ANNO M° II° LXXIX.; *and beneath,* FACTUM EST. "Nouv. acq. latin," 2280, No. II; B.N.]

[83] Horton (Monk's Horton), near Hythe [which might well have been called in ancient times, "*propre Dovre*," as appears in a charter elsewhere], was founded t. H. II. for Cluniac monks by Robert de Vere, and was a cell to Lewes. It was made denizen t. Edw. III.

12. Excuse from Roger, prior of Bromholme in 1285 [14 Edw. I.], to Yves de Chassant abbot of Cluni, for inability to attend the Chapter General of the Order at Cluni, owing to legal business before the justices itinerant in Norfolk.

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverendo in Christo patri, domino Yvoni, Dei gratia abbati Cluniacensi, frater Rogerus, prior humilis de Bromholme in Norfolcia, salutem et obedientiam usque ad mortem cum omni reverentia et honore. Quum ad vestrum generale capitulum, quod celebrabitur apud Cluniacum die dominica qua cantatur *Jubilate*, personaliter venire non possimus, tam propter domini regis justiciarios in Norfolcia remorantes, quam propter alias arduas et inevitabiles causas, quas coram ipsos habemus de necessitate personaliter expedire. Quare reverendam paternitatem vestram humiliter duximus supplicandam, quatinus excusationem nostram admittere dignemini; parati enim sumus statutis vestri generalis capituli, et bene placitis vestris, humiliter obedire. Datum apud Bromholme, die lune proxima post octabas Purificationis Beate Marie, anno Domini, M° CC° octogesimo quinto.

[*On a small panel of parchment,* 8 *by* 2¾ *inches.* "Nouv. acq. latin," 2280, No. 12; B.N.]

13. Excuse from R., prior of the same, in 1293 [22 Edw. I.], to Y., abbot of Cluni.

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverendo patri in Christo domino Y., Dei gratia abbati Cluniacensi, ac etiam venerabilibus et religiosis viris diffinitoribus capituli generalis, frater R., prior humilis de Bromholme salutem, et obedientiam debitam et devotam usque ad mortem, cum omni reverentia et honore. Quoniam ad vestrum generale capitulum, quod celebrabitur apud Cluniacum dominica qua cantatur *Jubilate*, gravi infirmitate corporis detenti, non possumus personaliter interesse, dominationes vestras humiliter exoramus quatinus absentiam nostram, si placet, habere

dignemini excusatam. Parati enim sumus bene placitis vestris et generalis capituli statutis, humiliter obedire. Datum apud Bromholme, in crastino Sancti Benedicti, anno Domini M° CC° nonagesimo tertio.

[*On a small membrane, 7 by 2 inches.* "Nouv. acq. latin," 2280, No. 13; B.N.]

Document [14] is an appeal, addressed apparently to Cluni by the priory of Bromholme, through its legal agent or attorney, against the conduct of certain visitors of the order in England, their infringement of the convent's rights, and unauthorized attempts to exact more than they had a right to claim. The deed is without date, but it is fixed by the names of the visitors, Raymund and Guy, respectively priors of St. Martin of Layrac, and St. George of Dydonia.[84]

14. Appeal on the part of Bromholme priory against certain visitors of the order.

[*Extended copy.*]

In Dei nomine amen. Cum fratres Reymundus et Guido de Layraco et Sancti Georgii de Dydonia priores, pretendentes se visitatores Cluniacenses in Anglia ad monasterium Sancti Andree de Bromholm, Norwycensis dyocesis, nuper declinassent, ac prior dicti monasterii et ejusdem loci conventus prefatos visitatores benigne admittentes et humiliter tractantes, visitationis sue officio in eodem monasterio quatenus jus exigebat plenarie completo, de procuratione eisdem visitatoribus debita et consueta satisfecissent competenter; nichilominus iidem visitatores causam fictam gravandi dictum dominum priorem, nimis voluntarie querentes quasdam exactiones indebitas et illicitas a dictis priore et conventu ultra debitam procurationem legitime solutam, petierint et exigerint, videlicet equos, et alia que visitationis sue officium nullatenus contingebant, quas cum dicti prior et con-

[84] In the diocese of Saintonge.

ventus solvere seu de eisdem satisfacere justa ratione moti non curarent, prefati visitatores de gravando dictum dominum priorem de Bromholm, graviter sunt comminati. Comminationen suam predictam effectui mancipare satagentes, quandam litteram formam citationis prima facie continentem, sibi datam die martis proxima post dominicam qua cantatur *Oculi mei*, prefato domino priori de Bromholm sigillis quibusdam ignotis signatam transmiserunt, in qua continebatur quod dictus prior de Bromholm coram dictis visitatoribus die veneris proxima ante Ramos Palmarum apud Londonium personaliter interesset. Postmodum vero per aliquos dies dicti priores quandam aliam litteram priori de Castelacre destinarunt, sub dato die Jovis proxima post dominicam qua cantatur *Oculi mei;* in qua mandabatur eidem priori de Castelacre quatinus per camerarium suum vel per alium discretum monachum sibi subjectum citaret dictum priorem de Bromholm, quod compareret coram ipsis apud Londonium, die Jovis proxima ante festum in Ramis Palmarum, nullo tamen certo loco in quo idem dominus prior de Bromholme compareret, nec etiam aliqua causa legitima hujus notationis seu citationis, aut termini abreviationis in dictis litteris seu earum aliqua expressis. Unde ego procurator dicti prioris monasterii de Bromholm, audiens premissa in prejudicium dicti domini prioris domini mei per visitatores predictos temere acceptari, metuensque dicto domino priori domino meo ex hiis comminatione et citatione injuriosis ac etiam ex aliis causis probabilibus et verisimilibus conjecturis dicto domino meo ac sibi adherentibus prejudicium posse gravari in futurum, ne vos, visitatores predicti, seu aliquis nomine vestro citando, monendo, suspendendo, excommunicando, sequestrando, prominorando, discernendo, seu quovis alio modo gravando, attemptetis seu attemptet, faciatis seu faciat aliqualiter attemptare sacrosanctam sedem apostolicam, et pro tuitione curiam Cantuarensem in hujusmodi scriptis, provoco et appello et apostolos, quatenus de jure sunt petendi, instanter, instantius et instantissime peto, subjiciens dictum dominum meum et me et omnia bona monasterium

nostrum contingentia, ac etiam omnes quolibet modo adherentes vel adherere volentes utriusque sedis et curie, protectioni, tuitioni et defensioni, prestans me in eventu futuri gravaminis, velle de novo appellare ac hujusmodi appellationem omnibus quibus fuerit notificanda notificare, et eam prosequi cum effectu.

[*Written on a small membrane*, 9 *inches by* 7½ *inches.* "Nouv. acq. latin," 2280, No. 14; B.N.]

15. Excuse from John, prior of Montacute to Henry de Faultrière, abbot of Cluni in 1319, for inability to attend the Chapter General of the Order in that year, sending one of the fraternity to submit his apology.

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverendo patri in Christo ac domino, domno Henrico Dei gratia abbati Cluniacensi, sacroque conventui ejusdem loci, necnon viris venerabilibus et religiosis diffinitoribus sacri capituli Cluniacensis, frater Johannes, humilis prior domus de Monte Acuto, cum reverentia et honore obedientiam usque ad mortem tam debitam quam devotam. Dum inevitabilibus et arduis dicte domus vestre negotiis detentus et occupatus ad presens, ad hoc instans capitulum generale Cluniacense, quod die dominica, qua cantatur *Jubilate*, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo decimo nono per vos inminet, auctore Domino, apud Cluniacum celebrandum, nequeam, prout vellem, personaliter interesse, paternitatem vestram cum devotione requiro et exoro attente, quatinus absentiam meam habere dignemini, ex causis hujusmodi, si placet, excusatam; paratus etenim sum vestra salubria monita, ordinationes etiam et precepta que per vos in dicto generali capitulo ordinabuntur et finientur, recipere et servare, recipi et servari facere, prout, cum decet, reverenter; ad hoc autem, si opus fuerit, impedimentum jurandum quod tanquam verum vobis dixi, teste concientia (*sic*) rescribendum. Mitto carum fratem nostrum, fratrem Johannem Gyot, monachum et elemosinarium

domus vestre predicte, presentium portitorem; cui siquidem, quantum in me est, prout melius possum, jurandi impedimentum hujusmodi in forma que debet et consuevit jurari do potestatem plenariam per presentes. Actum in dicta domo nostra de Monte Acuto, sub sigillo meo, die mercurii proxima ante Pascha.

[*On parchment*, 9½ *by* 4 *inches; fragment of seal in green wax still remaining.* "Nouv. acq. latin," 2280, No. 15; Bibliothèque Nationale.]

Deed [16] shows Roger, abbot of Paisley, to have been cited to appear personally at Cluni in 1325 before Pierre de Chastelux, its 31st abbot. The cause of the citation does not appear, but we may infer that the abbot of Paisley, having then attained the honour of the mitre,[85] had demurred to the summons. The citation to appear was read before witnesses in the abbey church of Paisley, 1325 [18 Edw. II.].

[*Extended copy.*]

Pateat universis per presentes, quod nos Thomas Sympyl, Ricardus de Lescaw, Robertus filius Thome, et Johannes filius Muroch, anno Domini M° CCC° XX° quinto, dominica proxima post Conversionem Sancti Pauli, audivimus fratem Jacobum de Yrwyner, monachum de Pasleto, in ecclesia conventuali ejusdem, quamdam citationem factam personalem sub sigillo reverendi patris in Christo, dompni Petri divina miseratione abbatis Cluniasensis, legisse, et dompnum Rogerum abbatem de Pasleto, citasse in ipsius presentia, quod die martis ante festum Assumptionis Sancte Marie Virginis, anno Domini M° CCC° XX° sexto apud Cluniacum, coram patre suo supradicto Cluniacensi, super sibi objiciendis responsurus, personaliter et peremptorie compareret. In cujus citationis testimonium, facte loco, die et anno pre-

[85] It is not quite apparent whether it was Pope Benedict X. (or XI.) [1303], or Benedict XI. (or XII.) [1335], who conferred this honour. We have attributed it to the former.

notatis, per eundem Jacobum, sigilla nostra una cum suo presentibus apposuimus. Datum apud Paseletum, die lune proxima ante festum Sancti Gregorii pape, anno Domini millesimo CCC° XX° quinto.

[*Original parchment document,* 11½ *by* 2¼ *inches ; lower part of membrane cut off, seals lost.* "Nouv. acq. latin," 2280, No. 16 ; B.N.]

The date of the following record [17] is apparent from its contents. In point of time, it is somewhat subsequent to the execution of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and we infer from the particulars related, that it was written at Easter of the year (probably) following that on which the Earl was beheaded. This would place its date in 1323. As a contemporaneous composition it has historic value, not only in certifying the presence of Edward II. and his Queen, and their whole Court in 1322 at Pontefract,[86] but in illustrating the constant intercourse and control kept up between the Cluniac foundations and the mother-community from the earliest to the latest times.

The present document unfortunately affords no further evidence than what is already known as to the execution of the Earl of Lancaster, details of which had probably already been sent to Cluni, the chief burden of the prior's complaint being the loss and ultimate recovery of the oblations, offered on the spot where the Earl was beheaded. It corrects, however, an error as to the priory church, which is generally but wrongly spoken of as dedicated to St. Nicholas, the latter being a college and hospital.

Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was beheaded on a hill close to Pontefract, now known as St. Thomas's hill, and his body was besought to be handed over to the monks of the Cluniac priory of St. John the Evangelist

[86] This is apparent also by reference to the "Fœdera," &c., from the number of instruments issued by the king at Pontefract, during March and April of 1322.

of Pontefract,[87] who buried it in the Priory church, "on the right hand of the high altar." As it was pretended that miracles had been wrought both there and on the hill where he was executed, a guard of 14 Gascons were ordered by Baldock, the chancellor, to prevent access to it.[88]

The following entry also occurs in "Rymer's Fœdera," on the same subject. (Dec., 1327): "The King orders the arrest of certain persons who are collecting *alms* for the pretended purpose of building a chapel on the hill where Thomas, late Earl of Lancaster, was beheaded." (R. II., p. ii., 726.) Not long after, nevertheless, a chantry, dedicated to St. Thomas, was erected on the spot where he was beheaded ; and in October, 1343, license was granted to the prior and convent of Pontefract "to allow masses and other divine services" to be celebrated there.

The visitation of the subordinate houses of the order, which the prior of Pontefract had been ordered to undertake, in conjunction with the prior of Prittlewell (in Essex),[89] had been hindered by the disturbed state of the kingdom, but more especially by the then recent events at Pontefract, requiring the prior's constant presence and attendance at his priory, during the sojourn of the Court at that time. With regard to this, and other visitations, recorded in these pages, it may be observed that the order of Cluni was exempted by Papal authority from episcopal visitations, and in some cases from all control and interference on the part of diocesan bishops, (although this last is not a very clear or thoroughly authenticated point), so that the selection, which we uniformly observe on the part of the abbey, of members of its own foundations for this duty, is quite intelligible. From such periodical inspections an insight is gained into the concerns, customs,

[87] Founded by Robert de Lacy, t. King Rufus. It was subordinate to the house of St. Marie de-la-Charité, in France.

[88] "Leland Coll.," II., 466 ; Mon. cujusdam Malmesburiensis vita Edw. II. ; Hearne ; Lingard.

[89] Prittlewell was a cell of Lewes, and dedicated to St. Mary ; founded temp. H. II. by Robert FitzSwaine.

and habits of monastic communities, not otherwise attainable from usual documentary evidence. Still, in respect of the different examples of Cluniac visitations herein recorded, the financial condition of the various foundations appears a primary question, and the different reports of the visitors afford evidence of a very unfavourable character in this respect. We may further infer that what is entered as "*correximus corrigenda*" in some of the visitations, embraced a few things of which it was necessary not to say too much. The visitation recited under [11] is a manifest exception, and may be considered a valuable record of the class.

The following may be taken as the true object of visitations, gleaned principally from the history of the Cluniac order by Pignot:—

Abbatial visitations were instituted by the parent-house for the purpose of promoting uniformity in discipline throughout all its dependent foundations; for correcting abuses; for the reformation of morals; and the maintenance of sound doctrine (in conformity with Catholic views). Such visitations were undertaken either at fixed or uncertain periods, according to the exigency of the moment. They had, also, another aim in view, the maintenance of the convent's rights against encroachments on its estates by feudal lords, which too often involved it in law-suits; the prevention of waste and dilapidation; and general watchfulness over its property; and to these may be added the colonization of new foundations. Many of these objects were afterwards effected by the "General Chapters" of the order, for "Visitations" appear to have had an earlier origin. [See p. 128, *antea*.]

17. Letter from Stephen, prior of St. John of Pontefract, to Peter [Pierre de Chastelux], abbot of Cluni, explanatory of causes, which hindered his undertaking the visitation of the Cluniac order in England.

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverendo in Christo patri ac domino Domino P., miseratione divina abbati Cluniacensi, suus humilis et

devotus frater Stephanus, prior humilis domus sancti Johannis Apostoli et Evangeliste de Pontefracto, obedientiam usque ad mortem debitam tanto patri. Cum vestra reverenda paternitas officium exercendum in domibus Anglie ordinis Cluniacensis existentibus, priori de Putrewell [*Prittlewell*] et michi per vestras nuper patentes litteras commisissetis, dignemini pie pater intelligere, quod a die commissionis vestre nobis facte ad exercendum vestrum officium supradictum, usque in crastinum dominice Palmarum, dominus Rex Anglie, cum domina regina, episcopis, comitibus, baronibus, proceribus et magnatibus, ac aliis regni peritis, de nogociis arduis ipsum et suum regnum contingentibus tractando, ad Pontefractum continue perhendinavit. Unde domus de Pontefracto oppressiones et gravamina non mediocra sustinuit, largifluas necessario effudit et expensas, nec me tunc potui salvo domus mee statu aliqualiter absentare. Ita similiter tunc temporis contigit, quod quidam non recto ducti spiritu, jura domus et libertates infringere nitebantur, quos mea presentia, ut Deo placuit, restringebat. Quidam eciam in regis presencia, contra personam meam litem injuste moverunt, quos devicit injuria propria, et me veritas liberavit. Et quod cor meum in dies doloris jaculo intimius penetravit, quidam laici omnes oblationes que fiebant in monte ubi decollatus fuerat Thomas, comes Lancastrie, infra parochiam meam de Pontefracto notorie existente, a die qua obiit idem comes ibidem, et a die qua domus de Pontefracto administrationem suscepi, per commissiones regis et regine ac Henrici comitis Lancastrie, hucusque totaliter perceperunt, de eis disponendo pro sue libito voluntatis, in sancte ecclesie nostreque domus prejudicum et juris lesionem, quas oblationes, resistentibus pluribus regni dominis et magnatibus, quali jure colorato potuerunt ad valorem annuum centum librarum argenti et ultra, coram rege omnes commissiones et litteras in contrarium ab eo in hac parte preconcessas cum effectu revocante, et jus nostrum ad dictas oblationes, sub suo magno sigillo approbante, recuperavimus, non sine magnis laboribus et expensis, et mee presencie exhibitionem quominus

alicui visitationi potui aliqualiter interesse. Quare, pater reverendissime, premissis attentis super visitatione predicta, ut vestrum mandatum exegit, non expedita me habere dignemini excusatum, et super hiis, que penes me humilem vestrum volueritis michi demandetis, si libeat velle vestrum in dierum longitudine vestra vigeat paternitas veneranda. Datum Londoni, die sabbati in septimana Pasche.

[*Parchment document, originally folded as a letter,* 10 *inches by* 6¼ *inches; impressed with seal, still remaining; addressed* REVERENDO IN CHRISTO PATRI DOMINO P. DEI GRATIA ABBATI CLUNIACENSI; *endorsed* VISITES D'ANGLETERRE. "Nouv. acq. latin," 2280, No. 17; Bibliothèque Nationale.]

18. Excuse from Geoffrey prior of Lenton, for being absent from the Chapter General of the order in 1341 (15 Edw. III.).

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverendo patri in Christo ac domino, domino suo carissimo, domno P., divina Dei gratia abbati Cluniacensi, venerabilibusque et religiosis viris dominis diffinitoribus instantis sacri capituli Cluniacensis generalis, frater Galfridus, humilis prior de Lentona, obedientiam usque ad mortem debitam et devotam. Cum instanti Cluniacensi capitulo generali, quod hac instanti die dominica, qua cantabitur *Jubilate* apud Cluniacum, auctore Domino, imminet celebrandum, impedimento corporali detentus nequeam personaliter interesse, paternitatem vestram effectibus humilimis exoro, quatinus assensiam (*sic*) meam abesse dignemini super hoc excusatam. Paratus sum etenim vestra salubria monita et mandata, ordinationes et precepta que ibidem, auctore Domino, per vos fient, prout decuerit observare. Ad predictum autem impedimentum vobis exponendum, et in animam meam jurandum, et alia facienda necessaria que vobis videbuntur, religiosum virum dominum camerarium de Carempnaco, et Jacobum de Bosco clericum, et eorum quemlibet, in solidum procuratores meos constituo

per presentes, dans eisdem potestatem et mandatum speciale, et eorum cuilibet, predictum meum impedimentum jurandi, et alia faciendi que fuerint opportuna. Datum sub sigillo meo, in testimonium premissorum, apud Hucest, die martis post festum beati Gregorii, anno Domini millesimo CCC^mo^. quadragesimo primo.

[*On a small membrane,* 9½ *inches by* 3¾ *inches; seal formerly pendent.* "Nouv. acq. latin," 2280, No. 18; B.N.]

Document [19] containing the excuse of the prior of Lenton to the abbot of Cluni, that illness would prevent his attendance at the General Chapter of the order, is dated from Paris on the feast of St. George. It was probably written during the time of abbot Yves II., who died in 1295 [24 Edw. I.]. In such case the record is out of its place in respect of date. No further mention occurs of Chapters General, for which see [10] *antea* of this collection.

19. Letter of excuse for non-attendance at a General Chapter.

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverendo patri in Christo ac pre cunctis mortalibus maxime metuendo dompno Y., Dei gratia abbati Cluniacensi ejusdemque loci sacrosancto conventui, frater P. eorum monachus et prior humilis de Lentona, salutem et obedientiam usque ad mortem, tam debitam quam devotam. Cum ad instans generale capitulum infirmitate corporis detentus accedere non valeam, paternitati et dominationi vestre supplico, affectu quo possum ampliori, quatinus hac voce absentiam nostram habere dignemini excusatam. Datum Parisius in festo beati Georgii.

[*On a small membrane,* 8½ *by* 3 *inches; seal originally appendent, now lost.* "Nouv. acq. latin," 2280, No. 19; B.N.]

In deed [20] we have an extract from the Great Roll of the Pipe of 6 Hen. IV., showing that the annual pension [or *apportus*] from Lewes to the parent-house had been assigned, during the war with France, to Thomas Kynnersly, belonging to the Carmelite order. This institution was one of the mendicant orders, known as the "White Friars," and took considerable root in England, At the dissolution, the Carmelites possessed 52 houses in this country, and at that time were a prosperous and flourishing order. The library of their London congregation, dispersed on that occasion, was notorious as the first in the country. Its chief contributions had been derived from Thomas de Walden, one of the theologians who endeavoured to confute the doctrines of Wycliffe, and the confessor of Henry V.

20. Extract from Great Roll of the Pipe, 6 Hen. IV.

[*Extended copy.*]

In magno rotulo de anno VI° regis Henrici quarti in Sussex.

Prior de Lewes reddit computum de C. solidis per annum de apporto abbatie Cluniacensi debito et regi reservato, videlicet, ab XI° die junii, anno XLIII° regis E. tercii, sicut continetur in rotulo XLIII° regis E. tercii: in theloneo, nichil. Et fratri Thome Kynaresle, de ordine fratrum Carmelitarum, cui Rex XXX° die octobris, anno tertio, de gratia sua speciali, concessit illos centum solidos, quos prior et conventus de Lewes regi annuatim reddere tenentur ad scacarium regis, pro apportu prioratus supradicti, percipiendos singulis annis, a festo Pasche tunc proxime preterito, durante guerra inter regem et adversarium regis Francie mota, pro termino vite ipsius Thome, per manus prioris et conventus ibidem pro tempore existentium, ad terminos sancti Michaelis et Pasche per equales portiones aliquibus litteris regiis patentibus sive assignationibus, de

apportubus prioratuum alienigenarum, pro expensis hospicii regis in contrarium factis non obstantibus.—C. solidos de termino Pasche et Sancti Michaelis, anno VI°, per breve regis, quod est inter communia de anno VI^to^, termino Michaelis, rotulo XIIII°, et litteras patentes ipsius Thome de retro.

Et quietus est.

[*Written on parchment*, 9 *by* 6¼ *inches*; *endorsed* CARTULA FACTA IN SCACCARIO. "Nouv. acq. latin," 2280, No. 20; B.N.]

Document [21] furnishes us with one of the many attempts made about this time by Cluni to obtain restitution of its revenues in this country, being a royal license from Charles VI. of France to Raymond de Cadoëne, abbot of Cluni, authorizing him to send a deputation to England to urge upon Hen. IV. the abbey's right of enjoying the benefit of its English estates. The deed is dated 12th Sept., 1409 (10 Hen. IV.), and issued by the King and council, of which were the Dukes of Berri and Burgundy,[90] and others.

Pope Alexander V., to whom allusion is made, had been within a short time elected, after the deposition of his predecessor, Pope Gregory XII.

21. License from Charles VI. of France to send a mission to England.

Charles par la grace de Dieu, roy de France, à tous ceulx qui ces presentes lettres verront, salut. Nostre amé et feal conseiller l'abbé de Clugny et le convent d'icellui lieu, nous ont fait exposer qu 'ilz ont et doivent avoir de leur fundation et autrement pluseurs priorez,

[90] This duke must have been Charles the Sixth's cousin, John sans-peur, Duke of Burgundy, (son of Philippe le hardi, who *ob.* 1404), and played an important part during the English rule in France under Henry V.

religieux, manoirs, heritaiges, terres, rentes et revenues à eulx et à leur monastere subgettes et appartenantes, assises et situées ou royaume d'Angleterre; desquelles choses tant pour le scisme qui longuement a duré en l'eglise de nostre Seigneur, comme pour les guerres qui ont este et encores sont entre les royaumes de France et d'Angleterre, ilz n'ont peu joir ne user, ne aussi ozé pour pluseurs causes rescrire ne poursuir leur bon droit devers ceulx à qui il appartenoit, en nous suppliant humblement que comme à present l'eglise de nostre Seigneur soit vive par la creation et election de nostre saint pere le pape Alexandre le quint, auquel le royaume d'Angleterre croit et obeist comme cellui de France, et tout bon christian doit faire, et aussi qu'il est grand vois et commune renommée que les ambaxadeurs de l'un et de l'autre royaume doivent briefment assembler pour traittier de bonne paix final entre les deux royaumes, nous leur vueillions donner congie et licence de rescrire et envoyer par devers cellui qui se dit roy d'Angleterre de leurs gens, tant religieux comme autres, pour requerir et pourchacier ce qui est par dela du leur par toutes les meilleurs voyes et manieres qu'ilz sauront que mieulx leur pourra valoir, pour le bien de leur eglise, sanz estre pour ce reprins, ores ou pour le temps à venir, de nous ne d'autre pour les causes dessus dites. Laquelle chose pour reverence de Nostre Seigneur et de son eglise, nous leur avons gracieusement octroyée et accordée, octroyons et accordons par ces presentes, de grace especial, se mestier est, durant le temps de ces presentes treves et de la prorogation d'icelles. Donné à Paris, le XII^e^. jour de septembre, l'an de grace mil CCCC et neuf, et de nostre règne le XXIX^e^.

Par le Roy en son conseil, messeigneurs les ducs de Berry et de Bourgoingne et pluseurs autres presens.

(*Signed*) GONTIER.

[*Document on parchment, seal originally appendent, now lost;* 14 *by* 7 *inches.* "Nouv. acq. latin," 2280, No. 21; B.N.]

22. Memorandum on the relative value of French and English money, in the early part of the 15th century.

Moneta sterlingorum in regno Anglie.

Denarius sterlingorum valet septem denarios parisiensium.

Unus solidus sterlingorum valet sex solidos, novem denarios turonensium.[91]

Libra sterlingorum valet sex scuta, vel tria nobilia.

Tresdecim solidi et quatuor sterlingi valent marcam sterlingorum.

Triginta sex marche, tres uncie bonorum sterlingorum, valent centum libras turonensium[91] bone monete.

[*On parchment,* 11½ *by* 3¾ *inches.* "Nouv. acq. latin," 2280, No 22; *Id.*]

The following documents [23, 24, 25,] are, more or less, on the subject of a delinquent priest. The first letter is dated 9th September, 1447 (26 Hen. VI.); the next in the following year, 12th May, 1448; and in it allusion is made to another letter written by the abbot of Cluni, on 15th January, with its reception in Scotland on the 17th of the month following. The fact is doubtless an instance of expeditious delivery worthy to be noted on the part of the abbot's emissary, one Thomas Forsyth. This second letter encloses "Instructions" for the same agent, with which he was again despatched to Cluni, 11th July, 1448 (27 H. VI.), wherein allusion is made to two historical occurrences, the war, namely, then going on between England and Scotland; and the projected marriage of James II. of Scotland in 1448 with Mary of Gueldres. Odo de la Périère was abbot of Cluni at the time, and Thomas the mitred abbot of Paisley. The castle of "Lourdon," from which the abbot's correspondence is

[91] French money coined at Tours; deniers tournois; livres tournois; then known as *turneys*, or black money [nigra moneta].

dated, has been already noticed [See p. 62, *antea*]. It was destroyed by order of Richelieu in 1632, when he was commendatory-abbot of Cluni. We learn also that Paisley remitted its annual pension to Cluni through the prior of Pontefract.

23. Letter from the abbot Thomas, and convent of Paisley.

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverendo in Christo patri et domino domino Dei gratia abbati Cluniacensi, sui humiles et devoti filii, Thomas, permissione divina abbas monasterii de Pasleto, et ejusdem loci conventus, ordinis similter Cluniacensis, Glasguensis diocesis, filialem obedientiam et reverentiam cum honore. Litterarum vestrarum nobis directarum, et per quemdam fratrem Robertum Barbarii, aliquando nostri monasterii monachum, ostensarum copias sub quodam instrumento in publica forma recepimus, et quod vestram reverendam paternitatem in concessione dictarum litterarum ex falla et frivola suggestione prefati predicti viri circumventa percepimus, prout ex illarum tenore, luce clarius, patet; post maturam deliberationem inter nos habitam, prefato fratri Roberto certum terminum in quo deberet comparere apud nostrum monasterium predictum, pro responsione super contenta in dictis vestris litteris per nos eidem in scripto sigilloque nostri capituli consignato et clauso tradenda, vestreque paternitati per ipsum presentanda prefiximus; in quo termino ut premittitur sibi prefixo, per se aut procuratorem minime comparuit; tandem ipso superveniente, predictam responsionem eidem fecimus offerri, qui illam recusavit omnino recipere. Quapropter, dictam responsionem ut superius narratur clausam, vestreque paternitati presentandam per Thomam de Forsythe, nostrum in premissis specialem nuntium et presentium exhibitorem, quem pro clariori informatione de contentis in vestris predictis litteris necnon qualitatibus et demeritis dicti fratris Roberti, ac etiam super diversis articulis concernentibus ordinem et statum debilem nostri sepedicti monasterii, in memoriali

sibi tradito, sigilloque nostre abbatie sigillato contentis, ad vestram reverendam paternitatem mittimus de presenti, cui in premissis et aliis, nostrum ex parte exponendis, firmam credentiam adhibere dignetur vestra paternitas memorata, quam ad felix regimen ecclesie Cluniacensis per tempora diuturna conservare dignetur Trinitas sancta, Amen. Datum sub sigillo capituli nostri apud monasterium prefatum, IX. die mensis septembris, anno Domini M° CCCC° XLVII°.

[*On a panel of parchment*, 10 *by* 5 *inches; endorsed* DOMINUS THOMAS FORSYTH PROCURATOR ABBATIS ET COMMUNITATIS DE PASLETO; *fragment of conventual seal in yellow wax still remaining.* "Nouv. acq. latin.," 2280, No. 23; B.N.]

24. Letter from the same, dated 12th May, 1448.

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverende in Christo pater et domine, post humilem sinceramque recommendationem cum omni famulatu et obtemperamento premissam vestre prefate paternitati, tenore presentium clareat, venerande, nos vestras litteras per Thomam de Forsyth, sub data XV. diei januarii apud castrum vestrum de Lurdino scriptas, recepisse in Scotia XVII. februarii; verum, pater reverende, de gratiosa admissione prefati nostri familiaris ad presentiam vestre reverende paternitatis pro suis negotiis expediendis, ac etiam multiplicibus favoribus eidem exhibitis, in quantum valemus ac sufficimus, grates reddimus multiformas, et super contentum in prefatis vestris litteris, predictum Thomam nunc in sacris constitutum, ad vestram paternitatem cum nostra intentione plene instructum remittimus, cui in dicenda super premissis, sicut proprie nostre persone adhibere fidem dignemini; et quoniam gravati sumus in expensis, jam terna vice eumndem servitorem ad vestram paternitatem mittendo, ad presens pro finali conclusione ipsum remittimus, et propterea votis supplicibus rogamus et exoramus, quatinus bonam et finalem conclusionem super contentis in suis instructionibus, gratiose et caritatis intuitu facere dignetur vestra pater-

nitas prenotata, quam conservet Altissimus ad felix regimen ecclesie Cluniacensis per tempora diuturna; Amen. Scriptum apud Pasletum XII maii.

Vestre reverende
paternitatis filius
Abbas de PASLETO.

[*Written on paper;* 11½ *by* 4½ *inches; endorsed* REVERENDO IN CHRISTO PATRI ET DOMINO DOMINO ABBATI CLUNIACENSI, DOMINO SUO SINGULARISSIMO. *From the visible marks of the needle, the letter was affixed to the following instrument.* "Nouv. acq. lat.," 2280, No. 24; B.N.]

25. Instructions enclosed in letter to Cluni; forwarded in reply July 11th, 1448 (2 H. VI.).

[*Extended copy.*]

INSTRUCTIONES.

In primum, presentabitur litteras nostras reverendo abbati cum reverentia et recommendatione, etc; et similiter domino priori majori, ac etiam domnis et fratribus nostris de conventu Cluniacensi.

Item, opponetur domino abbati, qualiter litteras suas libenti animo recepimus, et ad contenta in eisdem sic duximus respondendum. Primo, quo ad commissionem contra R. Barbarii, quod cito dictus apostata audivit de vestro adventu ad partes, credens firmiter vos apportasse aliquid contra ipsum, transtulit se de regno, et ad quas partes ignoratur. Dictus vero apostata de sua antiqua fatuitate non desistit; per ipsum enim tota religio saltem in partibus nostris scandalisat. Nuperrime vero quedam femina parturivit sibi unum infantem ad portas monasterii; de qua quidem femina in nostris prioribus instructionibus mentionem fecimus. Idcirco emendet eum dominus abbas, si velit, quod revera nunquam recipietur nobiscum, licet domnus prefatus miserit mille litteras cum ipso, quod nolumus admodo monasterium nostrum diffamari per talem ribaldum.[92]

[92] To this second paragraph, is the following marginal note:—De fratre Roberto Barberii.

Item, quantum ad annuum censum duarum marcharum, in hoc quod dominus abbas petit a nobis dictum censum pro tempore preterito, et dicit quod ad hoc de jure astringimur, etc; permittat nobis paternitas sua Reverenda, certe neque divino neque potentivo jure possumus ad hoc astringi, si facultas monasterii non suppetat quod clare est verum, quare in nostro introitu vix monasterio poteramus obtinere victus necessaria. Et in hoc quod dictus abbas dicit, se velle remittere nobis, caritatis intuitu, totum quod restat de tempore transacto insolutum, dummodo persolvamus decem marchas argenti Parisius, regratiamur domino abbati benigna mente; sed informetur dictum dominum, qualiter ante vestrum adventum ad partes, una gravis impositio sive collecta est facta per totum regnum, tam super clero quam super populo, pro quadam ambassiata mittenda in Francia pro commatrimonio domini nostri regis;[93] in qua collecta nos sumus taxati ad maximam summam, et quod non poteramus obtinere dictam summam, necessario opportuit impignorare certos redditus monasterii ad certos annos futuros; et hoc et etiam alii diversi sinistri eventus impediunt nos quominus possumus (*sic*) facere seu perimplere desiderium domini abbatis in toto.

Item, ubi dominus abbas petit marchas argenti sive sterlingorum, pro certo non intelligimus quid sibi vult hoc, nisi ut solvamus marchas de moneta currenti in partibus Scotie, quod in registris non cavetur de aliqua moneta alia, nec debemus esse strictioris conditionis quo ad solutionem dicti census, quoniam alii subditi ecclesiastici viri in regno Scotie sint supremo domino nostro regi astricti, presertim cum sint diversa monasteria que regie majestati sunt obligata ad certum annuum censum in signum exemptionis possessionum temporalium, pretextu purarum libertatum regalium eis per celsitudinem regiam donatarum, et sub similibus terminis vim sterlingorum; et vel hujusmodi dominus rex non percipit dictum censum nisi de moneta currenti in regno

[93] Allusion is here made to the marriage in 1448 between James II. of Scotland, and Mary, daughter of the Duke of Gueldres. The embassy appears to have passed through France on its way to Flanders.

suo ; verum est quod moneta in regno Scotie non semper tenet unum et idem pondus, quare aliquando gravioris, aliquando vero levioris ponderis existit, et secundum monetam currentem solvuntur census annui ; nec exceptio verborum in contractibus positorum est admissa, ut, exempli gratia :—Titius obligatur Martino et suis successoribus in decem marcis sterlingorum annuatim persolvendis ; pro certo Martinus non solvet nisi de moneta currenti.

Item, ubi dominus abbas dicit nos astrictos fore ad solvendum dictum censum singulis annis in generali capitulo, quod celebratur dominica *Jubilate* post Pascha apud Cluniacum, in quo singulis bienniis comparere debemus, ut asserit idem dominus sub certis penis et censuris, etc ; honore sue paternitatis semper salvo, hoc negamus expresse, quod non astringimur ad veniendum ad dictum capitulum nisi de septennio in septennium,[94] et hoc, tempore pacis inter nos et Anglicos, quando poterimus venire per terras ; sed secus de presenti, cum propter guerras non possumus transire per Angliam et per terras ;[95] et non tenemur exponere personam nostram ad maris pericula. Etiam ab antiquo, in concessione dicti census, locus fuit nobis limitatus in Anglia ad solvendum dictum censum, videlicet apud Pontem Fractum, quod clare possumus ostendere. Quare reperimus dominum abbatem gratiosum et compatientem calamitatibus monasterii et lamentabili presertim ruine illius, prout ex tenore litterarum suarum concepimus, humiliter offerimus nos ad omnia bene placita paternitatis sue pro posse nostro, et idcirco rogetur prefatum dominum quatinus velit accipere id quod mittimus de presenti, certificantes dictum dominum, quod cum facultates excreverint, recognoscemus uberius paternitatem suam,

[94] The interval of seven years exceeds that laid down in the Cluni statutes, which enjoins the attendance of English and Scotch priors every two years at the General-Chapter. [Statuta abbatis Hugonis V., 1200-1206. "Bibl. Clun.," p. 1480.] The abbot of Paisley was 10th in the order of precedence at the Chapters General. (*Cf.* Yepez, IV., p. 332.)

[95] In 1444 the truce between England and Scotland was prolonged for seven years. It was renewed in 1458 to 1463.

et forte quidam alius supervenisse (*sic*) aut in futurum superveniet loco nostri, qui non recognoscet illum simili forma ; nichilominus indefesse faciemus pro tempore nostro ea que, credimus, possunt verisimiliter complacere paternitati sue, salvis libertate et privilegio monasterii nostri, et per Dei gratiam infra paucos annos visitabimus paternitatem suam cum gratiarum actione.

Item, certificetur sepedictum dominum, quod durante guerra inter reges Scotie et Anglie liberetur singulis annis, solvemus annuum censum in civitate Tornacensi priori dicti nostri ordinis Cluniacensis, in tali tempore quod verisimiliter possit mittere eumdem censum ad Cluniacum ad generale capitulum ibidem tenendum.

Item, informetur predictum dominum abbatem quanta dietim sustinemus, omni die positi in periculo vite inter nobiles partium nostrarum, qui jam a longo tempore usurparunt omnes possessiones et redditus monasterii ; et quare nitimur extrahere proventus de manibus ipsorum, persequuntur nos capitali inimicitia usque ad mortem. Et propterea credimus quod dictus abbas mitius tractabit nos, suum gratiosum adjutorium non solum impendendo nobis, verum etiam in castigando fratres nostri monasterii evagantes et discurrentes per provincias, quod antiquitus per abbates Cluniacenses realiter fuerat expletum, prout confratres nostri de nostro conventu attestantur. Item, debet nobis compati in expensis quas fecimus jam ternies in mittendo ad Cluniacum, et considerabiles sumptus quos exponimus dietim in reparatione fabrice monasterii, presertim in edificatione ecclesie monasterii, et aliud quod necessario oportet fieri.

Ego Thomas Forsyth, presbyter, procurator venerabilis patris domini abbatis et conventus monasterii Sancti Mirini de Pasleto, ordinis Cluniacensis in regno Scotie, presentavi presentes litteras de eorum mandato reverendo in Christo patri, domino abbati Cluniacensi, tanquam eorum superiori ; teste signo meo hic apposito, die XI mensis julii, anno Domini M° CCCC° XLVIII° [96]

Thomas Forsyth teste, manu propria.

[96] This last paragraph in Thomas Forsyth's own hand.

Anno Domini millesimo CCCC^mo quadragesimo octavo, et die XI^ma mensis julii, prefatus dominus Thomas Forsyth presbyter, procurator et nuntius reverendi patris domini abbatis et conventus predicti monasterii Sancti Mirini de Pasleto, existens coram reverendo in Christo patre et domino domno Odone, Dei gratia abbate Cluniacensi, videlicet in monasterio Cluniacensi, et in camera ejusdem reverendi patris domini abbatis Cluniacensis, presentes instructiones et litteras, ac litteras missorias ejusdem domini abbatis de Pasleto presentibus attachiatas, presentavit, tradidit, et exhibuit nomine procuratorio ejusdem domini de Pasleto, prefato domino abbati Cluniacensi, tanquam superiori dicti domini abbatis de Pasleto. Et insuper, dictus dominus Thomas, tanquam procurator et nomine procuratorio dicti domini abbatis de Pasleto, tradidit realiter et deliberavit prefato domino abbati Cluniacensi in pecunia auri numerata triginta scuta auri; et hoc, de et super areragiis annue pensionis duarum marcharum sterlingorum debitarum quolibet anno de annua pensione prefato domino abbati Clun. et ejus ecclesie Clun. per dominum abbatem et monasterium Sancti Mirini de Pasleto, supplicans, postulans et requirens, prout in presenti instrumento continetur, de quibus prefatus dominus Clun. petiit a nobis notariis subscriptis publicum instrumentum. Acta sunt hec, anno, die et loco predictis, presentibus venerabilibus et religiosis viris dominis: Mundono Belyvaleti magistro in theologia, priore de Landona; Guillelmo de Pieria priore Prouciaci; Vincentio de Campia priore de Trenaro; et Beraudo Silverii priore Sancti Pauli, testibus ad premissa vocatis.

(*Signed*) J. Bonefidei.

[*Document on paper*, 11¾ *by* 9 *inches; written on both sides, and affixed to preceding letter.* "Nouv. acq. latin.," 2280, No. 25; "Bibliothèque Nationale."]

CHARTERS AND RECORDS OF THE ANCIENT ABBEY OF CLUNI.

CHARTULARY B.

[No. 1498 of the "fonds latin des Nouvelles acquisitions."]

CHARTULARY D.

[No. 5459 of the "fonds latin."]

REGISTER OF CLUNI.

[No. 9879 of the "fonds latin."]

Chartulary B., of the abbey of Cluni [990-1122] [1109-1122]; forming No. 1498 of the Additional Latin MSS. in the National Library of France.[97]

This chartulary, valuable though it be as a Cluni record, has little interest for England. It contains, however, at fo. 292 an important and interesting document, emanating from Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester (of whom *antea*, pp. 79, 80, 81, Vol. I.). The record, in question, is to all intents and purposes an inquisition to elicit the value and resources of certain church property

[97] A detailed description of this chartulary will be found in the preface of M. Bruel's "Recueil des chartes de l'abbaye de Cluny," t. I., p. xxii-xxviii.

and Cluniac dependencies, their revenues and means at command in wood, meadow, pasture, fisheries, and animal stock, with a view to ascertain their gross value and capabilities of being added to. The exactness of the inquiry, both in language and purport, is very much akin to, and almost suggests similarity with the Domesday survey, displaying, like that record (sometimes in identical words), the number of carrucates of land in demesne, the fisheries, and number of mills; how many oxen, cows, sheep, and swine, and even the amount of poultry each deanery was capable of affording, and the tithes receivable therefrom. The character of this document, issued under the immediate direction and co-operation of Henry, Bishop of Winchester, is stamped by the financial difficulties of the abbey in his day, and shows the inquiry to have been instituted at the exact time, when that prelate came to the rescue, as one may say, of the parent-house, and by his great wealth enabled it to weather the storm and recover its prosperity. Taken in connection with record [244, p. 80, Vol. I.], it illustrates an important episode in the career of one so intimately associated with the great prototype of monastic institutions, especially at a time when the spiritual decadence of Cluni had not set in. The dietary of the monks, in the minuteness of its detail, throws considerable light on the inner economy and domestic concerns of conventual life.

The following, among other names, occur in respect of parish churches :—Laisy, Loisy, Beaumont, St. Gengoul, Taisy, Lordon, Cotes.

[*Extended copy.*]

[F. 292-295.] Hec est constitutio expense Cluniaci, per manum domni Henrici episcopi Wintoniensis.

Pondus panis Cluniacensis ad opus monachorum, II. marcarum est et V. denariorum. Cum autem duplicatur pondus, panis ex duplicato pondere factus, II. monachis tribuitur. Aliud pondus, quo carnalis panis fiebat, II.

marcarum et II. unciarum est, et V. denariorum anglicorum, et duplicatum sicut et primum, inter IIII^{or}. monachos distribuitur. Pondus de quo panis frumenti vel siliginis fit ad opus familie, II. marcarum est. De duobus sextariis frumenti fiunt CCLIII panes parvi, qui *michas* vocantur, et in hospitio dantur, et CXV panes majores albi, qui dantur in hospitio. Et CXV. isti majores panes tantum pensant quantum CCXXX *micheias*.[98] De uno sextario fiunt CXX panes majores qui dantur in hospitio, et isdem panis magnus de hospitio IIII^{or} marcarum est.

Ad procurationem (*support* or *maintenance*) fratrum CCC.^{orum} aut plus, sufficiunt in die una tria sextaria frumenti.

Ad procurationem hospitum et totius familie, nisi major supervenerit hospitum conventus, sufficiunt in die una unum sextarium et dimidium frumenti,[99] vel unum sextarium[100] et dimidium siliginis.[101]

Decania de Laisiaco. Apud Laisiacum sunt XII. libre censuales, et XXXVII solidi de censu ville, monete Cluniacensis. Apud Deburvai debentur LX solidi.

Apud Loisiacum, quod est membrum Laisiaci, de ecclesia debentur L. sextaria annone,[102] que sunt sexties XX. *bichets* ad mensuram Torniacensem; de decima lini, et aliarum rerum minutarum, L. solidi monete de Torniaco; et iterum apud Laisiacum debentur CCXLII. panes, ex quibus sexdecim fiunt de sextario, ad mensuram Cluniaci. Et iterum debentur apud Laisiacum XXV. sextaria avene[103] ad mensuram Cluniaci; et in augusto debetur ibi I. sextarium vini, apud domnum Petrum; et VI. galline sunt ibi, et XV. molendina, et unum furnum.

Summa omnium hec est :—XIX libre, et VII solidi, et CCXL duos (*sic*) panes, ex quibus XVI fiunt de uno

[98] Mica, micha, micheïa, michea ; [*olim* petite miche, petit pain].
[99] Wheat, (Fr. *blé*).
[100] Measure of capacity for dry or heaped goods, and also for liquids (Fr. *setier*) ; twelve bushels ; eight French pints or two English gallons.
[101] Rye, (Fr. *seigle*).
[102] Sometimes taken for wheat, or wheat and rye mixed, or wheat and barley ; again, taken for bread.
[103] Oats.

sextario, et panes illi conversi in annonam faciunt XVI. sextaria, et II. panes supersunt, et XV. sextaria avene et L. sextaria annone, et XXIIII^{or}. panes siliginis [*rye-bread*]. Hec omnia redduntur absque his que colliguntur de lucratione dominii. Preterea sunt ibi V. molendina, et unus furnus, que non sunt enumerata.

Decania de Bellomonte. In festivitate S. Johannis Baptiste debentur ibi L. solidi Tornacensis monete.[104] In augusto debentur ibi XVI. sextaria vini, vel pretium vini quantum tunc venditur, et XII. panes et IIII^{or} porci, unusquisque XII. denariorum, et XL. pulli galline. Tempore vindemie [*vintage*] debentur ibi IIII^{or}. modii[105] vini. Eodem tempore debentur monacho et familie ejus III. procurationes (*rations*). In festivitate S. Martini debentur ibi CC. et XI. panes. Quantitas istorum et supradictorum que debentur in augusto eadem est, scilicet de uno sextario ad mensuram Cluniaci fiunt VIII. panes. In eadem festivitate debentur ibi C. et LXXIII. *bichets* de avena ad mensuram Tornaci,[104] et II. *bichets* et dimidium ad eandem mensuram faciunt I. sextarium Cluniaci. Tunc etiam debentur ibi C. sextaria vini, et IIII^{or} sextaria illa faciunt III. sextaria Cluniaci, aut pretium, sicut tunc venditur. Ex tunc debentur ibi LXVI. solidi et VI. denarii pro carne. Debetur etiam ibi in Purificatione S. Marie ab uno quoque piscatore, qui habet officium piscandi, una cordata piscium, et VII. sunt piscatores; similiter in Pascha et Pentecostem et festivitate Omnium Sanctorum, et in natali Domini. Presbyter habet ecclesiam Sancti Cirici in vita sua, et recepit decimam et offerendas ecclesie, que ad monachos pertinent, et debet luminaria providere apud Bellummontem. Apud Bellummontem debentur XVI. *bichets* de annona in augusto. Apud Varennam, membrum Bellimontis, debentur XV. *bichets* inter frumentum et siliginem, ad mensuram Tornaci. Apud Sanctum Ambrosium, aliud ejusdem membrum, debentur IIII^{or} solidi Cabilonensis[106] monete, et V. panes pre-

[104] *Coinage of Tournay;* Tournay standard measure.

[105] Measure for liquids and dry goods; contains 16 *sextaria* [Fr. *muid*]; about five quarters (of corn), or about 60 gallons (of wine).

[106] *Money of Châlons,* (probably of Châlon-sur-Saône, the former capital of Burgundy. Might also refer to Châlons-sur-Marne, a great commercial centre at the date of this record).

dicte magnitudinis in festivitate S. Martini, et IIII^{a}. pars sextarii olei. Apud Mauziacum debentur IIII. *bichets* de avena, et II. panes predicte mensure, et VII. solidi Torniacensis monete. Apud Olenai debentur II. panes, sicut predicti, et VII. denarii. Est apud Bellummontem nemus quoddam, quod sufficit ad procurationem mille porcorum tempore pasnadii.[107] De censu ville debentur ibi VII. solidi. Apud Bellummontem sunt VIII. boves, et adhuc addi possunt ibi XI. boves, quia sufficitur terra ad lucrandum. Sunt ibi VI. vacce, et XII. otiosa animalia, exceptis vitulis hujus anni, et sunt ibi VIII. troge [*sows*] et X. porcelli. Est ibi una carrata vini. Si bene vinee colantur, possunt ibi colligi VI. carrate vini. Est ibi pratum de quo possunt colligi XXX. carrate feni [*hay*]. Sunt ibi III. molendina, de quibus habet duas partes monachus et terciam molendinarii. Est ibi unum molendinum de quo habet monachus mediam partem, et mediam molendinarius. Hec IIII^{or}. molendina, si bonum tempus fuerit, sufficiunt ad procurationem minoris familie. Homines ville habent XX. carrucas. Has debent tribus vicibus in anno, scilicet ad Waret, et ad lucrandum bladum hiemalem, et in XL. ad opus domini accommodare. Sunt ibi omnes terre que antiquitus fuerunt, preter quasdam que sunt in calumnia militum. Decima et tascha de Bellomonte valent XXV. sextaria annone ad mensuram Cluniaci. Ecclesia de Bellomonte valet XX. solidos de offerenda et sepultura. Ecclesia Sancti Cirici valet bono tempore XV. solidos, et XX. *bichets* annone ad mensuram Torniaci. Apud Sanctum Desiderium debentur XII. solidi in nativitate S. Johannis, et XII solidi in festivitate S. Martini, et XIIII panes predicte mensure, et tunc similiter X. *bichets*[108] de avena ad mensuram Torniaci. Sunt ibi VI. boves, et possunt addi XVIII. Sunt ibi prata de quibus possunt colligi XXX carrate feni. Est ibi una carrata vini. Est ibi vinea dominica, de qua solent colligi II. carrate vini, et de hominibus, una carrata vini. Est ibi unum

[107] The season for *pannage* in the woods and forests; "pannage" being that food (acorns, &c.) which the swine feed on; and right of pannage the privilege of turning the swine into the woods.

[108] Measure of about two French bushels; or by weight, 22 French pounds.

molendinum in dominio, et III. molendina alia, de quibus monachus habet duas partes, et molendinarius terciam. Et hec IIII. molendina, si bonum tempus fuerit, sufficiunt ad procurationem totius familie. In tribus partibus decime de Strigni, in unaquaque earum, tercia pars recipitur in annona et vino. Apud Caulocum tertia pars decime de omnibus recipitur, et ambe iste decime valent XL. *bichets* annone preter vinum. De Bellomonte debetur plena refectio fratribus in refectorio, et C. pauperibus in hospitio in anniversario Hyldefonsi regis Ispanie, et debentur ibi C. sextaria avene de novo incremento. Debitum Bellomonti L. solidi. Summa omnium hec est:—X. libre, et XVIII. solidi, et I. denarius, et XXXIII sextaria frumenti et dimidium, tam in blado quam in panibus, et LXXIIII sextaria avene et II. *bichets* et LV. sextaria annone, et II. *bichets*, et III. sextaria siliginis, et VIII. modii vini, et XI. sextaria, et IIII. partem I. sextarii de oleo, et XL. pulle. Hec omnia redduntur absque lucratione dominii. Possunt colligi de dominio VI. carrate vini, et XXX. carrate feni. Preterea sunt ibi IIII. molendina et nemora ad pannagium mille porcorum, que non sunt enumerata. Et apud Sanctum Desiderium sunt IIII^{or}. molendina que non sunt enumerata, et vinum de decima. Possunt ibi colligi de dominio II. carrate vini, et XXX. carrate feni, et de hominibus I. carrata vini.

Decania de Melodo. Ibi debentur CXV. *panales* de frumento. De avena CCXXX. *panales;* galline LXXV.; multones, III.; septem libre monete Cluniacensis. De decimis XL. *panales* frumenti; de ordeo, XX. *panales*. Apud Saviniacum, XXIIII. *panales* frumenti, et XIII. de ordeo. Est apud Meledunum molendinum I. quod reddit XVI. *bichets*. Est ibi aliud molendinum in vadimonio, scilicet, quoniam in lite est. Summa redditus ignoratur, de pratis possunt colligi XX. carrate feni. Sunt ibi XII. boves, nec possunt amplius addi. Sunt ibi porci tam magni quam parvi XVIII. Sunt ibi VIII. vacce, et decima potest addi. Sunt ibi seminata C. *panales* de frumento, et poterunt ibi seminari quantum XX. *panales* vel plus de ordeo et avena.

Hoc anno collecta sunt ibi CC. *panales* de frumento, et de ordeo CC. *panales*, et de vino II. carrate. Domus bene custodite sunt, et grangia nova fit ibi. Sunt ibi II. carruce villanorum, sed solebant esse VI. Vinee bene culte sunt. et pro X. solidis bene posset coli. Sunt ibi III. nemora, et sufficiunt ad pannagium [*pannage*] LX. porcorum. Sunt ibi hospitati LX. homines. Terre omnes ibi sunt, sicut olim fuerunt. Est ibi debitum VIII. libre et III. solidi. Pro servitio debentur Cluniaco II. generalia de fladonibus; alterum de caseo cum cepis.

Summa omnium hec est: VII. libre, et XLIIII. sextaria frumenti, et IIII. *panales*, et II. sextaria annone et dimidium, et LVII. sextaria avene et dimidium, et VIII. sextaria ordei, et I. *panale*,[109] et III. multones et LXXV. galline. Hec omnia reddit absque lucratione dominii. Preterea est ibi molendinum, cujus redditus non est enumeratus, et redditus pannagii. Insuper possint ibi colligi de dominio L. sextaria frumenti, et L sextaria ordei, et II. carrate vini.

Decania de Sancto Ipolito. Ibi debentur VIII libre et VI. solidi ad festivitatem S. Martini, et in natali S. Johannis Baptiste IIII. libre. De unoquoque asino qui vadit in nemora ad ligna, XII denarii qui sunt omnes X solidi; et ad festum S. Martini XIX. sextaria frumenti ad mensuram Cluniaci, et XXI. sextaria annone ad eamdem mensuram, et LX. sextaria vini et dimidium; et XV. capones et V. pulli gallinacei. Apud Pugeos est quidam homo qui habet I. carrucam IIII. boum, ex quibus duo sunt domini, et duo alii sunt hominis illius, et debet dominus habere medietatem totius lucri. Debentur ibi XVIII. sextaria annone de decima et de tascha ad mensuram Cluniaci, sed hoc in tempore sterili. Quando vero tempus melioratur, augebitur numerus sextariorum. Sunt ibi III. sedilia, in quibus sunt duplices rote molendinorum; et, si bonum fuerit tempus, II. sextaria redderentur in ebdomada, videlicet cum furno uno qui ibi est, procurare possent XX. homines cotidie. Sunt ibi V. carruce, unaqueque

[109] A measure for grain.

VI. boum, et VI^{a}. carruca potest addi. Sunt V. vituli hujus anni et II. preteriti anni, et VII. boves, et III. asini, et XVIIII. porci, tam magni quam parvi. Sunt ibi vinee, que, si bene colantur, possunt reddere VI. carratas vini. Est ibi novum clausum vinee, in quo poterunt in futuro colligi VI. carrate vini, et ipsum clausum vinee simul cum aliis vineis potest colligi bene pro VI. libris. Apud Sanctum Ipolitum, et apud Chesales, seminata sunt LX. de frumento, et in terris accommodatis II. sextaria frumenti seminata sunt, de quorum fructi recipiet dominus medietatem lucri. Ad festivitatem S. Martini debentur apud Chesales LVIII. solidi et VI. sextaria annone; ad festivitatem Sancti Vincentii XIIII. solidi; ad festivitatem S. Johannis Baptiste XII. solidi et plus estimatur. Possunt ibi colligi de feno LX. carrate; sunt ibi II. molendina, de quibus possunt haberi XV. sextaria, de frumento medietas et de ordeo medietas. De fructu segetum hujus anni recepit Cluniacum C. et L. sextaria frumenti, et XXX. vendidit dominus, et seminata sunt LX. In augusto recepta sunt ibi C. et VII. sextaria ordei et avene de lucro totius anni. Unusquisque pastor vel bubulcus recipit ibi VII. sextaria de omnibus bladis. Summa omnium hec est:—XVIII libre, et XXVI. sextaria et dimidium de frumento, et CLXVIII. sextaria annone, et VII. sextaria ordei et dimidium, et III. modios vini, et XII. sextaria et dimidium; et XV. gallinas et V. pullos. Hec omnia redduntur, absque lucratione dominii. Insuper possunt ibi colligi de dominio XII. carrate vini, et LX. carrate feni.

Decania Cluniacensis in ortis juxta aquam, IIII. libre et X. solidi. De bordalariis LX. solidi. De censu ad festivitatem S. Johannis X libri. De ferro XXX solidi; de banno vini VI. libre. De censu domorum et de bannis VI. libre; de Varennes XXX. solidi; de Rufiano IIII. libre; de vinea Rufiaci IIII. solidi; de avena Rufiaci VII. sexteria; de molendino de Vernei, XX. sexteria frumenti et V. solidi. De venditione salis III. solidi; de laperreta de Crai VI. solidi; de feno pratorum IIII. libre; de vino vinearum VIII. libre et V.

solidi. Summa omnium hec est:—XLVIII libre et XIIII solidi, et XX. sextaria frumenti, et VII. sextaria avene; exceptis placitis et laudationibus suis, que per annum computantur per XL. libras.

Decania de Cavariaco. Redditus XVII librarum et XVI solidorum et V. denariorum; et LIII. sextaria frumenti, et XII. sextaria siliginis, et XLIIII sextaria et dimidium avene, et sexies XX et X sextaria vini, et XXV galline, et III. aucas. Apud Prigrus sunt XX. solidi debitales. Sunt ibi et apud Peroges CCCC. oves, et sufficit terra ad lucrandum XX carrucis; sed III. tantum modo carruce ibi sunt, et prata sufficiunt ad omnes carrucas. Ecclesia de Meiseri est dimidium de Cavariaco, et reddit XX. solidos et I. sextarium fabarum, et de decima XX. sextaria frumenti et siliginis, quando mediocre tempus est. Ecclesia de Waudeus reddit de decima XXX. sextaria annone, si bonum tempus fuerit, et medietatem oblationum, et sepulturam. Ecclesia de Peroges, si bonum tempus fuerit, solet reddere XV. sextaria annone, et V. sextaria vini. Ecclesia de Cavariaco est de dominio, et totam deciman recipit dominus cum dominio, et duas partes offerende et sepulture, et omnes candelas. Duo furni sunt ibi, et reddunt X. sextaria annone et X. solidos, qui insuper dictis redditibus computati sunt. Tertium molendinum est ibi, quod bene valet IIII. sextaria annone. Census de Burgo Cavariaci l. solidos, et de quartalagio IIII. sextaria frumenti et X. sextaria siliginis; et de venditionibus XL. solidi; de pratis colliguntur ibi LX. carrate feni, et pro falcatione dantur XL. solidi. In instauramento sunt ibi VIII. boves, et IIII. possunt addi, et I. vacca est ibi et VIII. possunt addi; et V. porci sunt ibi, et X. galline. Seminata sunt ibi XXX sextaria siliginis, et XX. sextaria avene possunt ibi seminari. In hoc anno collegerunt ibi XV. modios de omnibus bladis, et XII. carrate vini. Carruce villanorum sunt ibi XX., et solebant esse XXX. Et omnes iste debent dominio duos dies ad seminanda hiemalia. Vinee bene possunt coli pro XL. solidis, et modo bene culte sunt. Nemora bene custodita sunt. Terre omnes ibi sunt, sicut olim fuerunt,

et plures. Cavariacus debet procurare conventum Cluniacensem toto mense septembri, et in vigilia Pasche, plenam refectionem, et XXX solidos in concha. Debitum Cavariaci XX libre. Summa omnium hec est :—XXVIII libre et XVIII solidi et V denarii, et LXVII sextaria frumenti, et XXII. sextaria siliginis, et quatuor XX. sextaria annone, uno sextario minus; et XLIII sextaria et dimidium avene, et I. sextarium fabarum, et VIII modios de vino, et VII. sextaria, et XXV. gallinas et III. aucas [*geese*]. Hec omnia redduntur absque lucratione dominii. Preterea sunt ibi offerende et sepulture ecclesiarum, que non sunt enumerate. Insuper possunt ibi colligi de dominio, si bonum tempus fuerit, CCC. sextaria de omnibus annonis, et XX. carruce vini.

Decania Sancti Martini Matisconensis. Prepositura Bernardi clerici reddit III. denarios et VIII. libras et X. solidos. Preter hoc de Nova Cella debentur XXX. solidi; de Crusilles XX. solidi; de Varie XX. solidi; de Replunge IIII. solidi. Sunt apud Sanctum Martinum debitales XIIII. sextaria et dimidium frumenti, et II. sextaria avene, et IX. capones, et II. sextaria de nucibus, et LXXIX sextaria vini. Ecclesia de Nova Cella reddit de decima et de tascha XIIII sextaria annone. Ecclesia de Warennes et de Domno Martino valent L. solidos per annum de omnibus rebus. Ecclesia de Crusilles reddit de decima, et de tascha X. sextaria annone, si mediocre tempus fuerit, et reddit I carratam vini. Est ibi capella Sancte Marie que reddit per annum XX. solidos. De vineis dominicis possunt colligi ibi X. carrate vini. In instauramento sunt ibi IIII. boves et II. possunt addi, et IIII. vacce sunt ibi. Sunt ibi seminata XX. sextaria frumenti. In augusto collegerunt ibi XLVI. sextaria frumenti, et XX. ordei, et X. sextaria siliginis, et XV. carrate vini; et adhuc sunt ibi IX. carrate vini et tota siligo, et sunt ibi XVII. sextaria et dimidium ordei. Est ibi quoddam molendinum quod reddit III. sextaria annone, sed superius numerata sunt. Domus de Sancto Martino de Matisco debet Cluniaco II. procurationes, sed neutra fuit facta multo tempore. Summa omnium hec est :—XIIII libras, et XIIII solidos,

et II. denarios, et XIII sextaria et dimidium frumenti, et XXIII sextaria annone, et II. sextaria avene, et II. sextaria de nucibus, et VI. modios vini et XIIII. sextaria, et IX. gallinas. Hec omnia redduntur absque lucratione dominii. Insuper possunt colligi de dominio, si bonum tempus fuerit, XX modii vini.

Decima de Berziaco. Redduntur LXVI. solidi, et X. ex his solidis expenduntur in procuratione villanorum qui eos afferunt; et redduntur adhuc XXIIII. sextaria frumenti, et I. *panale*, et de avena XVIII sextaria, et I. *panale*, et C. sextaria vini, et C. pullos gallinaceos, et V. capones, et V. multones, et IIII XX et VI. operarios. Decima ecclesie que ibi est valet VI. sextaria annone, et dominus habet medietatem offerende et sepulture, et totam candelam, et de censu cimiterii VIII. solidos, et de tascha XIIII. sextaria annone. In hoc anno collegerunt ibi LII. sextaria frumenti. De vineis dominicis possunt colligi X. carrate vini, et si bonum tempus fuerit, XX. Est ibi I. molendinum quod valet per annum I. sextarium annone. In instauratione est unus equus, III. asini, et XII. boves, et potest unus addi; et V. vacce sunt ibi, et V. possunt addi; et sunt ibi XL. oves, et XVIII porci. Seminata sunt ibi XX. sextaria frumenti, et de fabis I sextarium et I *panale*, et de ordeo et avena XI. sextaria poterunt ibi seminari. Sunt ibi VII. carruce villanorum, et has debent domino duabus vicibus per annum. Vinee possunt bene coli pro XX. solidis. Domus de Berziaco debet Cluniaco plenam refectionem de bonis piscibus in refectorio et in infirmaria in festo S. Hugonis; et ad ipsam refectionem debet IIII sextaria frumenti pro pane, et III. *panales* de fabis, et II. modios vini. Debitum dicti Berzi IIII libre. De Berzi exiguntur L. solidi pro generali Hugonis de Vallibus. Summa omnium hec est :—LXXIIII solidi et XXIIII sextaria frumenti et I. *panale* et XXIII sextaria avene, et I. *panale* et XXI. sextaria annone, et VI. modii vini, et IIII sextaria, et C. pulle et V. capones, et V. multones, et IIII. XX et VI. operarios. Hec omnia redduntur absque lucratione dominii, et absque offerenda et sepultura ecclesie que ibi est. Insuper possunt ibi colligi de

dominio, si bonum tempus fuerit, X. carratas vini et XX. carratas feni.

Decania de Arpai. Redduntur VIII libre, et XXIII solidi deficiunt de redditu, et redduntur XXVI sextaria frumenti, et L. sextaria annone, et IIII XX et VII sextaria vini, et I. porcum de XVIII denariis, et XXX gallinas, et II. multones, et III agnos de duobus terragiis, quorum unum est citra aquam Sedunam, et alterum ultra. Redduntur XIIII sextaria annone, et pro panibus IIII. sextaria frumenti, et IIII. minuate panis. Item de thasca I. sextarium annone. Sunt ibi piscarie, de quibus habet decanus medietatem a festivitate Sancti Martini usque ad Martium, et de aliquibus piscariis habet decanus tertiam partem inter eumdem terminum. Est ibi aliqua piscaria, de qua habet decanus unam cordatam piscium unaquaque ebdomada, et si domnus abbas vel prior illuc venerit, licet familie decani ad opus eorum in eadem piscaria piscari, quantum voluerint. Ecclesia de Ronnes bono tempore reddit quater XX sextaria annone, et medietas sepulture, et offerenda, et tota candela est decani. Ecclesia de Memeringes reddit VI. sextaria annone et sepulture medietatem. Ecclesia de Viliaco reddit XX. sextaria annone et medietatem sepulture et V. solidos, qui supra cum VIII. libris computati sunt. Sunt ibi duo molendina que reddunt XIX sextaria siliginis et III. *panales* frumenti, et I. friscengium II^{orum} solidorum. Est ibi aliud molendinum quod valet VII. sextaria annone per annum. Sunt ibi in instauramento VII. boves, et VII. possunt addi. Nulla vacca est ibi, sed X. possunt ibi esse. Est ibi asinus, et XVII. oves, et possunt ibi addi CC. oves. Seminata sunt ibi tam citra Sedunam quam ultra XXVI. sextaria siliginis, et C. sextaria possunt ibi seminari. Sunt ibi XL carruce villanorum, et debentur domino semel ad seminanda hiemalia. Possunt ibi colligi VI. carrate vini, sed colligi solebant ibi olim XV. carrate. Vinea que est in dominio bene potest coli hoc anno pro XXX solidis, et sequentibus annis pro XX. solidis. Decanus de Curzoliis accipit X. carratas vini. De vineis Viliaci, que solebant pertinere ad decanum de Arpai, tempore sancti Hugonis, et de vineis

istis, solebat facere procurationem Cluniaco die martii in Rogacionibus. Possunt ibi colligi XXXIIII carrate vini. Domus de Arpai debet Cluniaco unam procurationem post Pascha floridum [*Palm Sunday*]. Debitum de Arpai XXXII libre. Summa omnium hec est:—VIII libre, et III solidi, et X denarii, et XXXI sextaria frumenti, et L. sextaria avene, et XIX. sextaria siliginis, et XXVIII sextaria annone, et V. modios vini et VII sextaria, et XXX galline, et II multones, et III. agni. Hec omnia redduntur absque lucratione dominii. Preterea sunt ibi offerende et sepulture et piscarie, que non sunt enumerate. Insuper possunt ibi colligi de dominio, si bonum tempus fuerit XII. modii vini.

Decana de Monte Bertoldi. Prepositura Roberti sacerdotis reddit VII. libras, et XVII. solidos, et VII. denarios, et IIII sextaria et dimidium frumenti et siliginis, et X. sextaria vini et dimidium, et IIII. multones, et dimidium baconis, et I. justiciam mellis, et sexies XX capones, et X operarios ad prata falcanda. Prepositura Bernardi reddit VIII. libras et VII. denarios et I. sextarium et dimidium frumenti, et II. sextaria avene et XVIII sextaria vini, et X. porcos, et IIII. multones, et IIII XX et VII capones, et XXXVIII sectores ad prata falcanda. Sed dicunt quod alique terre ibi vastate sunt et deserte. Hec due prepositure reddunt in augusto denarios et annonam pro panibus et frescengia, et in festivitate S. Andree porcos. Prepositura Silvii sacerdotis reddit LIII. solidos, et VIII. denarios, et VII. sextaria et dimidium frumenti, et V. sextaria avene, et VI. sextaria vini, una quarta minus, et III porcos, et II. multones, et IIII. anseres, et XXVI. gallinas. Tempore vindemie debentur inde monacho vel servientibus ejus alique procurationes. Prepositura Poncii sacerdotis reddit IIII. libras, et XV. denarios, et II. sextaria, et I. cartallum[109a] frumenti, et I. porcum, et III. multones, et XXIII. gallinas. Hec omnia redduntur in festivitate S. Martini, et in natali Domini. Prepositura Stephani reddit XXIII solidos, et II. denarios et dimidium sextarii frumenti, et VIII. gallinas. De servitio de

[109a] Measure for grain.

Bruil debentur XVII solidi, et VI. sextaria vini, et I. sextarium et I. cartallum frumenti, et II. galline. Apud Farens redduntur IIII. libre et V. solidi, et II. denarii et VII. sextaria et dimidium frumenti, et V. sextaria avene, et XVII. galline. Erant olim apud Montem Bertoldi II. piscarie, quidam dicunt quod IIII. erant, sed omnes destructe sunt. Sunt ibi XVIII. ecclesie: Ecclesia de Monte Bertoldi. . . . . .

Ecclesia de Cortel reddit per annum XX solidos. Una ecclesia Sancti Desiderii reddit V. solidos et III^{am}. partem de omnibus bladis. Ecclesia de Farens et tota decima colligitur cum dominio. Ecclesia de Monte Merulo valet X. solidos. Ecclesia de Munceals reddit domino II. partes decime de frumento et siligine, et vino et de alliis rebus XX., quamdiu dominus voluerit, et III. solidos et dimidium ex consuetudine. De tribus ecclesiis de Oratorio redduntur XI. solidi, et due partes sepulture sunt domini, et tota decima est domini preter sextum cartallum, et medietas ex offerendis est domini, et tota candela. De ecclesia de Cheautens tota decima est domini preter sextum cartallum, et due partes sepulture sunt domini, et tota candela. In ecclesia de Amberiaco census est domini, et tota decima preter X. cartallum, et due partes sepulture, et offerenda, et tota candela. Ecclesia de Saviniaco reddit X. solidos et dimidium, et tota decima est domini, et offerenda et sepultura est tota domini, preter IIII^{am}. partem. Sacerdos autem Robertus, quia probus homo est, habet III partem quando vivit. In Bressia sunt due ecclesie que vastate sunt et deserte, sicut et alie terre que ibi sunt. Restant adhuc IIII. ecclesie de quibus nichil quesivimus, scilicet ecclesia de Monte Bertoldi, et ecclesia Sancti Germani, et ecclesia ad Ruderos, et ecclesia altera de Sancto Desiderio. Supersunt adhuc de redditu de Sendrens, quod pertinet ad Montem Bertoldi XXXV. solidi et. XII. frescengia et IX. sextaria siliginis. Omnes decime supradictarum ecclesiarum et tasche, si bonum tempus fuerit, valent XL. modios, et modius unus habet VIII sextaria. Est apud Montem Bertoldum I. furnus, qui valet V. solidos. Est ibi I. molendinum quod reddit VII. solidos, et aliud molendinum quod reddit III. solidos, et I. porcum, et III.

partes unius sexterii annone. Est ibi tercium molendinum quod reddit I sextarium frumenti, et II. sextaria vini, et I. porcum et I multonem. In duabus preposituris que sunt in Bressia, solebant accipi X. libre in denariis et in annona, et modo ibi nil accipitur quia terra vastata est. Terra quam tenuit mater Uldrici valet X. solidos. In instauramento sunt ibi due asine, et XIX. boves, et V. possunt addi, et V. vacce sunt ibi, et XV. possunt addi, et II. troge sunt ibi, et XL. porci possunt addi, et sunt ibi C. et X. oves. Sunt ibi seminata LV. sextaria siliginis et XII. sextaria frumenti. In augusto collegerunt ibi XL. sextaria frumenti, et XXX. modios siliginis et XV carra vini, sed in bono tempore possunt ibi colligi XXX carra vini. Omnes carruce villanorum, que ibi sunt, debentur bis ad seminandum et ad vinum et ad fenum et ligna deportanda. Ad vineas colendas sufficiunt L. solidi. Possunt ibi colligi LX. carra feni. Domus de Monte Bertoldi debet Cluniaco CCC. sextaria siliginis, et duas procurationes plenas, preter carnem, unam in vigilia Purificationis, alteram in festivitate sancti Yacinti, et XV. frescengias, et XV. multones, et XV. solidos in concha. Debitum de Monte Bertoldi XXIIII. libre et VIII solidi, et sexies XX sextaria annone. Summa omnium hec est:—XXXV libre et IIII solidi, et V. denarii, et XXII. sextaria frumenti et dimidium, et XII sextaria siliginis; et de omnibus annonis CCCLX sextaria, et XII sextaria avene, et II. modii et dimidium, et I. sextarium vini, et XXVIII tam pro eos quam frescengias, et dimidium baconis, et XIIII. multones, et CC. gallinas, et quater XXIII et IIII aucas, et I. justiciam mellis, et XXXVIII operarios ad prata falcanda. Hec omnia redduntur absque lucratione dominii. Preterea sunt ibi XVIII ecclesie, quarum quedam decime et offerende et sepulture et tasche non sunt enumerate. Insuper possunt ibi colligi de dominio, si bonum tempus fuerit L. sextaria frumenti, et XXX modii siliginis, et XXX carrate vini, et LX. carrate feni.

Decania de Sancto Jangulfo[109b] reddit LXXVI solidos et II. denarios, et XXV. sextaria frumenti in pani-

[109b] Saint-Gengoux-le-Royal (Saône et Loire), seems the deanery probably here indicated.

bus, et XXX sextaria avene, omnia ad mensuram Cluniaci, et IIII modios et dimidium vini, et XXIIII gallinas, et XXX pulcinos, et XVIII sectores ad prata falcanda. Sunt ibi II furni, et valent per annum XII. sextaria annone ad mensuram Cluniaci. Novem molendina sunt ibi, et si bene facta essent et bonum esset tempus, valerent per annum LII. sextaria annone, sed modo ex parte vastata sunt. In ecclesia de Sancto Jangulfo, et in ecclesia de Circeio, et in capella de Burgeto, valet pars domini de decima XII. sextaria annone, et tantum recipit dominus de offerendis et de sepultura quantum de decima, scilicet . . . . . partes. Decima ecclesie de Capella valet XXI sextaria annone, et dominus habet duas partes sepulture et offerende, et de terragio III. sextaria annone. In instauramento sunt ibi V. boves, et VII. possunt addi, et VII. vacce possunt addi. Possunt illic habere XX. carrate circiter in anno ad lucrandum dominium, tam de propriis villanis quam de vicinis; si vinee bene culte fuerint, possunt ibi colligi X. carrate vini. Possunt ibi colligi XV. carrate feni. Decania de Sancto Jangulfo debet Cluniaco I. septimanam de mesagio, et unam refectionem. Summa omnium hec est:—LXXVI solidi, et II. denarii, et XIX. sextaria frumenti in panibus, et quater XX et XI sextaria annone, et XXX sextaria avene, et IIII modii vini et XII. sextaria et dimidium, et XXIIII galline, et XXX pulcini, et XXIII sectores ad prata falcanda. Hec omnia redduntur absque lucratione dominii. Preterea sunt ibi IIII. ecclesie, quarum decime, sepulture et offerende non sunt ad plenum enumerate. Insuper possunt ibi colligi de dominio X. carrate vini, et XV. carrate feni.

Decima de Lordono. Ad festivitatem S. Martini debentur ibi ducenti IX panes, et CX ex panibus his redduntur ad procurationem eorum qui eos afferunt; et CCCC panes qui remanent, conversi in annonam, faciunt XXIII sextaria frumenti ad mensuram Cluniaci; et de avena circiter debentur ibi LX sextaria rasa, et dimidium ad mensuram Cluniaci. Redditus qui terre redduntur in denariis, pro vino, pro carne, pro censu, pro piscibus, in

summam redactus, facit XLII. libras, et X. solidos. Redditus jugalli CCXXX et XX pullos. Est ibi quoddam vadium pro XV libris et uno asino, quod valet per annum XXX solidos. Debentur ibi VII multones et dimidius, et I. agnus. Sunt ibi CCL. operarii ad prata falcanda, sed CL sufficiunt ad eandem operationem, et C. reliqui unusquisque dat II. denarios pro operatione sua, si tamen dominus voluerit. Sunt ibi V. ecclesie: ecclesia de Cotes; ecclesia de Marcie; ecclesia de Taisi; ecclesia de Prait; ecclesia de Blanos. Ecclesia de Cotes valet per annum quater XX sextaria de omnibus annonis ad mensuram Cluniaci, et in festivitatibus omnibus dimidium. Oblatio ecclesie est domini de Lordon, et tota sepultura preter XII denarios, et omnes candele earumdem festivitatum. Ecclesia de Marcie valet XII. sextaria de omnibus annonis, si bonum tempus fuerit, et in festivitate Omnium Sanctorum habet dominus de Lordon medietatem panum qui offeruntur, et in festivitate Sancti Martini et in natali Domini medietatem omnium candelarum. De ecclesia de Taisi habet dominus de Lordono medietatem decime, et medietatem sepulture, et medietatem panum in festum Omnium Sanctorum, et valet decima pars domini de Lordon, et tascha VIII. sextaria de omnibus annonis ad mensuram Cluniaci. De ecclesia de Prait, habet dominus de Lordon medietatem panum in festivitate Omnium Sanctorum, et decima valet XII. sextaria de omnibus annonis ad mensuram Cluniaci. De ecclesia de Blanos habet dominus de Lordon medietatem offerende in omnibus festivitatibus, et totam candelam et totam sepulturam preter XIII. solidos, et ista ecclesia cum Donziaco valet L. sextaria de omnibus annonis ad mensuram Cluniaci, si bonum tempus fuerit. Apud Dunbines habet dominus de Lordon unum sextarium de annona. Molendinum de Crusiles, quod Ascelinus monachus emit, et Petrus de Burnai injuste vendidit, valet per annum XII. sextaria. Molendinum de Mailli valet per annum XII. sextaria. Possunt apud Lordon colligi LXXII. carrate feni, si bonus tempus fuerit. In instauratione sunt ibi IIII. carruce, unaqueque VI. boum, et quinta potest addi. Sunt ibi X vacce, et XVIII

otiosa animalia. Sunt ibi porci tam parvi quam magni XXXV. In hoc anno seminata sunt ibi XLIII sextaria frumenti, et VI. sextaria fabarum. Possunt ibi seminari in XLI. sextariis ordei et avene, et semen ad hoc paratum sufficit. Sunt ibi per totam potestatem Lordoni XL. carruce villanorum, et debet unaqueque carruca unam dietam ad *Waret;* aliam ad *Rebmer;* aliam ad seminanda hiemalia; aliam in XL [*Lent*?]. Vinee de Lordono hoc anno sterili reddiderunt X. carratas vini, sed quando bonum tempus fuerit, et bene arate fuerunt, solebant reddere LX. Ad vineas colendas debent operarii in Pentecosten LX. solidos, ex quibus XXX[a] in cultura vinearum ponuntur, reliqui triginta in aliis rebus; sed si illi XXX[i] solidi qui in aliis rebus expenduntur, ad vineas colendas, vel si innovate fuerint, manutenendas ponerentur, bene tamen coli possent. Nemora non sunt bene custodita. Debitum quod ibi debetur sunt LX. libre; ad procurationem Cluniaci conventus debet Lordon II. menses et III. refectiones plenarias, unam in vigilia natalis Domini, aliam in martio, tertiam in maio. Debet etiam XXVII. carra, unumquodque X. boum, et unumquodque carrum quod remanet, debet reddere IIII. solidos; tempore vindemiarum debentur ibi procurationes XX. et sextaria vini X. Summa omnium hec est:—XLVII libre, et XVI solidi, et VIII denarii, et XXXIIII sextaria frumenti, et octies XX et XV sextaria annone et dimidium, et X. sextaria vini, et VIII. multones, et CCXXXV. galline, et XX. pulcini, et LXX. carratas feni, et tempore vindemie XV procurationes, et CL. operarios. Hec omnia reddduntur absque lucratione dominii. Preterea sunt ibi V. ecclesiæ, quarum sepultura et offerende non sunt enumerate.

Insuper possunt ibi colligi de dominio, si bonum tempus fuerit, XL. carrate vini. Debet etiam Lordon XXV carra, unumquodque de X. bobus; et unumquodque carrum quod remanet debet reddere IIII solidos.

[*MS. latin, No.* 1498 *(fo.* 292-294*) des Nouvelles acquisitions; Chartulary B. of the abbey of Cluni;* Bibliothèque Nationale.]

CHARTERS AND RECORDS OF THE ANCIENT ABBEY OF CLUNI.

CHARTULARY D.

[No. 5459 of the "fonds latin."]

The volume known as Chartulary D of the abbey of Cluni, contains 559 transcripts of charters made by Étienne Baluze at the beginning of the 18th century, and forms No. 5459 of the Latin MSS. in the National Library of France.[110] A summary of its contents, given *postea* at p. 197, will show that many of the copies of those charters which concern England, are from the originals in the "Collection de Bourgogne," and the "Nouvelles acquisitions latines." The next, which follow, are not included in either of these collections.

Folio 1.—The volume commences at the first page with a copy of a bull of Pope Gregory (IX.),[111] rescinding

[110] Of these it is stated by M. Léopold Delisle, that Baluze collated twenty only with the originals, when he was engaged with the archives of Cluni. [Inventaire, p. 234.] At folio 304 we read the following note by Baluze:—"*Descripsi ex veteri chartulario monasterii Clunacensis anno MDCCI. exeunte. Stephanus Baluzius.*"

[111] We assume this pope to have been Gregory IX., who was elected in 1227, rather than his successor in the name, and for these reasons. The agreement annulled in the instrument is mentioned as having occurred 30 years before, and that date tallies with Pope Gregory IX.'s election. The bulls of Pope Gregory X., on the other hand, being dated from the day of his coronation (viz., 27 Jan., 1272), show the improbability of the bull in question to have emanated from him. This belief is strengthened by the fact also, that it was Pope Gregory IX. who in 1229 put an end to a very similar dispute between the three priors of Bromholme, Castle-Acre, and Lewes [See p. 198, Vol. I.]. He died in 1241.

and annulling the agreement entered into in 1201 by Hameline, Earl of Warenne, with the abbot of Cluni, and vesting the nomination solely in the latter. The document (as observed) is one of those copies made by the indefatigable French "archiviste," Baluze. From the wording and style of the instrument it would appear likely to have proved a final decision on this very troublesome, and not very interesting subject, and one likely to have been perpetuated; still, the contrary was found to be the fact, for 100 years later, in (or about) 1325, the whole question and right of nomination to Lewes Priory was revived in Peter de Joceaux, as against Adam, a monk of Winchester, irregularly instituted to the office. The bull is dated at Perugia, a city of the Papacy, on the 8th of the calends of November, in the 2nd year of the pontificate (1229).

[*Extended copy.*]

Gregorius, episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilecto filio abbati Cluniacensi, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Sacrosancta Ecclesia, quam decet quidquid est reprehensibile devitare, sustinere alicujus compositionis prætextu non decet, ut in præjudicium veritatis ecclesiasticæ, laici ultra sibi vindicent in ecclesiis quam jura permittunt, cum sic tradi compositionis compendium, nunquam dispendium pateretur. In nostra sane proposuisti præsentia constitutus, quod super ordinatione prioris monasterii Sancti Pancratii ad Cluniacensem ecclesiam pertinentis cum nobili viro comite de Varenna patrono ipsius, quidam prædecessor tuus de consensu capituli sui, ut asseritur, a triginta annis infra compositionem quandam iniit, juri contrariam et ecclesiæ ipsi damnosam, videlicet, ut in optione sit ipsius comitis assumere ad prioratum dicti monasterii, Cluniacensi et de Caritate prioribus duntaxat exceptis, unum de duobus melioribus totius Cluniacensis ordinis, quos abbas duxerit nominandos. Cujus compositionis prætextu, monachi ejusdem monasterii de priore illud ordinari ab abbate Cluniacensi minime patiuntur, nec alium nisi qui ab eodem comite assumitur, modo prædicto, volunt assumere in priorem.

Propter quod priori et monachis prioratus prædicti contra Cluniacensem ecclesiam datur rebellionis materia, cum videant quasi per comitem de priore suum monasterium ordinari. Suppliciter ergo a nobis et humiliter postulasti, ut quia talis compositio de jure tenere non debet, cum secundum statuta canonica patroni consensus electioni faciendæ in collegiatis ecclesiis nequaquam requirendus existat, ordinandi prioratum eundem, non obstante compositione prædicta, tibi deberemus concedere facultatem. Attendentes itaque hoc esse perniciosum exemplo, et redundare in dispendium ecclesiasticæ libertatis, nos super hoc providere volentes, et amputare materiam monachis prioratus ejusdem contra Cluniacensem ecclesiam rebellionis calcaneum erigendi, tuis supplicationibus inclinati, devotioni tuæ præsentium auctoritate concedimus, ut dictum prioratum libere possis, non obstante compositione ipsa, sicut alios prioratus tibi subditos ordinare, denuntianda ordinatione facta patrono ut suum, si voluerit, honestum impertiatur assensum. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostræ concessionis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare præsumpserit, indignationem Omnipotentis Dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum. Datum Perusii VIII kal. novembris, pontificatus nostri anno secundo.

[Chartularium monasterii Cluniacensis; MS. lat. 5459, p. 1; Bibliothèque Nationale.]

Fol. 119.—Charter of King Stephen, granting to the monks of Cluni the manor of Letcombe-Regis, in lieu of the payment to them of the 100 marcs, or rent charge, made by Henry I., on the revenues of the cities of London and Lincoln. This manor was confirmed to them by the bull of Pope Innocent II. in 1142 (given at p. 75, Vol. I.).

[*Extended copy.*]

Stephanus, rex Anglorum, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, et omnibus fidelibus suis

per Angliam constitutis, salutem. Sciatis quoniam venerabilis memoriæ rex Henricus avunculus meus, et antecessor meus, pro anima patris sui, avi mei, et animabus patrum et prædecessorum nostrorum, dedit in elemosinam omnibus annis Deo, et ecclesiæ beati Petri de Cluniaco centum marcas argenti de proprio thesauro suo. Ego vero bonorum ejus actuum ex debito sicut subsecutor, sic et devotus imitator, et ex gratia supernæ miserationis sedulus operator,[112] quod præfatus avunculus meus prædictæ ecclesia in denariis contulit de thesauro suo, hoc ego eidem ecclesiiæ in subscriptæ terræ stabilitis redditibus in perpetuum assigno, et manerium meum de Ledecumba, quod de proprio dominio meo est, pro illis centum marcis argenti illi ecclesiæ in sempiternum dono et concedo. Quare volo, et firmiter præcipio, quod Cluniacensis ecclesia[112a] teneat manerium illud cum omnibus consuetudinibus et appendiciis suis in terris et proprio. . . . hundredo ejusdem manerii, et cum soca et saca et *toll, et team, et infangteof*, et cum omnibus quietationibus et libertatibus, et rebus illi manerio pertinentibus, quas ipsum manerium liberius habuit, quando fuit in manu mea et antecessorum meorum. Et ut hec donatio mea rata et inconcussa illi ecclesiæ sine fine perduret, præsentis sigilli mei attestatione, et subscriptorum subnotatione, confirmo et corroboro. Apud Wintoniam, anno incarnationis dominicæ MCXXXVI, regni vero nostri primo. S. Stephani regis ✝ S. Matildis reginæ;[113] S. Eustachii filii Regis;[114] S. Henrici de Soilli; Henrici episcopi Wintoniensis;[115] Rogerii episcopi Sarisberiensis;[116] Alexandri episcopi Lincolniensis;[117] Nigelli Eliensis episcopi;[118] Alani, comitis Richemundiæ;[119] Rogerii comitis Warwici;[120] Alberici de Ver;[121] Willelmi Peverelli;[122] Roberti de Ver;[123] Ilberti de Laci.[124]

[112] "imperator," in transcript of Bibl. Clun., p. 1398.

[112a] "Cluniacum," in Bibl. Clun, p. 1398.

[113] Matilda, Queen of King Stephen, was the daughter of the Count de Boulogne (and niece of David, King of Scotland).

[114] Eustace, the son of Stephen, *ob.* 1153. By his death it became necessary to provide for the succession to the throne, whereupon a treaty was signed in favour of Henry, the eldest son of the Empress Maud.

[115] See p. 67 *note*, 77 *note*, Vol. I.

[116] See p. 67 *note*, 59 *note*, Vol. I.

[117] See p. 67 *note*, Vol. I.

[MS. lat. 5459, No. 233, p. 119; B.N.]

Fol. 123-124 (of the same).—Document addressed to the order of Cluni in England by the sub-prior of Thetford (without date).

[*Extended copy.*]

Viris venerabilibus et discretis, omnibus et singulis prioribus ordinis Cluniacensis in Anglia constitutis,

[118] Nigel, Prebendary of St. Paul's, was consecrated bishop of Ely in 1133, and *ob.* 1169. He was the second bishop appointed to that see; and is stated by Foss to have been nephew to Roger, the justiciary of Hen. I., and bishop of Salisbury.

[119] Alan, Earl of Richmond, was the fourth earl, and second son of Earl Stephen. He was Lord of the Honour of Richmond, and Count of Britany. The first earl who came to England with the Conqueror was Alan Fergaunt, surnamed the Red, whose brother (second earl) had the cognomen of Alan Niger, or the Black. The above Alan *ob.* 1165.

[120] Roger, Earl of Warwick, was the second earl, and son of Henry de Newburgh, second son of Roger de Bellomonte, and is as often known as Henry de Bellomonte. Roger the earl, died in 1153.

[121] Alberic de Vere was the first Earl of Oxford, as also Earl (or Count) of Ghisnes. His first wife was Beatrice, his kinswoman, Countess de Ghisnes in her own right, from whom he was divorced. His creation as an earl dates to 1155, and he died in 1194. He was Great Chamberlain of England, and ancestor of a very long line of illustrious descendants, for the title only became extinct in Aubrey de Vere, the twentieth earl, in 1702. His son, the fifth earl, Robert de Vere, was an adherent of Simon de Montfort. [*Cf.* "Fœdera," I., p. 16; Weever, "Funeral Monts."; Nicholas, "Peerage."]

[122] William Peverell was apparently the son of William Peverell, Earl of Nottingham, natural son of the Conqueror, founder of Lenton priory.

[123] Robert de Vere was second son of Alberic de Vere, the first Earl of Oxford, and succeeded his brother Alberic as third earl in 1214. He was probably a minor when attesting this charter. *Ob.* 1221.

[124] Ilbertus de Laci attests a charter of King Stephen, given in Madox, ("Exchequer," p. 10, col. 2.)

nobis est, humiliter et devote ac canonice obedire. Tantum ergo, si placet, ad præsens faciatis, ut diligentiam vestram nobis profuisse sentiamus, et ob hoc, qui modo vobis sumus devoti, merito devotiores in futurum esse debeamus. Super omnia, ad pacem inter abbatem et comitem reformanda[m] laboretis. Valete.

[Cartularium monasterii Cluniacensis, lat. 5459, p. 123-124 ; B.N.]

Fol. 159.—The following charter, (signed by William Rufus, Roger de Montgomeri, Henry de Bello Monte, the Archbishop of York, and Robert FitzHamo), emanates from Roger de Montgomeri and his wife Adelaide, being in point of date, among the earliest of the Cluni records. This historical person was the "*Earl Roger*" or "*Comes Rogerus*" of Domesday, and is known as Earl of Shrewsbury and Arundel. He was also Comte de Bellêsme and d'Alençon in Normandy, and (by descent from the Countess Gunnora[126]) cousin of William the Conqueror. He had vast grants of land made to him by the latter in Sussex, and obtained nearly the whole county of Shropshire. Nicholas ("Peerage") states these possessions to have been conferred on him for his presence and conduct at the battle of Hastings, and William of Jumiège is the authority for this statement; nevertheless, from other testimony (Orderic Vitalis) we learn that King William left him in Normandy when he invaded England, to assist and render counsel to his wife Matilda during his absence. Orderic Vital also states, that the Earldom of Salop was conferred on him in 1070-1. He undertook the foundation of divers religious houses, the priories of Wenlock and Shrewsbury being those with which his name is chiefly associated in England. At the latter place he founded, in 1083, for Benedictine monks from St. Martin de Séez (which he had refounded in concert with Ivo, Bishop of

[126] Gemeticensis, lib. VIII., c. XXXV.

Séez[127]) the abbey dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul; and here, according to Orderic Vital, he was buried in 1090.[128] The priory of St. Milburga of Wenlock, was refounded by him in 14 W. I. [1080], and was the principal of the dependencies of the foreign Cluniac house of "la Charité," being colonized by monks of that order. The priory of Benedictine nuns at Leominster, in Sussex, was also of his foundation. The above authority affirms that he took the monastic habit at his foundation at Shrewsbury. Among other lands held by him were, Slindon, Bourne, Racton, and Chichester, in Sussex.

Of his two sons, one, Hugh de Mont-Gomeri, succeeded in 1094 to his English possessions, as second Earl of Shrewsbury; and his other son, Robert de Belêsme, to his domains in Normandy. William de Jumiège refers to him, in addition to the church of St. Martin de Séez, the foundation of that also at Tournay,[129] dedicated to the same Saint, with the Benedictine nunnery of St. Peter at Almenesches, situated between Séez and Argentan.[130]

After the Conqueror's death, Roger de Montgomeri, in 1088, Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and William [de Carilefo],[131] Bishop of Durham, with other Norman nobles, conspired against William Rufus.

[*Extended copy.*]

Cum omnis mundanarum rerum possessio hominibus a Deo ad hoc concedatur, ut ipse digne inde serviatur, dignum est ut qui eas possident, Auctori Omnium vigilanter de eis serviant, ut in reditu summi Regis illud audiant quod ducet ad vitam. Hæc considerantes, ego Rogerius comes, uxorque mea Adheleidis, unum ex possessione nostra manerium, quod Certona vocatur,

[127] Gemeticensis, l. VII., c. XXII.
[128] Ord. Vital (trad. Guizot), III, 372.
[129] See Gemeticensis, lib. VIII., chap. XXXV.; l. VII., c. XXII.
[130] Cænobia Gallicana, II., 62, 950; III., 200; Neustria Pia, p. 364.
[131] Abbot of St. Carilef in the diocese of Mans; elected to Durham 1080; *ob.* 1095.

damus et perpetuo habendum concedimus ecclesiæ Sancti Petri Cluniacensi, et Sanctæ Mariæ de Marcelleio, tam ipsum manerium quam omnia quæ ad ipsum pertinent, in terra, pratis, aqua, silva, excepta silvæ venatione et ejus vastatione. Hoc autem devotionis nostræ donum concessit Dominus noster Willelmus, Anglorum rex, et dux Normannorum. Concedit hoc idem Dominus noster Willelmus Rex, ejus filius et successor in regnum. Et ut firmum et inconcussum perpetuo maneat, sua subscriptione et sigilli nostri consignatione corroborant. Ego, Willelmus, Dei gratia Rex Anglorum, hanc supradictam devotionem concedo, et signo Sanctæ Crucis manu propria confirmo. S. Willelmi Regis; S. Rogerii comitis; S. Henrici de Bellomonte;[132] S. Thomæ archiepiscopi,[133] S. Roberti filii Haimonis.[134]

[MS. lat. 5459, p. 159, No. 313; Bibliothèque Nationale.]

Fol. 232.—Delegate commissioned to proceed to Cluni from St. Saviour's of Bermondsey, in order to bring the deplorable condition (bordering upon bankruptcy) of that house before the Chapter-General, for its consideration and decision; about 1237-8.

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverendo patri in Christo H., Dei gratia abbati Cluniacensi, frater G. minister humilis ecclesiæ Sancti

[132] Henry de Bellomonte, Earl of Warwick. [See p. 45 *note*, Vol. I.]

[133] Thomas, Archbishop of York, was appointed to the see in 1070 and *ob.* 1100. He had been a canon of Bayeux. It is somewhat significant that in this charter he signs as "Thomas the archbishop." When Lanfranc was appointed archbishop of Canterbury, "Thomas, the archbishop" of York, refused to take the canonical oath of obedience to him, which became the commencement of the contest for the primacy between the two sees of York and Canterbury, and was not finally settled until 1354, when Pope Innocent VI. decided the matter in favour of Canterbury.

[134] Robert Fitzhamon is known as the leader of a band which invaded Wales t. Conq. [See Madox Exch. 387, col. 2.]

Salvatoris de Bermundi, et ejusdem loci conventus, salutem, et cum summa reverentia debitæ subjectionis obedientiam. Cum domus nostra de Bermundi, de qua trium annorum decimas exigitis, tot ruinarum, sterilitatum, debitorum, et aliorum incommodorum sit exposita periculis, ita quod vix sibi possit sufficere, quod vestram non credimus latere prudentiam, Sanctitatis vestræ pedibus provoluti, flexis genibus, fusis lacrymis, vobis humiliter supplicamus, quatenus indigentiis nostris paterno affectu compatiendo, nuntium nostrum sollempnem ad capitulum generale expectare velitis, qui oppressionem domus nostræ vobis plenius poterit explicare. Et omni qua possumus devotione paternitatem vestram, de qua non modicam reportamus fiduciam, suppliciter exoramus, quatinus erga nos misericordiæ vestræ abundantiam sic ostendatis, ne nos, qui in conspectu omnium habitamus, et spectaculum sumus Regi et regno, paupertatis stimulo penitus consumamur. Promittimus autem Sanctitati vestræ, quod licet non sint mendicantium suffragia copiosa, tamen ultra quam vires nostræ suppetant vobis subveniamus, subtrahentes nobismetipsis in parte quæ victui nostro sunt necessaria. Valeat Sanctitas vestra semper in Domino.

[MS. lat. 5459, p. 232, No. 449; B.N.]

CHARTERS AND RECORDS OF THE ANCIENT ABBEY OF CLUNI.

CHARTULARY D.

REGISTER OF THE ABBEY OF CLUNI.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

Brief outline of the principal record-copies which concern England, contained in "Chartulary D," and the "Register" of the abbey of Cluni." Many of these are transcripts of the originals in the "Burgundy Collection." The first forms the MS. volume of the "Fonds latin," (No. 5459),[135] in the National Library, as already stated; the latter comprises that of the "Fonds latin"[136] of the same Collection (Vol. 9879), and was written and compiled in the 15th century, its noticeable contents for our purpose, being as follows:—

REGISTER OF CLUNI.

Fol. 66.—Littera mansionis in Anglia pro domno Johanne Paston:—

[135] See p. 233 "Inventaire" (Delisle).
[136] See p. 236 "Inventaire des Manuscrits," etc., par M. Léopold Delisle.

". . . . mansionem quam idem domnus Johannes habet de dicto domo nostra de Bromholm, sibi confirmanus." (Letters from Robert abbot of Cluni, to the priors of Lewes and Bromholme, dated from Constance, in the province of Mayence, 25 Oct., 1417.)

Fol. 67[a]-67[b].—Appointment of Thomas Nelond as prior to the priory of Lewes; dated from Constance, 21 April, 1417.

Fol. 67[b]-68[a].—Letters addressed to the sub-prior of Lewes, on the same subject; Constance 21 Oct., 1417.

Fol. 68[b]-69[a].—Appointment of Thomas Elmham,[137] prior of the Holy Trinity of Lenton, as Vicar-General and visitor of the order of Cluni, and commissary-general in spirituals and temporals for all vacant benefices belonging to the Cluniac order in England, Scotland, and Ireland; Constance, 26 Oct., 1417.

Fol. 81[b]-83[a].—Letters nominating Thomas Moren (or Moreu), abbot of St. Mirin of Paisley; Constance, 10 March, 1418 (1419).

Fol. 83[a]-83[b].—Confirmation of the foregoing collation. 10 March, 1418 (1419).

Fol. 83[b]-84[a].—Letter to the chapter of St. Andrew on the same appointment; 10 March, 1418 (1419).

Fol. 85[a].—Collation to the priory of Bromholme, vacant by the resignation of Clement Chandellier, in favour of John Paston; 15 April, 1418.

Fol. 85[b].—Confirmation of the preceding collation.

Fol. 131[b].—Letters appointing Thomas Nelond, prior of Lewes, Vicar-General of the order of Cluniacs, in England, Scotland, and Ireland; dated at Cluny, 28 Feb., 1419 (1420).

[137] Thomas Elmham (or incorrectly found, Elman, Elrnham, Elinham), was the author of the "History of St. Augustine's" at Canterbury, and "The Life and Acts of Henry V." (edited by Hearne). In 1407 he was treasurer of that house, but joined the Cluniac order in 1414, and became prior of Lenton. In 1416-17 his appointment is noted, as above; and in that or the following year he resigned his post at Lenton. The office which he appears to have held after this, may be gleaned from his being attached to the Court of Henry V., dating his correspondence from Westminster Palace (See pp. 17, 21, *antea*).

Fol. 152[a-b].—Warrant for holding the office of Vicar-General of the Cluniacs in England, for the same Thomas Nelond; Cluny, 5 Dec., 1419.

CHARTULARY [D] OF THE ABBEY OF CLUNI.

No. 1.—Bull of Pope Gregory IX., on the nomination of a prior to St. Pancras of Lewes, annulling the then existing convention on the subject; dated from Perugia,[138] 8th of the calends of Nov., 11th year of his pontificate; beginning—"Sacrosancte ecclesie, quam decet" [See p. 186, *antea*].

No. 2.—Letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of Ely, corresponding with No. 288 of the "Burgundy Collection" [See p. 95, Vol. I.].

No. 5.—Charter of Roger Bigod, giving the church of Thetford to the order of Cluni; repeated in Monasticon Angl. I., 664.

No. 6.—Confirmation by King Henry I. of the grant made by his father, William, and his mother, Matilda (to the priory of Thetford)—"nominatim totam terram que fuit Alweri, quam Rogerius Bigot habuit et tenuit de patre meo . . . et de tota terra sua juxta . . . de Thetford et extra"—makes mention of the church of Gatheston.

No. 8.—Copy of No. 3 of MS. "Nouv. acq." [A.D. 1237]. [See p. 109, *antea.*]

No. 226.—Copy of No. 317, "Collection de Bourgogne" [A.D. 1237.] (See p. 103, Vol. I.)

No. 227.—Charter of King Henry I., granting a loan of 1,000 marcs to the order of Cluni. At Argentan (Argentonum) (without date).

No. 229.—H. Dei Gratia, Rex Anglorum . . . . Sciatis me suscepisse in manu, et custodia, et protectione mea abbatiam Cluniacensem, et omnes domos et prioratus ad ipsam abbatiam spectantes. . . . Apud Wintoniam.

[138] The place, whence dated, might be also taken for Perouse, a town of Dauphiné, in France.

No. 231.—Charter of Henry I. to the monastery of the Holy Trinity of Lenton; mention made of William Peverell of Nottingham.

No. 232.—Agreement between Thibaud (I.) de Vermandois, fifteenth abbot of Cluni, and Hamelin Plantagenet, fifth Earl of Warenne and Surrey, on the subject of St. Pancras of Lewes, A.D. 1182. [Copied in the "Bibl. Cluniacensis," 1446; and in the "Monasticon Anglicanum," I., 615; II., 908.]

No. 233.—Charter of King Stephen [given at pp. 187-8, *antea*], commencing:—"Stephanus, Rex Anglorum . . . . Sciatis quoniam venerabilis memorie Rex Henricus, avunculus meus . . . ."

No. 234.—Gift of 100 marcs by Henry I. to the abbey of Cluni . . . . "Sciatis, quoniam dedi et concessi Deo et ecclesiæ beati Petri de Cluniaco pro Dei amore, et salute animarum . . . . Apud Norhamtonam." Apparently copy of charter 212 [p. 65, Vol. I.].

No. 239.—Letter of Philip, sub-prior of Thetford, addressed to the order of Cluni in England. [See pp. 189-90, *antea*.]

No. 309.—Confirmation by Henry II. of the gift of King Stephen of the manor of Letcombe Regis to the abbey of Cluni. Dated at Chinon [apud Chinum].

No. 310.—Charter of Henry, King of England, on the subject of the same manor; at Westminster, 22nd January, 22nd year of his reign. [See p. 83, Vol. I.]

No. 311.—Copy of foundation-charter of Lewes Priory, by William de Warenne. [See p. 44, Vol. I.] Its confirmation by Henry I. [*Cf.* "Bibl. Cluniacensis," 5321.]

No. 312.—Copy of charter of Henry I. [given under 217, p. 68, Vol. I.]

No. 313.—Charter of Roger de Montgomeri, confirmed by King Rufus. [See pp. 192-3, *antea*].

No. 315.—Copy of 213 of the "Burgundy Collection."

No. 316.—Copy of 285 of the "Burgundy Collection."

No. 319.—Copy of 227 of the "Burgundy Collection."

No. 320.—Another copy of Bull of Pope Gregory (? IX.) [given at p. 186, *antea*, No. 1].

No. 321.—Copy of 284 of the "Burgundy Collection."

No. 324.—Copy of No. 6 ("Nouvelles acq. latines," 2280). [See pp. 114-15.]

No. 325.—Copy of No. 7 ("Nouv. acq. latin.," 2280. [See p. 119, *antea*.]

No. 326.—Copy of No. 5 ("Nouv. acq. latin," 2280).

No. 425.—Copy of 289 of the "Burgundy Collection" (dated 1201).

No. 436 and 437.—Two letters (without date) from the sub-prior of Lewes, begging the abbot of Cluni to nominate a prior.

No. 438 and 439.—Two letters of excuse from the prior of Lewes for inability to attend the Chapter-General of the order; the last is dated in 1240.

No. 440.—Similar excuse from the prior of Thetford.

No. 441.—Similar excuse from the prior of Bermondsey; dated 1238.

No. 442.—Excuse from the same (without date).

No. 443.—Similar excuse from the prior of Montacute; dated 1238.

No. 444.—Excuse from the same (without date).

No. 445.—Excuse from the prior of Wenlock, 1242.

No. 446.—Excuse from the prior of St. Milburga, of Wenlock; dated 1239.

No. 447.—Excuse from the prior of Castle Acre in 1238.

No. 449.—Commissioner sent from St. Saviour's, of Bermondsey, to the Chapter-General at Cluni to report on the deplorable condition of that house. [See p. 194, *antea*.]

No. 450.—Long deed enumerating the grievances of St. Saviour's of Bermondsey; dated on Palm Sunday, 1238.

No. 451.—Appointment of procurators or official agents by the priory of Bromholme "in negotio inquisitionis nuper de mandato domini abbatis facto." The parties so nominated are John (one of the brotherhood), and Magister William de Horham.

No. 452.—Letter of Brother Vincent prior of Bromholme, to the abbot of Cluni, on the differences between himself and the priors of Lewes and Castle Acre; dated March, 1239.[139]

No. 453.—On the same matter.

No. 454.—Letter from the sub-prior of Lenton, 1243.

No. 455.—Letter from the same; he is unable to pay what he owes to the parent-house.

No. 456.—From the prior of Northampton on the tithe due to Cluni; 1238.

No. 457.—Excuse from the prior of Montacute for not being able to attend the Chapter-General.

No. 458.—Copy of No. 4 of "Nouvelles acq. latin.," 2280.

[139] This has been alluded to at p. 198, Vol. I.

CHARTERS AND RECORDS OF THE ANCIENT ABBEY OF CLUNI.

COLLECTION MOREAU.

This collection in the National Library, is one of great importance for the monastic and ecclesiastical history of France, but contains very little which has direct interest for this country; but that little will be found summarized below. The origin of it is due to the French Government at the latter part of the 18th century. With a view to place within reach of its historians the valuable contents of the chartularies and records of Cluni, it commissioned a certain avocat, M. Lambert Barive,[140] to thoroughly ransack and overhaul the archives of the abbey. For upwards of 20 years this antiquary was engaged in the transcript of its most important muniments, as we have observed elsewhere; a labour which was only interrupted by the French Revolution.

Of this collection, Vol. 283 alone contains transcripts of charters relating to Spain and England, but the few which concern this country are comprised between pages 29 and 51, and of these only three appear not to have been elsewhere recited; the remaining being copies of original records already given from the Burgundy and Additional Collection of MSS. Thus, it will be seen, that the "Moreau Collection" is com-

[140] It is stated by modern French archæologists that Lambert de Barive was neither a first-rate Latin scholar, nor, indeed, a perfect paleographer, so that his transcripts are in some *few instances* open to correction.

paratively valueless for our purpose, and it is simply quoted that this may be known, and as a guarantee that no source has been overlooked among the Cluni Records, with which we have not dealt.

Summary of contents from p. 29-51, Vol. 283, "Collection Moreau."

I.—Copy of charter [420], Vol. 83, "Burgundy Collection;" dated 8th July, 1392.

II.—Collation to the priory of Lenton in 1398. Copy of record [366], Vol. 82, "Burgundy Collection."

III.—Memorandum on the relative value of French and English money. Copy of [22], Vol. 2280 of the "Nouvelles acquisitiones latines."

IV.—Document relating to the lease of the English Cluni estates. Copy of [488], Vol. 84, "Burgundy Collection."

V.—Brief from [Innocent VI.?] to the King of England [Edward III. ?]; dated at Lyons in the 6th year of his pontificate. [See *postea*, p. 206.]

VI.—Record (apparently a Visitation report) commencing:—"Sequitur numerus priorатuum et domorum monasterio Cluniacensi mediate et immediate subjectorum in provincia et regnis Anglie et Scotie; et primo abbatia de Passeleto." Partly given under [433], Vol. 83, "Burgundy Collection." [See *postea*, pp. 208-213.]

VII.—Letters patent from Charles VII., commencing:—"Nostre amé frere Robert Barber, natif du pays d'Escoce et religieux de vostre ordre ou monastere de Passelet." Reply to the same in Latin, from the abbot of Paisley; dated 9th Sept., 1447. The last appears to be copy of [23], Vol. 2280, "Nouv. acq. latin." [See *postea*, p. 214.]

VIII.—Letter of Charles VI. (12th Sept., 1409). Given in [21] of MS. Vol. 2280.

IX.—Letters patent of Charles VII. of France; dated from the abbey of Citeaux, 8th August, 1458, to Jean

de Bourbon, abbot of Cluny, and the procurators or agents of that abbey [See *postea*, p. 216].

Brief of Pope Innocent VI.?, to the King of England (Edw. III.?).

The date of the following Papal brief from Pope Innocent to the King of England, issued at Lyons on the 10th of the calends of June, is difficult to determine. Allusion is plainly made to the restitution of the revenues of religious foundations, after being seized into the King's hands, and the required obligation on the part of the particular monastery of taking the oath of allegiance and supremacy on that occasion, although, as affirmed in the papal letter, the monks of the different houses were immediately and alone subject to the Holy See. As the first confiscation of foreign foundations commenced temp. Edward I., and continued to be made during the next four reigns, the precise date, as observed, can only be guessed at. We are disposed to believe that the brief is addressed to King Edward III., in 1358, for that year was the sixth of the pontificate of Pope Innocent VI. To assume the Pope to have been Innocent IV., the sixth year of whose pontificate was (21st May), 1249 (33 Henry III.), would place the date before the revenues of alien priories began to be confiscated; neither could the document refer to Pope Innocent V., who died in 1276, the same year of his election.

The brief in question is followed by a deed of more importance, a copy, namely (in a hand of the 15th century), of the privileges of the abbot, convent, and order of Cluni, promulgated at a General Council, held in the Lateran church, under Pope Gregory VII. That an error may readily in this case be assumed to exist is at once obvious, for Pope Gregory VII. [1073-1085] died before the first (so-called) Council of Lateran took place. Still, there can be no doubt that the Council in question was held in the church of St. John Lateran, but (from the date of Pope Gregory VII.) was not one of the (eleven) twelve Councils styled "*Lateran Councils*," of which the last, the twelfth

general, convened in 1215 by Pope Innocent III., is the most celebrated.[141]

[*Extended copy.*]

Innocentius, episcopus, servus servorum Dei, carissimo in Christo filio Regi Anglie illustri, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Qua nobis dilecti filii abbas et conventus Cluniacensis petitione monstraverunt, quod cum super reddendis eis maneriis, redditibus et aliis bonis ipsorum que in tuo regno sasiri fecisti, celsitudini tue pluries direxerimus scripta nostra, tu id facere denegas, nisi dictus abbas ad presentiam tuam accedat, tibi fidelitatem et hommagium prestaturus. Quia vero ab eodem abbate seu predecessoribus ejus, a te vel aliis regibus, in quorum regnis habent bona, hactenus petita hujusmodi non fuere, serenitatem regiam duximus attente rogandam, consideratis clementer quod hoc propter aliorum exemplum in grave ipsius monasterii ejus prejudicium redundaret ab eodem abbate, novum quid non exigent predicta sibi pio divina et apostolice sedis reverentia ac nostra, sine difficultate qualibet facias liberari, ita quod accrescat tibi meritorum cumulus apud Deum, et nos regalem munificentiam dignis in Domino laudibus commendemus. Datum Lugduni X. kalendas junii, pontificatus nostri anno sexto.

[*Transcript by Lambert de Barive of copy in a hand of the 15th century.* "Fonds Moreau," Vol. 283, f. 39; *written on both sides.*]

[*Extended copy.*]

Sequuntur certa statuta in Concilio generali Lateranensi, presidente domino Gregorio papa VII, super exemptione monasterii Cluniacensis.

[141] It was by this Council that the doctrine of Transubstantiation was first established. The Lateran palace was given by the Emperor Constantine to the Popes, who inhabited it until their retirement to Avignon, some time between 1305 and 1314, when it was exchanged for the Vatican, and this imperial residence was then converted into a church (*Cf.* "Hist. of Christianity," Milman II., 361).

Dominus ac beatissimus papa Gregorius VII, anno pontificatus sui VII°, in basilica Lateranensi, que et Constantiniana dicitur, in honore Salvatoris et beati Johannis Baptiste, concilium generale celebrans, indicto cunctis silentio, surrexit et dixit in hunc modum:— Noveritis, fratres et consacerdotes nostri, ymo hec sancta synodus cognoscat et sciat, quia cum ultra montes multa sint monasteria ad honorem Dei omnipotentis et beatorum apostolorum nobiliter et religiose fundata, inter cuncta quoddam monasterium quod illis in partibus habetur, quod quia peculiare et proprium beato Petro et huic ecclesie speciali jure adheret, Cluniacum videlicet, ad honorem et tutelam hujus sancte et apostolice sedis ab ipsis primordiis principaliter assignatum, et favente divina clementia sub religiosis et sanctis abbatibus ad id usque dignitatis et religionis pervenit, ut ceteris monasteriis, quamvis multis antiquioribus quantum ipse cognosco in Dei servitio et speciali fervore precellat, et nullum in terra illa, quod ego sciam, huic anno valeat adequari. Nullus enim abbas unquam ibi fuit qui sanctus non fuisset. Qui abbas et monachi hujus semper Ecclesie filii in nullo degeneres extiterunt, nec curvaverunt genua sua ante Bahal, nec Bahalim, nec Hieroboam, sed hujus sancte Romane sedis libertatem dignitatemque imittant, quas ab origine traxerunt nobiliter sibi per successionis seriem auctoritatem servaverunt. Non enim alicui aliene vel terrene potestati colla subdiderunt, in sola beati Petri et hujus ecclesie subjectione permanentes. Et idcirco volumus atque apostolica auctoritate firmamus et contendimus, ut nulla unquam persona, parva vel magna, sive potestas aliqua, non archiepiscopus, non episcopus, nullus regum, ducum, marchionum, principum, comitum, nec etiam aliquis legatus meus semper illum locum et monasterium unquam buccam suam aperiat, aliquamve exerceat potestatem; verum juxta tenorem privilegii nostri et antecessorum nostrorum, auctoritatem et libertatis immunitatem sibi ab hac sede concessam, integram perpetuamque omnino possideat, ut tantummodo sub aliis apostolicis ab omni estu et turbine impugnationis respiret, et in gremio hujusmodi sancte matris

ecclesie ad honorem Omnipotentis Dei et beatorum apostolorum Petri et Pauli in perpetuum dulcissime quiescat. Et ita vertens se dominus papa ad dextram sinodalis conventus percunctatus est, eis dicens:—"Placet ita vobis? Laudatis"?, responderunt tunc: "Placet, Laudamus"; vertens se iterum ad sinistrum, eodem modo interrogavit; eodem quoque modo responsum est a sancto conventu: "Placet, Laudamus."

[*The original on paper, was, according to Lambert de Barive,* 12 *by* 11 *French inches.* "Fonds Moreau," Vol. 283, f. 40.]

The following enumeration of the English and Scotch foundations of Cluni, appears to have formed part of a Visitation report.

[*Extended copy.*]

Sequitur numerus abbatiarum, prioratuum et domorum monasterio et ecclesie Cluniacensi mediate et immediate subjectorum, in provincia et regnis Anglie et Scotie.

Et primo, abbatia de Passeleto [*Paisley*] Glasguensis diocesis, in qua debent esse XXV. monachi.

Item, abbatia de Crosragmiel [*Crosraguel, Crosragmol*] Glasguensis diocesis, que immediate est subjecta abbatie de Passeleto, in qua erant anno Domini M° IIII° quinto X monachi.

[Cluny.] Item, prioratus Sancti Pancratii Lewensis [*Lewes*], in quo debent esse XXXVI. monachi, licet secundum aliquos non sit ibi ab antiquo certus numerus monachorum, quamvis fuerint ibi XL. monachi et quinque L.; et debent ibi esse octo misse omni die, quarum tres debent esse cum nota, et scribuntur dicte misse in tabula. Mandatum et elemosina fiunt omni die; observantie regulares item observantur; et est de quinque filiabus secunda filia; et videatur super hoc quedam provisio facta per abbatem Bertrandum anno CC^mo^. nonagesimo octavo de dicto prioratu, in qua institutione prior

Lewensis juravit sibi plura. Dicta scilicet compositio hodie est revocata per decretalem sacrosancte ecclesie de electione in antiquis, et constat etiam per litteras apostolicas[142] quas habemus.

[Cluny.] Item prioratus Montis Acuti [*Montacute*] immediate subjectus ecclesie Cluniacensi, in quo debent esse XXIIII. monachi, et debent ibi esse omni die sex misse, III. cum nota[142a] et III. sine nota, et scribuntur in tabula, una excepta que cantatur in quadam capella Sancti Michaelis. Hospitalitas et elemosina, et ea que pertinent ad observantias regulares bene consueverunt ibi fieri et observari, et quotidie tenetur ibi capitulum.

[Cluny.] Item prioratus Lentona [*Lenton*] in honorem Sancte Trinitatis fundatus, Eboracensis diocesis, immediate subjectus ecclesie Cluniacensi, in quo debent esse XXII monachi, licet aliqui velint dicere quod non est ibi certus numerus monachorum, et debent ibi esse VI. misse omni die, que scribuntur in tabula, et III. cantantur conventualiter, et III. alie submissa voce, quarum una est de Sancto Spiritu, et relique due pro defunctis. Ordo et religio ibi observantur. Fundator dicti prioratus est Willelmus Peverellus, qui patronus et ejus successores debent quolibet anno ecclesie Cluniacensi unam marcham argenti pro recognitione, ut constat, per litteras Regis Anglie super hoc confectas, et sigillo suo sigillatas.

[Caritate.] In prioratu de Bermondesie [*Bermondsey*] immediate subdito prioratui de Caritate, in quo debent esse XXIIII. monachi, et debent ibi esse omni die V. misse que scribuntur in tabula, III. cum nota, et II. sine nota, licet antiquius essent VI.; hospitalitas, elemosina, silentium et alie observantie regulares ibidem bene observantur.

[Caritate.] Item prioratus Sancti Milburgis de Vaneloc [*Wenlock*], immediate subditus prioratui de Caritate, in quo debent esse XL. monachi. Ibi debent esse septem misse, quarum III. sunt cum nota; omni die datur ibi elemosina; omnes observantie regulares

[142] Allusion to Pope Gregory's bull, given at p. 186 *antea.*

[142a] Chant; music; (vocal music, &c.; choral music; instrumental music).

secundum quod melius fit, in ordine ibidem firmiter observantur.

[Caritate.] Ibidem prioratus sancti Johannis Evangeliste de Pontefracto [*Pontefract*] conventualis, immediate subjectus ecclesie Caritatensi in confinibus Scotie,[143] ubi consueverunt esse XX., monachi, et ibi sunt quatuor misse ordinarie que scribuntur in tabula, quarum III. sunt cum nota. Ibidem observantur observantie regulares.

[Lewen'.] Item prioratus de Castelacra [*Castle Acre*] Lewensis, ubi debent esse XXVI. monachi, et ibi sunt septem misse que scribuntur in tabula, et III. sunt cum nota, et IIII. sine nota. Aliqui dicunt quod ab antiquo non est ibi certus numerus monachorum, et aliquando fuerunt ibi XXX. monachi et ultra.

[Lewen'.] Item prioratus de Pitrovella [*Prittlewell*] subditus prioratui Lewensi, et est in civitate Loden [*London*],[144] ubi debent esse XIIII. monachi. Elemosina datur tantummodo de fragmento quod colligitur in refectorio et in camera prioris, et sunt ibi IIII. misse que scribuntur in tabula, quarum III. sunt cum nota.

[Lewen'.] Item prioratus beate Marie Magdalene de Farleya [*Farleigh*], subditus prioratui Lewensi, ubi debent esse XX. monachi, et sunt ibi sex misse que scribuntur in tabula, quarum tres sunt cum nota.

[Lewen'.] Item prioratus beate Marie de Cliffort [*Clifford*], subditus prioratui Lewensi ubi debent esse XI. monachi; et debent ibi esse III. misse cum nota, et alia pro defunctis, pro patronis. Divinum officium, hospitalitas et elemosina, et alie observantie regulares secundum possibilitatem bene observantur ibi.

[143] The site of Pontefract, designated as "on the confines of Scotland," is a noteworthy instance of the imperfect geographical knowledge of that time. The Scotch abbey of Paisley remitted its tribute or pension to the mother-house through the prior of Pontefract, as the nearest English Cluniac house (See p. 160).

[144] Notifying that it was "within the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor of London," as conservator of the Thames; Prittlewell being at its extreme eastern boundary. The parish borders on the Thames, and is in the diocese of London.

[Castelacra.] Item, prioratus de Mendsray [*Mendham*], subditus prioratui de Castelacra, in quo debent esse IX. monachi, et debent ibi esse III. misse, II. cum nota, et alia sine nota.

[S. Martini de Campis.] Item, prioratus Sancti Jacobi juxta Exon. [*St. James's, Exeter*] subditus prioratui Sancti Martini de Campis, in quo est prior cum monacho.

[S. Martini de Campis.] Item, prioratus beate Marie Magdalene, alias Sancti Clari in Vallis [*St. Clare, Caermarthenshire*] subditus prioratui Sancti Martini de Campis, in quo est prior cum monacho.

[Lewen'.] Item, prioratus Hortona [*Monks Horton*] immediate subditus prioratui Lewensi, in quo secundum aliquos debent esse VIII. monachi, et secundum alios debent esse XIII., et debent ibi esse III. misse; major et secunda Beate Marie, et tertia pro defunctis; debet dici evangelium per diaconum ad majorem missam, et debet habere lectionem in refectorio ad prandium, et sunt tres ad custodiendum sigillum, videlicet prior, et subprior, et unus alter.

[Prioratus de Thefordie.] Item, prioratus de Vangefort [*Wangford*] immediate subditus prioratui de Thefordie [*Thetford*], in quo secundum aliquos debent esse V. monachi, et secundum alios non sunt nisi quatuor; et debent omnia dicere cum nota, et debent ibi esse II. misse.

[Castelacra.] Item, prioratus de Brumoulm [*Bromholme*] immediate subditus prioratui de Castelacra, in quo debent esse XVI. monachi.

[Caritate.] Item, prioratus de Narenthon [*Arthington*], subditus prioratui de Caritate, in quo debent esse XXV. monachi, et secundum aliquos debent esse XXX. monachi, et sunt ibi V. misse que scribuntur in tabula, quarum tres sunt cum nota. Panis debet ponderare LII., et decima pars panis que decoquitur pro familia, maneriorum traditur pro elemosina de qualibet forneria [*bread-oven*].

[Thefordie.] Item prioratus de Horkele sive Horquessele [*Horkesleigh*], immediate subditus Thefordie [*Thetford*], secundum aliquos debent ibi esse III.

monachi, et secundum alios II.; et fiunt ibi divina sine nota, exceptis missa et vesperis.

[Lewen'.] Item prioratus de Stangathe [*Stanesgate*], subditus prioratui Lewensi, in quo debent esse II. monachi secundum aliquos, et secundum alios debent esse III., et debet ibi esse omni die una missa cum nota.

[Cluny.] Item prioratus Sancte Marie de Tetford [*Thetford*] Norwicensis diocesis, immediate subditus ecclesie Cluniacensi, ubi debent esse XXII. monachi, et secundum aliquos non est ibi certus numerus determinatus; et debent ibi esse VI. misse, III. cum nota et III. sine nota. Elemosina consuevit recipere decimum panem pro elemosina. Omnes observantie regulares ibidem obsevantur.

[Cluny.] Item prioratus de Broholme [*Bromholme*] alias de Bremol [*Baketun*], immediate subditus ecclesie Cluniacensi, ubi debent esse XVI. monachi, et omni die V. misse, III. cum nota, II. sine nota; secundum aliquos non debent esse nisi quatuor. Observantie regulares ibidem optime observantur, et secundum visitationem anni [*M.*] CCC. nonagesimi, erant XVIII. monachi cum priore; et secundum compositionem olim factam inter conventum loci et priorem de Castelacre, cui dictus prioratus olim immediate subditus fuit, eligitur ibi prior ex consuetudine, quando vacat prioratus.

[Prioratus Montis Acuti.] Item prioratus de Male Passu [*Malpas*], subditus prioratui Montis Acuti.

[Sti. Eutropii.] Item, prioratus de Alodio [*Allodium*] subditus prioratui Sancti Eutropii.[145]

Item, prioratus de Memurchin [ ]

Item, prioratus de Omholme (Oncholme) [ ]

Item, prioratus de Dyomholm [ ], ubi debent esse X. monachi.[145]

[145] An ancient abbey at Saintes (Charente-Inférieure, France). In 1081, Pons, being prior of St. Eutrope, William comte de Poitiers made over the house to Hugh, abbot of Cluni, and from that time it became one of its subordinate dependencies (Gall. Christ. II., 1094). The identification of the English cells, here affiliated to this foreign abbey, notwithstanding that they are distinctly repeated under the *same names* in Bibl. Cluniacensis (col. 1750), seems involved in obscurity [See foot note p. 204]. "Allodium," identified by Morand [Collection des Documents inédits sur l'histoire de France; Mélanges historiques, t. I., p. 87-122] as "les Alleuds" (Deux-Sèvres), was a distinctly *French* cell, dependent in 1323 on the abbey of Montier-Neuf, in the diocese of Poitiers (p. 112, par. 41, *id.*).

"Omholme" *might* be taken for "Elmham," with which "Dunwich" was at first connected; and this last assumed as "Dyomholm." [*Cf.* Mon. Hist. Britan., Vol. I. (Venerable Bede, p. 16, note B., 1848)]; the same, however, is simply a matter of conjecture, and our impression is that the cells are wrongly entered.

[Caritate.] Item, prioratus Sancti Woldi (*sic*) Northampton, immediate subditus prioratui Caritatensi, ubi debent esse XVIII. monachi.

[Castelacra.] Item prioratus de Reynam [*South Reinham*], immediate subditus prioratui de Castelacre, ubi debent esse II. monachi cum priore.

Item prioratus de Sleucham [*Sleusham*], in quo debet esse prior cum monacho, et debet ibi celebrari quotidie una missa.

[Lentona.] Item, prioratus de Rupe [*Roche*], qui est cella prioratus de Lentona, ubi debent esse II. monachi.

Item, prioratus de Cerbeye, ubi debet esse prior cum monacho, et quotidie debet ibi celebrari una missa.

Item, prioratus de Dudeleye [*Dudley*], ubi debent esse IIII^{or}. monachi, et omni die due misse, quarum una est cum nota.

[Montis Acuti.] Item, prioratus de Carsuelle [*Careswell*], immediate subditus prioratui Montis Acuti, ubi debent esse secundum aliquos III. monachi cum priore, et secundum alios VI. monachi cum priore.

[Montis Acuti.] Item prioratus Sancti Marie de Alna (or Olna) [*Holme*], immediate subditus prioratui Montis Acuti, ubi debent esse cum priore duo monachi.

[Bermondeseye.] Item, prioratus Sancti Jacobi de Derby [*St. James of Derby*], immediate subditus prioratui Bermondesie, ubi debent esse II. monachi cum priore, et omni die una missa.

[Lewen'.] Item, prioratus de Trefort [*Tickford?*] immediate subditus prioratui Lewensi, ubi debent esse XVI. monachi.

[Letcombe Regis.] Manerium sive domus de Ledecombe Regis in comitatu Berks', de mensa abbatis Cluniacensis.

Item, Offord-Clugny, in comitatu Huntendon.

Item, Tikesora et Manton [*Tixover and Manton*] in comitatu Rotelanda in Anglia, de mensa domini abbatis Cluniacensis.

Extractum a registris et archivis thesaurariis abbatie et monasterii Cluniacensis, per nos notarios publicos subsignatos, dicti monasterii secretarios.

(*Signed*) Chastellier.
Paillier.

[*Copy made by Lambert de Barive; original in a hand of the 15th century (circa* 1450); *endorsed* Beneficia regularia ordinis Cluniacensis in regnis et dominiis Anglie et Scotie existentia. "Collection Moreau," Vol. 283, f. 41-44.][146]

The letters next following, addressed to Odo de la Périère abbot of Cluni in 1447, from Charles VII., King of France, and Thomas, abbot of Paisley, refer to an apostate monk, formerly claustral-prior of Paisley. They are in intimate connection with documents [23, 24, 25] (pp. 160-166, *antea*).

Chier et bien amé, notre amé frere Robert Barbier, natif du pays d'Escoce, et religieux de votre ordre, ou monastère de Passelet, membre et subgiet à votre monastere de Clugny, nous à donné à entendre que autreffois il a été par devers vous, à ce que par voye de bonne justice et le moien de l'auctorité que avez sur les abbé et monastere de Passelet, feissiez entierement restituer ledit Robert Barbier à l'office de prieur claustral dudit monastere de Paslet et à ses biens, dont il avoit

[146] "Inventaire des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Nationale," par M. Léopold Delisle, pp. 12, 308.

indeuement et à tort esté despoillé et privé comme l'en dit, par icellui abbé de Paslet, à quoy donnastes lors audit Robert Barbier bonne et briesve expedition, et aultrement l'avez secouru et aidé, dont aucuns ses parens et amis dudit pays d'Escoce, nos serviteurs, se sont loés à nous et de ce vous scavous trés bon gré. Mais ce nonobstant, ledit abbé de Paslet n'a voulu, ne encores ne veult recevoir ledit frere Robert Barbier, ne le restituer à sesdis office et biens, combien qu'il se soit mis en tout devoir envers ledit abbé de Paslet, ainsi contre justice et vostre auctorité, comme il semble, a respondu que jamais ne le recevra ne restituera, comme se peut plus à plain apparoir par instrument autentique sur ce fait. Et pour ce que nous vouldrions audit Robert bonne et briesve justice estre administreé, mesmement en faveur des bons et agreables services que sesdis parens et amis nous ont fais et font chascun jour, nous vous ecrivons, en vous priant trés à certes que ainsi faire le vueillés, et pendant le procés d'entre icellui abbé de Paslet et ledit Robert, le tenir en vostre monastere, et consideré son indigence lui faire administrer sa vie et autres necessités, comme à l'un de nos autres conreligieux, en maniere qu'il puisse par effet appercevoir nos prières lui avoir en ce vallu, et vous ferez aumosne et à nous agreable plaisir, dont aurons desormais vos personnez et affaires en plus especial recommandation. Donné à la Roche Saint Quentin, le XX^{me} jour du mois de juing.

(*Signed*) Charles.
(*Countersigned*) Machet.

[*Addressed* A nostre chier et bien amé l'abbé de Clugny; *on back, fragment of seal impression in red wax.* "Collection Moreau," Vol. 283, f. 45-46; B.N.]

Answer of Thomas, abbot of Paisley, on the foregoing subject, addressed to the abbot of Cluni; dated 9th Sept., 1447.

[*Extended copy.*]

Reverendo in Christo patri ac domino, domino Dei gratia abbati Cluniacensi, sui humiles et devoti filii, Thomas permissione divina abbas monasterii de Pasleto et ejusdem loci conventus, ordinis scilicet Cluniacensis, Glasguensis diocesis, filialem obedientiam et reverentiam cum honore. Litterarum vestrarum nobis directarum, et per quemdam fratrem Robertum Barbarii, aliquando nostri monasterii monachum, commissarum copias sub quodam instrumento in publica forma recepimus. Et quia vestram reverendam paternitatem in concessione dictarum litterarum ex falsa et frivola suggestione prefati predicti viri, circumventam fore percepimus, prout ex illarum tenore luce clarius patet, prius materiam deliberatione inter nos habitam, prefato fratri Roberto certum terminum in quo deberet comparere apud nostrum monasterium predictum, pro revisione super contentis in dictis vestris litteris per nos eidem in scriptis sigilloque nostri capituli consignatis et clausis, tradenda vestreque paternitati per ipsum presentanda prefiximus, in quo termino, ut premittitur, sibi prefixo per se aut procuratorem minime comparuit, tandem ipso superveniente, predictam revisioneme idem fecimus offerri, qui illam recusavit omnino recipere; quapropter dictam revisionem, ut supra narratur, clausam vestreque paternitati presentandam per Thoman de Forsythe, nostrum in premissis specialem nuntium et presentium exhibitorem, quem pro clariori informatione de contentis in nostris predictis litteris, necnon qualitatibus et demeritis dicti fratris Roberti, ac etiam super diversis articulis concernentibus ordinem et statum debilem nostri sepedicti monasterii, in memoriali sibi tradito sigilloque nostre abbatie sigillato contentis, ad vestram reverendam paternitatem vertimus de presenti, cui in premissis et aliis nostrum ex parte exponendis, firmam credentiam adhibere dignetur vestra paternitas memorata, quam ad felix regimen ecclesie Cluniacensis per tempora diuturna conservare dignetur Trinitas Sancta, Amen. Datum sub sigillo capituli nostri apud nostrum monasterium

prefatum IX. die mensis septembris, anno Domini M° IIII° XLVII°.

[*Seal pendent in yellow wax, with effigy of an abbot facing.* "Collection Moreau," Vol. 283, fo. 46; B.N.; *the original on parchment, measured* 10 *by* 4 *French inches.*]

Letters patent from Charles VII., King of France, for Jean de Bourbon, Bishop of Puy and abbot of Cluni, and the procurators or agents of the abbey; dated at Citeaux, 8th August, 1458.

Charles, par la grace de Dieu, roy de France. A tous nos lieutenens, connestable, mareschaulx, admiraulx et vis admiraulx, maistres des arbalestiers, seneschaulx, baillifs, prevots, cappitaines, gardes et gouverneurs des bonnes villes, cites, chasteaulx et forteresses, bastilles, pons, ports, passages, travers, peaiges, chaucées, barrages, jurisdicions et destrois, et autres lieux quelxconques, maires, echevins, bourgeois, jurés et autres habitans desdittes villes et cités, et à tous nos autres justiciers, officiers et subgiets, bienveillans, amis et alliés de nous et de nostre royaume, et autres auxquelles ces presentes seront monstrées, salut et dilection. Nostre chier et feal cousin et conseiller l'evesque du Puy, abbé de Cluny, nous a fait dire et remonstrer que comme à cause de ladite abbaye de Cluny ait plusieurs monasteres, abbayes, maisons, prieurés et autres benefices et membres deppendens d'icelle, citués, fondés et assis ez royaumes d'Angleterre, pais de Hyrlandie, et ailleurs hors nostre royaume et obeissance, lesquels sont subgets ez visitation et refformation à nostre dit cousin et conseiller à cause de ladite dignité abbatial, tant en chiefs que en membres, lesqueulx benefices et membres des susdits ou les administrateurs d'iceulx, sont tenus et ont accoustumé de toute ancienneté à paier à ladite

abbaye, et contribuer chacun an certain pensions et autres drois et devoirs, et mesmement lui compete et appartient la collation et provision de plusieurs desdits benefices, et les depoulles des administrateurs d'iceulx eulx decedés. Lesquelles visitation et refformation d'iceulx membres nont été depuis longtemps faietes, ne les pensions, drois et devoirs, obstant les guerres et divisions qui ont esté entre lesdits royaumes, recueillis, levés, poursuis ne demandés, au grand prejudice et dommaige de nostredit cousin et conseiller, de perissement de l'observance reguliere, diminution du service divin et deperdition des drois, devoirs et domaines d'icelle abbaye de Cluny. Et pour ce icellui nostre cousin, qui a esté nouvellement pourveu à ladite abbaye pour soy acquitter et faire son devoir, aussi qu'il est tenu à cause de ladite dignité abbatial, ait entention d'envoyer ses vicaires et promoteurs esdits royaumes d'Angleterre et pays de Hyrlandie, et ailleurs hors nostre royaume et obeissance pour visiter et refformer iceulx membres, recueillir et faire venir eus lesdittes pensions, et autres drois et devoirs à lui appartenens comme dit est, ce qu'il n'oseroit faire sans nos congié et licence, humblement requerant iceulx. Scavoir faisons que nous, pour contemplation dudit service divin, fait et celebré en ladite abbaye de Cluny, et autres choses des susdites, inclinans pour ce à la requeste de nostre dit cousin, à icellui avons donné et octroyé, donnons et octroyons de grace especial, par ces presentes, congiè et licence, que jusques à un an à compter du jour et date de ces presentes, il puisse et lui loise envoyer esdits royaumes d'Angleterre et pays de Hyrlandye, et ailleurs hors nostredit royaume et obeissance, ou bon lui semblera, sesdits vicaires et procureurs, jusques au nombre de dix personnes et autant de chevaulx, une fois ou plusieurs, ainsi que bon luy semblera pour faire lesdites visitation et refformation demander, recueillir et recevoir lesdites pensions, despouilles et autres drois et devoirs à luy appartenans, comme dit est; et mandons et expressement enjoignons à vous, nos justiciers, officiers et subgiets, prions et requerons nos dis amis, alliés et bienveillans de nostre

royaume, et autres qu'il appartiendra, que lesdits vicaires et procureurs de nostre dit cousin, leurs gens, serviteurs et familiers, portans ces presentes jusques audit nombre de dix personnes et autant de chevaulx, ou autres monteures avec leurs biens, joyaulx, bagues, males, bouges, titres, documens, livres, escriptures et autres choses quelzconques, laissés et souffrez aler et venir, passer, repasser et retourner une fois ou plusieures, tant que bon leur semblera, ledit temps d'un an durant, esdit royaume d'Angleterre, pais de Hyrlandie, et ailleurs hors nostredit royaume et obeissance, par mer, par terre et par eaue doulce, de jour, de nuit, sans leur faire, mettre, souffrir, ne donner, ne souffrir estre fait, mis ou donné aucun mal, ennuy, distourbe ou empeschement en leurs corps et biens, en aucune maniere; ains se fait, mis ou donné leur estoit, l'ostez, mettez ou faittes oster et mettre tantost et sans delay à pleine delivrance, en les pourvoyant de guides et vivres à leurs despens, raisonnablement, se mestier en ont, et par eulx en estes requis; et tant en faittes, vous, nos justiciers, officiers et subgiets, que de bonne obbeissance doyez estre envers nous plus recommandés, et vous, nosdis amis, alies bienveillans et autres, ainsi que vouldriez que feissions pour vous en cas semblable ou grievieux, pourveu que soubz umbre de ces presentes, par lesdits vicaires et procureurs, leurs gens, familiers et serviteurs ne sera faitte aucune chose prejudiciable à nous ne à nostre royaume en aucune maniere, cesdites presentes apres ung an, non valables. Donné à l'abbaye de Cysteaulx en Beauce [*Beaune*?] le VIII[e] jour d'aoust, l'an de grace mil CCCC cinquante huit, et de nostre regne le XXVI[e].

Par le roy, l'evesque de Coustances, M[e] Georges Havart et aultres presens.

LECOMTE.

[*Original on parchment* 11½ *by* 11½ *inches; seal pendent in yellow wax.* MS. Moreau, Vol. 283, f. 48-49; Bibliothèque Nationale.]

APPENDIX.

LIBRARY AND BASILICA OF CLUNY.

PAGES 2, 17; VOL. I.

To the ornamentation of the basilica we have already alluded in a cursory manner as to many of its more prominent features; somewhat more, however, may yet be quoted towards its further elucidation, and thus fill up a few omissions with matter of additional noteworthiness.

As the abbey of Cluni may have reached the climax of its mission *spiritually*, under Peter the Venerable, so its grand basilica may be said to have attained the highest pitch of splendour and magnificence under Jean de Bourbon nearly three centuries later, and, strangely, just at the very period when the civil and religious wars, which afterwards devastated France, were on the point of beginning, and proved so disastrous to Cluni.

It is generally supposed that the destruction of this marvellous church, with its precious ornamentation and contents, was the work of the fanatics at the great Revolution of 1793. Such was by no means the case to the extent commonly imagined. Long before this disastrous epoch, the abbey had sustained successive assaults and pillage from the Huguenots, and French history gives numberless instances of the fact during the wars of the sixteenth century. So thoroughly, indeed, was this carried out, that the valuables enumerated

in the different inventories of various abbots were no longer forthcoming, when the people, in the name of the nation, took forcible possession of the abbey. They had then almost totally disappeared.

The high connection of the above-named prelate, with his own natural taste and love of embellishment, enabled him to do more for Cluni than any other preceding abbot, and contributed much towards the state of splendour its basilica had attained in his day. Many of his predecessors had considered themselves in duty bound to add here a tower, there an *avant-nef*, or vestibule, or a clock of wonderful mechanism, etc., and by different architectural additions in vogue at succeeding periods, to the basilica of St. Hugh's foundation, had caused a great diversity or mixture of style in the building, which, nevertheless, in no way detracted from the grand effect of this matchless edifice.

The *tradition* that the original monkish architects of the abbey-church were from the first working and planning under Divine inspiration, was, doubtless, part of the creed handed down to the last ages of the abbey's existence. In the same way in respect of the Relics, the enumeration of which it may (presently) be interesting to give, one may simply observe, that very much more than the ordinary or usual supply of faith would be, and must have been, required to accord the slightest belief in the trickery, delusion, and superstition associated with their devotion.

We have spoken elsewhere of the belfry-towers. The first, or great transept was surmounted by three. One towards its southern end was designated as "*l'Eau-Bénite*," and is in part still standing; that towards its north wing was known as "*des Bisans*," whilst the centre was surnamed the "*clocher du Chœur*." The tower surmounting the second, or eastern transept was the "*clocher des Lampes*."

The fate of the marvellous painting in *tempera*, which decorated the cupola of the apsis, already noticed, was truly deplorable. For a long time it served as a mark for the stones and missiles of the boys and children of

the town of Cluni, until at last, unable to resist such reiterated blows and battering, it came down to the ground with the cupola, of which it had been the charm and glory.

The stalls which surrounded the choir (or sanctuary) at this time, were reserved for a better fate. They were removed in order to replace others of less beauty in the Cathedral of Lyons.

To a remarkable clock of most elaborate mechanism, given to the abbey by Pierre de Chastelux, its thirty-first abbot, we have drawn attention. Its striking was accompanied by the figure of a cock flapping its wings, and announcing the hour by its crow, whilst at the same time a holy group, composed of the Trinity and the Blessed Virgin, was presented to view in attitudes of adoration and love.[1]

The entire edifice was one perfect blaze and dazzlement of lustrous objects, such as the statues of St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Mayeul, the Blessed Virgin, St. Andrew, St. James, St. Hugh, St. Benedict, St. Mary Magdalene; the whole in gold, silver, or silver gilt, embellished with precious stones, pearls, and emeralds, the collected gifts of all the princes of the Christian world. Of the treasures of the abbey of Cluni, the Relics also formed a very material part. They may be thus enumerated:—A hanging-sleeve of the Blessed Virgin enclosed in a crystal vase; a silver gilt case giving cover to the rod with which Moses struck the rock in Sinai; a stone of the Sepulchre of our Lord; an urn containing the beard of St. Peter; the drinking-cup used by our Lord at the marriage feast at Cana in Galilee; fragments of the true Cross; two teeth of St. John the Baptist, with the drinking cup of the Virgin Mary. In addition to these, were shrines or cases containing the head of

[1] The site of this gift within the abbey-church is apparently not on record, but it was probably placed in the first or great transept. A somewhat similar clock existed at Glastonbury at its suppression, and was removed to Wells Cathedral. It had been put up at this abbey much about the same time, viz., *circa* 1325, which coincides in a remarkable manner with the date of that of Cluni.

St. Marcellus (Pope); another that of St. Jerome; others of St. Anne, of St. Elizabeth, St. Marcellin, St. Denis, St. Clement, St. Philip, St. Andrew, St. Bartholomew; relics also of St. Margaret, St. Benedict, St. Agatha, St. Vincent, St. Maurice, St. Martin, and St. Sebastian.

An inventory, taken and dated 12th August, 1382, enumerates no less than 480 sumptuous objects, which either embellished the church and its different altars, or were used in the celebration of Divine worship. In addition to the sacred Relics already quoted, was the chain which fell off St. Peter in prison; the drinking-cup of St. Milburga; the box of perfumed ointment of Mary Magdalene; part of the Crown of Thorns; and lastly one of the water-pots used at the miracle of the marriage feast at Cana.

To this list, to which a more than robust faith can alone give credence, must be added the copes, chasubles, and sacerdotal vestments, highly ornamented in tissues of gold and silver; a psalter of St. John Chrysostom[2] in letters of gold; a missal attributed to St. Jerome; with, finally, a case of gold for the reservation of the Eucharist.

It would be tedious to dwell further on Cluni's precious and priceless possessions. To go through its monastic inventories of treasure-trove and treasure-given, would, according to Lorain, be equivalent to reading stories of the "Arabian Nights Entertainments." Such, it will be seen, were some of the treasures which attracted the cupidity of fanatics at the disastrous times to which the abbey was exposed.

Of its valuable library we have already spoken, but we may now add, that in addition to different unique authorities possessed by Cluni, solicited for the purpose of consultation in 1435 by the Council of Bâle, the Pope, towards the middle of the 18th century, sought from the Cluniacs a copy of all the Charters affecting the Court of Rome, which in 1245 the pontiff (Pope Innocent IV.)

[2] Bishop of Constantinople.

had entrusted to their care and secure keeping. Among the principal MSS., which attested the persevering labour of the Cluni brotherhood, may be mentioned:—The entire Bible; the mystical exposition of the Psalms of David; Commentaries of the Bible; the so-called Clementines, or controversial works attributed to Pope St. Clement; the Miracles of the Blessed Virgin, by Peter the Venerable; Homilies of the Holy Fathers; the Life of St. Jerome, by St. Odilon; the Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius; the Lives of the Fathers of the Church; the History of Paul Oroze;[3] the Works of St. Augustine, of St. Ambrose, St. Jerome, of St. Thomas Aquinas,[4] St. Gregory, St. Anselm, St. Fulgence, St. Hilary, St. Bonaventura, St. Basil, St. Benedict, St. Hugh, St. Odilon, Cassiodorus, and Peter the Venerable; the writings of Peter Lombard, Innocent IV., and Gregory of Tours; with the treatises on medicine by Avicenna and Hippocrates. Coupled with these works, the value of which at this time would be inestimable, the library-shelves contained 3,600 volumes, embracing every branch of human knowledge in literature, science, and art; the Greek and Latin fathers, theologians, scholiasts, Albert le Grand, Pascal, controversialists, casuists, celebrated preachers; works on civil and canon law; philosophical, medical, and geographical works; those on history, sacred, ecclesiastical, monastic, and profane; fables and treatises on mythology, &c., &c.

On most, if not all, these treasures the Huguenots were the first to lay their hands; a scene to be again enacted by a succeeding generation at the close of the eighteenth century. Should any bibliophilist or man of taste of the present day admire and value, as he might, the many priceless manuscripts escaped from this general shipwreck, he would still seek in vain for those pious souvenirs and reminiscences which, whilst they enriched the sanctuary of the Church of Cluni, made it the most splendid reliquary of the Christian world.

[3] Spanish theologian; b. *circa*, 390.

[4] Born 1224.

THE CLUNI COINAGE.

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The right of coining seems to have been first accorded to the Benedictine abbey of Cluni as early as 924-5 by Raoul (or Rudolph), Duke of Burgundy, called to the throne of France about that time,[5] and the privilege was confirmed by succeeding Kings of France and Sovereign Pontiffs. So far, in fact, was this favour carried, that in order not to encroach on territory or parts where the abbey's coin was chiefly current, a Royal prescript restricted that of the realm from circulating as much as practicable beyond fixed limits. Indeed, about 1314 Philippe le Bel, as a proof of his veneration and deference to Cluni, went so far as to interdict all further money being struck at the mint of Saint-Gengoux-le-Royal, where the Cluni coinage was in great circulation. Notwithstanding these favours and precautions, the Cluni money did not survive the fourteenth century, and a numismatist of the present day would scarcely be able to discover a specimen of this coin, described as with indented (or *milled?*) edges, having in relief on the basis (or exergue) of the obverse of each piece, the words "*Petrus et Paulus*" (the patron Saints of the abbey), with those of "*Cenobio Cluniaco*" on the reverse; indicating its manufacture on Cluni territory.

From the meagre knowledge we have on the subject, the extent to which certain communities had the power or privilege of coining, the origin and date of such custom, and the time at which it ceased, would be questions fraught with peculiar interest. Although Royalty exercised the exclusive right of coining, and was the Sovereign's prerogative as a rule, special privileges were in olden times extended (*e.g.*, by the German Emperors) to certain princes of the land, bishoprics, abbeys,

[5] Proclaimed King of France in 924 on the deposition of Charles le Simple, and died in 936. *Cf.* Champly (Hist. de Cluni), p. 79.

and foundations, about which, as remarked, some fuller knowledge would be desirable.

ABBOTS OF CLUNI.

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Étienne de Boulogne (11th Abbot of Cluni).

Stephen of Boulogne appears to have been nephew of Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, or rather grand-nephew, being affiliated to King Stephen's son Eustace by Constance of Savoy (*Cf.* Champly, p. 85).

Rodolphe de Sully (12th Abbot).

Rodolphus de Soliaco was elected in 1173, resigned in 1176, and was buried at his death in St. Mary de la Charité-sur-Loire. By a manifest error at p. 1662 of the Bibliotheca Cluniacensis, he is named nephew to Henry of Winchester, the position occupied by his predecessor. Nevertheless, to Henry de Soliaco (abbot of Glastonbury), the same relationship of nephew is ascribed, but in his case to Henry II., to which abbot Ralph de Soliaco may have been brother. This is somewhat borne out by an entry in one of the Cluni records (though the passage is ambiguous) at p. 81, Vol. 2, which runs thus:—"Post cujus assumptionem ab Anglia misit abbati Cluniacensi *alium suum nepotem* ad ibi monachandum, qui multo tempore gloriose vixit, et dicte domus Cluniacensis mortuus est abbas, &c., &c." If the relationship, therefore, rests on good grounds, it would be rather to Henry II. than to Henry of Winchester, implied in the passage quoted.

William (14th Abbot).

William, Cluni's 14th Abbot, governed the convent from 1176 (or 1177 according to others) for two (or three) years. A man distinguished for his knowledge

and eloquence, he became, after Henry of Winchester, one of the abbey's principal benefactors. At first Prior of St. Martin-des-Champs, he was for many years Abbot of Ramsey in Huntingdonshire, and towards the close of his life became Abbot of Cluni. He died and was buried at la Charité-sur-Loire (Bibl. Clun., 1660).

Guillaume (II.) d'Alsace (18th Abbot).

This abbot was in descent from the Counts of Alsace and Flanders, and to him may be applied the words of the Chronicle, that the nobility of his family was not the qualification on which the government of his convent depended. He soon discovered that he was inadequate for the office, and retired to St. Martin de Tours, where he died in 1222. His successor,

Hérold (or Gérold) de Flandre (19th Abbot),

was elected abbot in 1215, and resigned on being made five years afterwards Bishop of Valence. Again he resigned this post on being chosen Patriarch of Jerusalem, and died in the Holy Land in 1230.

Rolland de Hainaut (20th Abbot)

was the friend and *protégé* of Pope Honorius III. Under his government the *avant-nef* or *narthex* was added to the west-front of the abbey-church.

Jean de la Magdelaine (45th Abbot)

was Grand Prior of Cluni, and on the death in 1518 of Geoffroy d'Amboise (its 44th Abbot) was unanimously elected as his successor. The appointment was set aside by Francis I., and a *protégé* of this King, Aymard or Armand de Boissy (Abbot of St. Denis), nominated in his stead. During the time that Margaret of Austria governed the Low Countries for her nephew, Charles V. of Spain, Jean de la Magdelaine had been accredited to her in some official capacity.

John de Lorraine (48th Abbot).

Jean de Lorraine (son of René, Duc de Lorraine) was Bishop of Metz, Luçon, and Verdun, premier peer of France, Archbishop of Narbonne, afterwards of Rheims,

and Cardinal Deacon of the title of St. Onuphre.[6] He is returned in the list of abbots of Cluni as the first who held the abbey *in commendam*, but in reality the practice of "commendation" had already existed for upwards of 70 years. Four members of the same family of the House of "Guise" succeeded to the government of Cluni at the death of its 47th Abbot, and occupied it for nearly the whole of the century, during which the abbey was exposed to all the horrors of civil and religious war.

Charles de Lorraine (49th Abbot).

Charles de Lorraine, Cardinal de Guise, and Archbishop of Rheims, succeeded Jean de Lorraine as Abbot of Cluni. Contemporary with the Council of Trent, and the Reformation under Luther and Calvin, he actively opposed the doctrines of these last. His death in 1574 was almost immediately followed by the pillage of the abbey by the Huguenots; one of those disastrous events then near at hand, the result of the religious war of the time.

Claude de Guise (50th Abbot).

Claude de Guise, a relation of Charles de Lorraine, whom he succeeded, had been previously Prior of St. Martin-des-Champs, and was Grand Prior of St. Denis when appointed to Cluni. He was the natural son of the well-known François de Guise. Henry IV. at one time superseded him, but as soon again restored him, having regard to his position with the Catholic party. His death occurred in 1612, at the very time a most fearful tempest was raging, a circumstance which gave rise to such gross and persistent superstition on the part of the brethren, that a succeeding abbot removed his tomb from the church so as to efface all remembrance of him. (*Cf.* Champly, Hist. de Cluny, p. 220.)

Louis de Lorraine (51st Abbot).

Marie de Médicis, when Regent for Louis (XIII.) after the murder of her husband (Hen. IV.), exercised her

[6] Sanctus Honofrius; one of the Churches of Rome (S. Onofrio), giving title to cardinal-priests or deacons. [See p. 99 *antea*.]

influence at Cluni to procure the election of Louis de Lorraine, on the death, in 1612, of Claude de Guise. He was son of Henri, Duc de Guise, by Catherine of Cleves, and occupied the post till 1622, which he resigned on becoming a cardinal.

Emm. de la Tour-d'Auvergne (58th Abbot).

Emmanuel Théodore de la Tour-d'Auvergne, Cardinal de Bouillon, son of the Duc de Bouillon, Prince of Sedan, and Éléonore de Bergh, was nephew of the great Turenne, and one of the last abbots of note at Cluni. Pope Clement IX. had made him at an early date abbot of Tournus and Saint-Ouen of Rouen, and Louis XIV. created him Grand-Almoner of France, and obtained for him also the cardinal's hat. In this last capacity he assisted at the conclaves which called to the chair of St. Peter, Clement X., Innocent XI., Alexander VIII. and Innocent XII. Perhaps of all Cluni's Abbots he may be noted as the most ostentatious and luxurious, governing his abbey by proxy, and passing his whole time at Rome. Enjoying a hundred thousand livres of monthly income, he kept up an establishment of eighty pages and footmen, with thirty equipages, whilst the enormous sums which he drew as abbot of Cluni tended to assist this lavish expenditure. On the death of Innocent XII. he threw in the whole weight of his influence to secure the election of Pope Clement XI., in return for which the latter created him Bishop of Ostia (1700). His pride and arrogance frequently tended to make him forget himself, and in this way he often gave umbrage to his King (Louis XIV.), who on one occasion put him out of all his posts and offices, including that of Cluni, to which, however, he was severally restored on his return (for a time) to Royal favour. His estates, however, were ultimately confiscated, and he died at Rome in 1715.

Henri-Oswald de la Tour-d'Auvergne (59th Abbot),

Nephew to the preceding Emmanuel, Henri-Oswald de la Tour-d'Auvergne, had for some time assisted as the abbot's coadjutor at Cluni during his constant absence at Rome. He was Archbishop of Vienne when appointed

to succeed his uncle as Abbot of Cluni in 1715, where he continued for upwards of thirty years.

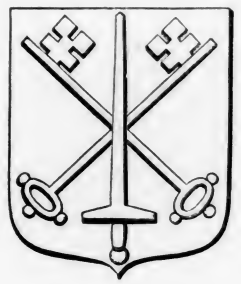
Frédéric Jérôme de la Rochefoucauld (60th Abbot).

Frédéric Jérôme de la Rochefoucauld had already been assistant and coadjutor to the abbot whom he succeeded for ten years, when he was called upon to assume the government of Cluni. Both he, and his follower in office, were the issue of the same noble family, the last destined to fill the post. Cardinal, Archbishop of Bourges, and Abbot of St. Wandrille, he enjoyed the special favour and countenance of Louis XV., who made him in addition Grand Almoner of France and Commander of the Order of the Saint Esprit, and dying in 1757, was succeeded at Cluni by his nephew, Dominique, its last abbot.

Dominique de la Rochefoucauld (61st Abbot).

Dominique de la Rochefoucauld, Cardinal, Archbishop of Rouen, was Primate of Normandy, and the last abbot of Cluni. His attendance at the abbey was simply by intervals of three years, when he came attended by a sumptuous following and suite, officiating on such occasions at the Chapter-General and in the Church. This continued for thirty years, but in 1789 the death knell of the establishment was sounded.[7]

[7] Most of the particulars noticed in the Appendix are gleaned from Lorain, Hist. de l'abbaye de Cluni; Gucherat, Cluny au onzième siècle; and Champly, Histoire de l'Abbaye de Cluny, 1866.



INDEX,

AND

GLOSSARY.

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[*The letter "n" after the page, signifies* "note"; *the abbreviation "c." implies* "canton."]

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20. Rolland de Hainaut (1220), I. 12; II. 228.
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22. Étienne II.[2] de Berzé (1230).

[2] According to Lorain and others, Barthélemy de Floranges was succeeded, first, by Étienne de Brancion (prior of la Charité), and secondly, by Étienne de Berzé (prior of Souvigny).

23. Hugues VI.[3] de Courtenay (1236), I. 102; II. 110.
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[3] We have followed the list of abbots given by the "Chronicum Cluniacense," but according to Lorain, &c., Hugues de Courtenay was succeeded by his brother, Aymard de Courtenay.

[4] Pierre de Chastelus was granted the title of "premier des abbés" by Pope John XXII. in 1326.

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54. Armand de Bourbon, prince de Conti (1642), I. 27 *n*.
55. Mazarin (1651), I, 27 *n*.
56. Renaud d'Este (1661).
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[5] The distinction between abbeys *en régle*, *i.e.*, governed by a veritable (unideal) abbot or superior, and those *en commende* or held *in commendam*, dates its origin to the close of the Middle Ages. The first elected their own abbots; the nomination to the latter was in the gift of the Crown. These last titular abbots had power only over the abbey's temporalities; its spiritual government being in the hands of the claustral-prior.

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Andegavorum (comes) (*Count of Anjou*), I. 83.
Andrew (St.) of Northampton, I. 30, 32; II. 110.
Andrews (St.), Fife, Scot., (Chapter of—), II. 198.
Andrew (St.) (of Bromholme), I. 32.
Androin de la Roche. S. Abbots of Cluni.
Angot (Robert) (aubergiste at Boulogne-sur-Mer, 1392, t. R. II.), I. 136, 137, 145, 146, 148, 153, 153 *n*.

[6] The name applies to more than one monastery. In Poitou is the "abbatia B. Mariæ de Allodiis" (*les Allois*). "Gall. Christ.," II., 1295.

Aniciensis (*of Puy-en-Velay*), II. 73.
Aniciensis episcopus (Bishop *of Puy*), II. 73, 80.
Anicium (*Puy-en-Velay*), Languedoc, II. 80.
Anjou (Hugh d'). S. Abbots of Cluni.
Anjou (Comte d'—) (Hen. II.), I. 82, 83, 84, 103.
—— (Geoffrey d' —) [father of H. II.], I. 87 *n*.
Anjou (Margaret of) [Queen of H. VI.], I. 124; II. 58, 69. 70, 71, 74; (ransomed by Louis XI. of France, after Tewkesbury), II. 69.
—— (René, Duke of). S. Jerusalem.
—— (Comte d'—) [brother of Charles V.], II. 58.
—— (Duc d', et de Bar), II. 59. S. René.
Anneto (Philippus, prior de), I. 114.
Anniversarium, II. 172.
Anniversary, (anniversaries), of deceased persons, II. 129.
—— (to be celebrated), II. 50, 51, 128, 172.
—— (of Alfonso, King of Spain), II. 172.
Anselm (St.) (works of), II. 225.
Anselme le Michel, I. 8.
Ante-church, I. 12, 17, 17 *n*; II. 222, 228.
Anti-pope. S. Victor.
—— S. Anacletus.
—— S. Robert of Geneva.
Antioch (Patriarch of), I. 21.
Apesburga (*Happisburgh*, Norf.), I. 73.
Apostolic chamber (Auditor of) (Archbishop of York, 1413), I. 180 *n*.
Appointment (mode of, to the office of prior), I. 111, 112, 113.
Apportus, (*pension*, *oblation*, or *tribute* to the parent-house) [*apportagium*], I. 125, 184, 196 *table*, 199; II. 7, 156, 157.
Apse, I. 16, 19.
Apsidal (chapel, end, &c.), I. 16, 17.
Aquila (Gilbert de—, Lord of Pevensey), I. 63, 63 *n*.
—— (Richer de—), I. 69, 72.
Aquinas (St. Thomas—, works of), II. 225.
Aquitaine, I. 31; II. 15.
—— (Duke of) [Hen. II.], I. 82, 83, 84.
—— (Duke of) [Hen. III.], I. 103.
—— (Duke of) [Edw. II.], I. 115.
Aquitaine (William the Pious, Duke of—, founder of Cluni), I. 7, 10; II. 76, 84.
—— (William VI., Duke of), I. 14 *n*.
Aragon (James III. of), I. 118 *n*.
—— (Alfonso V., King of), II. 58.
—— (Prince of, 1246), I. 21.
Arbert (grand-prior of Cluni), I. 29.
Archbishops. S. Rheims (Reims), Rouen, Lyons (Lyon), Besançon, Bordeaux, Vienne, Narbonne, Bourges, Canterbury, York.
Archdeacon (of Richmond), I. 86 *n*.
—— (of Cluni), I. 187.
Archembauld (grand-prior of Cluni), I. 28.
Architect (monastic), I. 12, 12 *n*.

Archives (of Cluni), I. 1, 3, 6, 9.
—— (Inventory of), I. 1, 3.
Ardene[7] (*Arden*, Warw.), I. 73.
Argentan (Orne), II. 193, 199.
Argonne, I. 8 *n*, 33.
Arles-sur-Tech (abbey) (Perpignan), I. 36; II. 129.
Arman (or Adaleme) (grand-prior of Cluni), I. 29.
—— (de Montboissier), I, 29.
Armand de Boissy, S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— (de Bourbon), S. Abbots of Cluni.
Arms of the Abbey of Cluni. S. Frontispiece.
—— (of Burghersh), I. 211.
—— (of Porter), I. 222, 257; II. 8. S. Seal.
—— (of Talbot of Richard's Castle), I. 171. S. Seal.
—— (of Mortimer of Richard's Castle), I. 171 *n*.
—— (of Say, of do.), I. 171 *n*.
—— (of Sire Richard Talbot), I. 171 *n*.
—— (of Claude de Guise), II. 62 *n*.
—— (of Cardinal Richelieu), I. 27 *n*.
—— (of Jean de Bourbon), I. 2, 26 *n*.
—— (of the see of Puy), I. 2 *n*, 26 *n*.
—— (of the see of Exeter), I. 2 *n*.
Armiger, II. 8.
Armour-bearer, I. 135.
Arnaldus, I. 81.
Arnoul (Saint— de Crespy-en-Valois), I. 34.
Arpai (? *Arpent*, c. de Chevroux, Ain), II. 178.
Arremarense monasterium [Moutier-Ramey or Moustier-Ramey], in the diocese of Troyes, II. 29.
Arremarensis (*of Moutier-Ramey*), II. 29.
Artaldus (monk), I. 113.
Artenay (near Orleans).
Arthington (priory) (York), I. 32, 37; II. 211.
Artois (Robert, Comte d', 1245), I. 21.
Arundel (priory), I. 31.
Arundel (Robert d', 1145), I. 69, 70.
—— (William, Earl of, t. H. II.), I. 105.
Arundel (Richard Fitz Alan, Earl of, 1397), I. 149, 195.
—— (Thomas Fitz Alan, or—) (Archbishop of Canterbury), I. 148, 149, 149 *n*.
—— (Earl of, t. R. II.), I. 45.
Arundel, S. Fitz-Alan.
Arundel and Surrey (Thomas, 12th or 5th Earl of), I. 200.
—— (Beatrix, Countess of), I. 200, 207, 208, 209.
—— (Thomas, 11th E. of, and Surrey, *ob.* 1415), II. 61, 62, 63.
Arundel (Earl of) (Roger de Montgomeri), II. 192.
Asebiria (? *Ashbury*) (Devon), I. 69.
Asinariis (Parisius de), II. 91.
Assaham, I. 72.
Assebech (? *Ashby*, Der.), I. 65.
Asserentum (*Asserois* ou *Asserans*, Genève) (priory at one time subordinate to Nantua), I. 127. S. Lupus (St.).

[7] Formerly a large tract of forest-land between the Severn and Trent. S. Hampton-in-Arden.

Assetefforda (*Ashford*, Kent), I. 74.
Attestation (of notary), I. 111, 114. S. Emblem, Mark.
Attornatus, I. 224.
Attorney, S. Proxy.
Atwell (Thomas, prior of Lewes, 1464), II. 85, 87, 89, 91.
d'Auchy (or Aumale) (St. Martin—), I. 63 *n*.
Augo (Eu) (comes de), I. 71.
Augustine (St.) (Abbey of), II. 22 *n*, 48.
—— (of Canterbury), II. 198 *n*.
Augustine (St.) (works of), II. 225.
—— (St.) I. 18.
Augustinian canons, II. 134 *n*.
—— (of Newstead, Notts), II. 106.
Aulet le pursuant, I. 181 *n*.
Aulnay, or Aunay, II. 110.
Aurelianensis (*of* or *belonging to Orleans*), I. 114.
Aurelianensis (Hugo, Sancti Laurentii— prior of), I. 114.
Autissiodorensis (or Autissiodinensis) (*of* or *belonging to Auxerre*) (diocese of, &c.), I. 38, 113.
Autun (Saône-et-Loire), I. 3, 7, 10, 33, 35.
Auvergne (Ecclesiastical province of Cluni), I. 35.
d'Auvergne (John, prior of St. Martin-des-Champs, 1414), II. 3.
Auvergne, I. 8 *n*, 35, 38.
—— (Comte d'), I. 10.
d'Auvergne (Henri de la Tour— Vicomte de Turenne), I. 22.
—— (Comte de la Tour d'Auvergne—Lauragais), I. 22.
—— (Emmanuel de la Tour—). S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— (Henri-Oswald de la Tour—). S. Abbots of Cluni.
Auxerre (Yonne), I. 34, 38.
—— (diocese of), I. 113, 113 *n*.
Avant-nef, I. 17 *n*; II. 222, 228.
Avenel, S. Haddon.
Avignon (Vaucluse), I. 118, 118 *n*, 121, 121 *n*; II. 18, 206 *n*.
—— (John of, prior of Lewes), I. 111, 112.
Avignon (Villeneuve-les—), II. 58.
Avinnai (Philippus de), I. 81.
Avis (religious and military order of), I. 11.
Axholme (Linc.), I. 73.
Aylesbury, I. 105 *n*.

B.

Babthorp (Sir Robert, 1432), II. 9 *n*.
Baccomme (Bacoun) (Herfred de), I. 69.
Badesworda (*Badsworth*, York.), I. 65.
—— (Helgotus de), I. 65.
Baignard (Raoul—; Geoffroi), I. 69, 73.
Baignardus (Radulfus), I. 69 *bis*, 73.
—— (Gaufridus),[8] I. 69 *bis*, 73.
Bailleul (Geoffrey de), I. 69, 71.

[8] Appears, from the date of the record, to have been Godfrey Bainard, recorded by Madox (Exchequer, p. 6) to have challenged the Earl of Eu for treason against Rufus.

Bailleul (William de), I. 69.
Baillol (Josceline de, Bishop of Salisbury), I. 82, 82 *n.*
Baillol (Wido de), I. 73.
Bailliwick (Baillivia), I. 153, 161.
Baldock (Chancellor, t. Edw. II.), II. 151.
Baldwin (Emperor of Constantinople), I. 21, 86 *n.*
Baldwin (Count of Flanders), I. 86 *n.*
—— (Gerard Fitz—), I. 69.
Bâle (Council of, 1435), I. 3; II. 224.
Bâle (St. Alban de, priory), I. 36.
Balme (abbey), II. 129.
Balmerino, Balmurinach, or Balmerinoch,[9] II. 118.
Baluze (Étienne), I. 3, 4, 8; II. 185, 185 *n*, 186.
—— (Collection–), I. 3, 4; II. 183, 185.
Bar-sur-Seine (Aube), II. 19.
Barbara (Insula—), II. 84, 84 *n.*
Barbe (l'Isle) [Insula Barbara], II. 84, 84 *n.*
Barber (Barbier, Barberii) (Robert, delinquent Paisley priest), II. 160, 204, 214, 215, 216.
Barbézieux (Sainte Marie de—) (Saintes), I. 35.
Barbezillum (*Berzy-le-Sec.*) (Aisne, c. de Soissons), II. 99.
Barcombe (Suss,), II. 61 *n.*
Bardolf (Hugh, dapifer Regis, t. H. II., 1199), I. 94, 94 *n*; II. 108, 108 *n.*
—— (Baron William), II. 108.
Bardolf (Stoke—, Norf.), II. 108.
Bardulf (Bardolf) (Thomas, t. H. II.), I. 105.
Barive (Lambert de), I. 35; II. 203, 203 *n*, 206, 208, 214.
Barnsley (York.), II. 140 *n.*
Barnstable (Devon) priory (St. Mary's of), I. 31, 32, 39 *n*, 191 *n*, 196 *table*, 198; II. 130, 134, 134 *n.*
—— (Visitation of, in 1279), II. 134.
—— (Theobald, prior of, 1279), II. 135.
Barons' war, 1264, II. 110.
Barthélemy de Floranges, S. Abbots of Cluni.
Basefort (*Basford*, Notts), I. 65. S. Papplewick.
Basilica (of Cluni), I. 12, 13 *sq.*, 16, 23; II. 76, 221.
—— (consecration of), I. 22; (its architects, and first construction), I. 12, 12 *n*, 13; II. 77; (length of), I. 17, 17 *n.*
Basilica (of St. Paul-without-the-Walls) (Rome), I. 16.
Basilica Constantiniana, II. 207.
—— Lateranensis, II. 207.
Battle of Hastings, I. 29.
—— of Agincourt, I. 31.
—— of Lewes, II. 110.
—— of Wakefield, II. 69.
—— of Towton, II. 69.
—— of Hexham, II. 69.
—— of Tewkesbury, II. 69.
—— of Evesham, II. 132.
—— of Tinchebrai, I. 57.
Battle Abbey, I. 29, 98.
Baudet (scriptor), I. 128.

[9] Cistercian abbey in the former diocese of St. Andrew (Fife); founded about 1200 by William the Lion (according to some), or by his Queen, or again, by his son Alexander II. (according to others).

Baudetus Renaudini (de Quercu, notary), I. 128.
Baume (abbey) (Besançon), I. 36.
—— (*Baume-les-moines*) (Besançon), I. 12 *n.*
Bayeux (Calvados) (Odo, bishop of, t. Conq.), II. 193.
—— (canon of), II. 194.
Bazeyo (John de), I. 169.
Bearing, S. Arms, Coat, Seal.
Beatrix (d. of John I., King of Portugal), (Countess of Arundel), I. 200; (remarried Sir Gilbert Talbot, of Irchenfield), I. 200; (remarried, thirdly, John Holland, 2d E. of Huntingdon), I. 200.
Beauchamp (Richard, E. of Worcester), II. 61 *n.*
—— Elizabeth (Lady Bergavenny), II. 61 *n.*
Beaufort (cardinal), [s. of John of Gaunt] II. 31, 32, 72 *n.*
Beaujeu (Sire de, 1245), I. 21.
Beaulieu, I. 8 *n.*
Beaulieu (Abbey of, in Argonne), I. 33; II. 129.
Beaume, I. 8 *n*; II. 219.
Beaumont (Roger de), I. 45 *n.*
—— (Robert, Count de), I. 45 *n.*
—— S. Bello Monte.
Beaumont (*Beaumont-sur-Grosne*) (Saône-et-Loire), rural-deanery of (Decania de Bellomonte), II. 122, 168, 170.
Beau Repaire; (sign of hostelry at Boulogne, t. Ric. II.), I. 153 *n*, 181, 182.
Beaune (Belna), Burgundy, I. 161.
Beauvais (Oise) (diocese of), I. 34, 136.
Bec (abbey of), I. 58 *n.*
Bedell (Hugh), I. 222.
Bedford (John, Duke of—, constable of England) (brother of Hen. V.), I. 250.
Bedingeham, I. 72 (*Bedingham*, Suss.).
Beeston-Regis (Norf.), I. 195 *n.*
Belfry-tower (Cluni), I. 20; II. 222.
Bellême (Comte de), I. 30.
—— (Comte de), II. 192.
—— (Robert de), II. 193.
Bellemondresia (*Bermundseia*) (Henricus, prior de, 1262), II. 122.
Bell-metal (termed Anglican), I. 18 *n*; II. 71, 72 *n*, 78.
Bello Monte (Peter de), I. 81.
Bellomonte (Roger de), I. 44, 45 *n*; II. 189 *n.*
—— (Robert de, [Earl of Leicester] t. Conq.), I. 44, 45 *n.* S. Meulant.
—— (Robert de, [2d Earl of Leicester] 1118), I. 83, 83 *n.*
—— (Henry de,) [E. of Warwick], I. 44, 45 *n*; II. 189 *n*, 192, 194.
Bells (Church—), I. 18 *n.*
Belmis (Richard de, 1152) [Bishop of London], I. 82.
Belna (Hugo fortis de, notary), I. 153, 161. S. Beaune.
Belvacensis (diocesis) (*of Beauvais*), I. 126.
Belvarleti (Belvaleti) (Mundonus—prior of Vaucluse, 1457; commissioner to England from Cluni), II. 73, 166.
Benedict X. (Pope). S. Popes.
—— XI. S. Popes.
—— XII. S. Popes.
—— XIII. S. Popes.
—— (St.), I. 93
Benedictines (of the order of Tiron), II. 119.

Benefices (Cluniac), I. 17, 80, 185; II. 167-184.
Beneficia (*ecclesiastical benefices*), I. 185, 196, 196 *table*, 199, 214, 216, 217.
Benenium (estate belonging to Bermondsey), II. 125.
Benet (Nicholas, prior of Castle-Acre, 1445), II. 61, 62, 65, 66, 67; (elected prior of Lewes; declined the office), II, 67, 68, 69.
Bene valete (Papal-bull cipher), I. 76, 76 *n.*
Benoît (St.) on the Po (abbey), I. 36; II. 129.
Beraudi (J.) (grand-prior of Cluni), II. 39.
Berbezillo (*Berzy-le-Sec*) (Carolus Rouvroy de), II. 99.
Bercam (*Barcombe* or *Barkham*) (Suss.), I. 71.
Bergamo (diocese of), I. 36.
Bergavenny (Edward, Lord), II. 61 *n.* S. Neville.
—— (George, Lord), II. 61 *n.*
—— (Elizabeth, Lady) (d. of E. of Worcester), II. 61 *n.*
—— (Joan, Lady—, sister and co-heir of Thomas, E. of Arundel), II. 61 *n.*
Bergh (Éléonore de), II. 230.
Berhammestede (*Berkhampstead*, Herts), I. 73.
Bermondsey (St. Saviour's of), I. 30, 32, 37, 184, 185, 186, 196 *table*, 197, 198, 232, 237; II. 37, 57, 122, 123, 125, 127, 131, 138, 139, 194, 201, 209.
—— (Thomas, sacristan of, 1401), I. 184 *bis*, 185.
—— (Visitation of, 1262), II. 123.
—— (Visitation of, 1275-6), II. 125.
Bermondsey (Visitation of, 1279), II. 139.
Bernard (bishop of St. David's), I. 67, 67 *n.*
Bernard (St.), I. 23.
Bernedone (? *Bernehorne*, Suss.), I. 216; II. 48.
Bernon, S. Abbots of Cluni.
Berri (Duke de) (Jean de France, *ob.* 1416), II. 157, 158.
Berte (*Bertele*) (Suss.), I. 73.
Bertholdus, I. 15 *n.*
Bertin (French minister), I. 3.
Bertrand, S. Abbots of Cluni.
Berwick (Suss.), I. 214, 217; II. 49.
Berzé (castle, near Cluni) (*Berzé-le-Châtel*, Saône-et-Loire), II. 61 *n.*
Berzé (Étienne de). S. Abbots of Cluni.
Berzé (*Berzé-la-Ville*) (Saône-et-Loire), II. 177.
Berziaco (decania de), II. 177.
Berzy-le-Sec (Aisne), S. Berbezillum.
Besançon (Doubs), (archbishop of, 1245), I. 8 *n*, 21.
—— (diocese of), I. 36.
Besluna (Stephanus), I. 81.
Beuvron (Henri de). S. Abbots of Cluni.
Beverley, II. 108 *n.*
Bezé (Théodore de) (French reformer), I. 8.
Bibliothecarius (*librarian*; keeper of MSS.), I. 77.
Bichet, II. 169, 170.
Biflea (*Byfleet*, Surr.), I. 71.
Bigod (Bigot) (Roger, founder of Thetford priory), I. 30, 59, 61, 94; II. 142, 199 *bis*; (his charter), II. 199.
—— (William), I. 59.

Bigod (Hugh, Earl of Norfolk), I. 60, 66 *n.*
—— (Hugh, E. of Norfolk), I. 92 *n*, 94.
—— (Roger, 2d E. of Norfolk), I. 94, 94 *n.*
—— (Roger, 5th E. of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, t. Edw. I.), I. 116; II. 143, 143 *n.*
—— (Roger, 4th E. of Norfolk), II. 143 *n.*
—— (John, b. and heir of 5th Earl), II. 142, 142 *n.*
—— (family), I. 86 *n.*
Biria (*Berry*, Dev.), I. 69.
Birling (Kent), II. 86, 87 *n.*
Birling Place, II. 90.
Bisans (les), II. 222.
Biset (Manserus) (dapifer, t. H. II.), I. 83, 83 *n.*
—— (Manser), I. 83.
Bishop of Winchester, I. 4. S. Winchester.
—— of Puy, I. 2 *n*; II. 80.
Bishops. S. Puy, Winchester, Valence, Vienne, Paris, Coutances, Langres, Constantinople, Clermont, Senlis, Évreux, Luçon, Salisbury, Lincoln, London, Thetford, Norwich, St. David's, Durham, Ostia, Sabina, Châlons, Chartres, Séez, Ely, Rochester, Worcester, Chichester, Carlisle, St. Flour, Tours, Glasgow, Bayeux, Durham, Metz, Verdun, Thérouanne.
Bishopsgate (Lond.), I. 70.
Blachelif, II. 106.
Blachewella (*Blackwell*, Der.), I. 65.
Blachingelia (*Bletchingly*, Surr.), I. 71.
Blancardus, I. 81.
Blanche of Castile (Queen of France, 1245), I. 21.
Blanchet, I. 81.
Blanos (ecclesia de, in the deanery of Lordon), II. 183.
Bletteham (Surr.), I. 70.
Blidesworda (*Blidworth*, Notts), I. 64.
Blidworth (Notts), I. 64.
Bloet (Robert, bishop of Lincoln and Gloucester), I. 63, 63 *n.*
Blois (Stephen de, King of England), I. 69.
—— (Henry de, bishop of Winchester, I. 4, 7, 69. S. Winchester.
—— (Adela de, Countess de—), I. 78, 78 *n*; II. 78, 78 *n*, 81.
—— (Stephen, Count de, and Chartres), I. 78 *n.*
—— (William de), I. 78 *n.*
—— (Théobald, Count de), I. 78 *n.*
—— (Philip de, bishop of Châlons), I. 78 *n.*
—— (Lithuise-Adela de), I. 78 *n.* S. Montihéry.
Blundus (Serlo— de Thorp), I. 65.
Bohun (Humphrey de, Constable of England, t. H. II.), I. 85, 85 *n.*
—— (Humphrey de, Earl of Hereford, 1366), I. 172 *n.*
Bohemia, II. 18.
Boissy (Armand de). S. Abbots of Cluni.
Bolonia (*Boulogne*), I. 136, 176, 182, 183, 193.
Bolonia-super-mare (*Boulogne-sur-mer*), I. 146, 148, 154, 169, 176, 182, 193.
Bondington (Wm. de, bishop of Glasgow, 1233), II. 112 (epistle emanating from), II. 113.

Boniface (Pope VIII.), S. Popes.
Bonne (Raymond de). S. Abbots of Cluni.
Bonny (priory of St. Peter and St. Paul of) (Auxerre), I. 38.
Bordeaux (Archbishop of, 1304), I. 118.
Bosco (David de), I. 81.
—— (James de, clericus), II. 154.
Boselin (William Fitz—), I. 73.
Bossu, S. Bellomonte, (2d E. of Leicester).
Bouchain (Nord.), I. 136.
Bouchand (in diocese of Châlons?), I. 135, 136.
Bouché, I. 20, 25.
Bouillon (Duc de, Prince of Sedan), II. 230.
—— (Cardinal de). I. 25, 25 *n*, 27 *n*; II. 230. S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— (Henri, Duc de), I. 27 *n*.
—— (Duchy of), I. 27 *n*.
Bouillons (mausoleum of the), I. 22.
Boulogne (Étienne de). S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— (Count de) [King Stephen], I. 78 *n*. S. Stephen.
—— (Eustace de), I. 78 *n*.
—— (Comte de—; father of Matilda, Q. of K. Stephen), II. 188 *n*.
Boulogne-sur-Mer, I. 136, 146, 148, 154, 169, 176, 182.
Boundary wall (or enceinte) at Cluni, I. 19.
Bourbon (Sire de, 1245), I. 21.
—— (Jean, Duc de), I. 2 *n*, 27 *n*; (arms of), I. 2 *n*, 26 *n*.
—— (Jean de). S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— (Armand de). S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— (Henri de), I. 27 *n*.
Bourdin de Saligny, S. Saligny.
Bourgdieu, S. Déols.
Bourge, I. 10.
Bourges (Cher) (Archbishop of), II. 231.
Bourgogne. S. Burgundy.
Bourgogne (Collection de), I. 5, 43 *sq.*, 84, 95-262; II. 1-101, S. Records.
Bourne (Suss.), II. 193.
Boves (Hugh de, prior of Lewes), I. 58 *n*.
—— (Hugh de, archbishop of Rouen), I. 58 *n*, 67 *n*.
Boyleia (*Bewley* [*Beaulieu*] Hants) (Abbot of), I. 93.
Bradeburna (*Bradbourne*) (Kent), I. 74.
Bradeherst (*Bradhurst* or *Bradherst*, in Horsted Keynes) (Suss.), I. 71.
Bradeland (*Broadland*) (Hunts), I. 102.
Bradewella (*Bradwell*, Der.), I. 64.
Braga (Portugal), I. 38.
Brai (Devon.) (*Bray*, *Highbray*), I. 69.
—— (Malger de), I. 69.
Brancion (Bernard de, grand-prior of Cluni), I. 69.
Brandenburg (Margrave of), II. 19.
Brandones (*Brandons*); (the first week in Lent, or first Sunday in Lent), II. 144.
Bray-sur-Seine (Seine-et-Marne) (Lord of), I. 78 *n*. S. Milo de Montihéry.
Bread Street (London), II. 67.
Bredestrete, II. 67.
Bretagne (Duc de, t. H. IV. of England), I. 199.
Bretford, I. 72 (*Bretford*).
Bretton (Monk-Bretton priory) (York.), II. 140, 140 *n*, 141; (lawless proceedings at, in 1279); II. 141; (charter-book of), I. 140 *n*.
Bretton (Monk-Bretton priory) (York.), (Visitation of, in 1279), II. 140.
Breviary, I. 111, 112.
Brian (Ralph Fitz), I. 70.
Bridet (John, of Cluni), II. 101.
Bridger (family of), I. 56 *n*.
Bridgewater (Som.), II. 108 *n*.
Brie (Comte de), I. 78 *n*.
Brief (Papal), II. 204, 205. S. Bull.
Brittany (Count of) [Alan, E. of Richmond], II. 189 *n*.
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[10] Abbey of Mont-Cassin (*Mons Cassinensis*) (Naples).

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[11] Possibly intended for "Cavanacum" (*Chavanay*, Loire); or more probably for *Chérizet*, in the canton of Cluny (Saône-et-Loire).

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Concha,[13] II. 176, 181.
Conclave (of cardinals), II. 230.
Condé (the Great), I. 27 *n*.
—— (house of), I. 27 *n*.
Condom (diocese) (Gers), I. 35.
Conduct (safe—), I. 209, 235; II. 19, 130.
Conductus (salvus), I. 209.
Conestabulus, I. 135; II. 124. S. Constable.
Confirmation (of the Cluni estates in England to W. Porter, 2 H. V.), II. 8.

[12] Compton has always been united with Upmarden, one of the four Meredens of Domesday Survey. S. Upmerindone.

[13] Shell, or shell-shaped utensil in which alms are collected during the offertory; [*conque, coquille aux offrandes*] or generally, for the reception of alms and oblations made in the church.

Confiscation (of the Cluni manors), I. 194; II. 7, 205.
—— (of the revenues of alien priories), I. 142, 224, 225, 231.
Conflans (Gregory de), (1415), II. 20.
Conisbrough (*Coningsburg*), (York.), I. 88.
Conquest (of England) (The), I. 29; II. 72.
Conqueror (The) (William I.), I. 14 *n*, 28 *n*, 29, 30, 43, 44, 45 *n*.
Conrad (Bishop of Sabina, 1142), I. 76.
Consanguineus Regis, I. 137.
Consecration (of Cluni basilica), I. 22.
Consitory court of Canterbury, II. 147.
Constable (Constabularius), I. 83, 85 *n* (*bis*); II, 124.
—— (Arnulf,— to the Abbot of Cluni) (1275), II. 124.
Constable (of Aquitaine), I. 180 *n*.
—— of England (t. H. V.), I, 250.
Constance (Constantia) (city of), II. 17, 17 *n*, 18, 19, 36, 197, 198.
—— (Council of, 1414), II. 17, 17 *n*, 18, 19, 19 *n*, 30, 36.
Constance of Savoy, II. 227.
Constantia, S. Constance.
Constantie (concilium generale), I. 17, 17 *n*, 19.
Constantiense concilium, II. 17, 17 *n*, 36.
Constantinople (Bishop of) [St. John Chrysostom], II. 224.
—— (Patriarch of), I. 21.
—— (Baldwin, Emperor of, 1245), I. 21.
Consulate (The French, 1799), I. 40.
Contamines (priory) (Genève), I. 35.
Conti (Prince de), I. 27 *n*.
—— (Prince de). S. Abbots of Cluni.
Conton (*Comton* or *Compton*) (Suss.), I. 70.
Conventual priory, I. 22, 33 *n*. II. 22, 210.
—— (seal), I. 194; II. 124. S. Seal.
—— (buildings) (Cluni), I. 21.
Conventualis (*conventual*, applied to priories), I. 33 *n*; II. 124.
—— (ecclesia), II. 124.
—— (prioratus), I. 22, 33 *n*; II. 65, 68, 79, 210.
Cordata (piscium), II. 170, 178.
Copa, I. 30, 111, 112.
Corbeil (Comte de), I. 66 *n*.
—— (Mabel de), I. 66 *n*.
Corbeton (Peter de), prior.
Cornwall (Reginald de Dunstanville, Earl of, 1140), I. 83, 83 *n*.
Corona lucis, I. 18.
Coronal for lights, I. 18.
Corseraguel, I. 197 *n*.
Cortel (ecclesia de), II. 179.[14]
Cosan (Jean de). S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— (Jacques de). S. Abbots of Cluni.
Cotes (ecclesia de), II, 168, 183.
—— (Kotes) (Thurstan de, t. K. Stephen), I. 69, 71.
Cotes (Leic.), I. 65.
Cotgrave (Notts), I. 65.
Coucy (Ingelram de), II. 118.
—— Mary de [Q. of Alexander II. of Scotland, 1239], I. 118.

[14] Cortel, ? Corcel (*Courcelles-lès-Semur*, Côte d'Or).

Council (of Bâle, 1431), I. 3; II. 224.
—— (of Constance) (1414), II. 17, 17 *n*, 18, 19, 19 *n*, 30.
—— (Lateran), II. 205, 206.
—— (of Vienne [15th Œcumenical], 1311), I. 118.
—— (General — of Lyons, 1245), II. 112.
—— (of Trent, 1545), II. 229.
—— (General—), II. 205.
Council (Lords in) (Scot.), II. 113.
Count. S. d'Auvergne, Velay, Bourge, Châlon, Poitiers, Alsace, Corbeil, d'Artois, Ponthieu, Blois, Mellent, Brie, Chartres, Moreton, Mortain, Boulogne, Joigny, d'Anjou, d'Alençon, Flanders, Champagne, Provence, Brittany, Ghisnes, Bellême.
Couredius (John), I. 81.
Courpière nunnery (Puy-de-Dôme), I. 38.
Court (King's), II. 28, 128, 130.
—— (Consistory—), II. 147.
—— (of Requests), II. 29, 29 *n*.
—— of law (French), I. 235.
Court (of Edw. II.), II. 150.
Courtenay (Sir Peter de, K.G., governor or captain of Calais, 1399), I. 180, 180 *n*, 183.
—— (Hughes de). S. Abbots of Cluni.
Courthose, or Courte-Heuse (Robert, Duke of Normandy), I. 57, 198.
Coutances (Bishop of, 1458) (Manche), II. 219.
Coventry (Prior of), I. 94.
Cowfold church (Suss.), II. 37.
Credence (letter of), II. 110.
Crespi (Crespy, Prior of), I. 181 *bis*, 182, 185 *bis*, 186, 187, 189, 190, 192, 193.
Crespy-en-Valois (Senlis) (priory), I. 34.
Cross (fragment of the True), I. 18 *n*; II. 223.
—— (worship of), I. 18.
Crossraguel (Crosragmol, Corseraguel, Croceragwoll) (abbey), I. 32, 38, 196 *table*, 197, 197 *n*; II. 206, 208.
Crofts (the *Croft*, Suss.), II. 48.
Cromwell (Thomas, Lord—, Earl of Essex, 1538), II. 98.
Cressy (Hugh de), I. 105.
Croste, I. 216, S. Crofts.
Cruche, II. 134.
Crucifixes (given to Cluni), I. 80; II. 78.
Crusade (the First), I. 24.
—— (the Fourth, 1204) I. 86 *n*.
Crusaders, I. 86 *n*.
Crusilles (*? Cruzilles*, Ain; or *? Cruzille*, Saône-et-Loire), II. 176.
Cryth (William, prior of Montacute), I. 232.
Cudworth (York), II. 140 *n*.
Cultura (Robert de, clericus), I. 108, 110.
Cupola (Cluni basilica), I. 16, 19.
Curia Regis, II. 28, 128, 130.
—— Cantuarensis, II. 147.
—— Romana, I. 107; II. 32.
Curtehale (? *Courteenhall*, N'hants), I. 62, 64; II. 106.
Curtenai (Reginald de, t. H. II.), I. 85, 85 *n*.
Curtuna (Gilbert de), I. 71.
Curzoliis (Decanus de), II, 178.

D.

Dalmulin (in Kyle, Sco.), II. 118; S. Index "Stewart."
Danes (The), II. 137 *n.*
Daneys (John, miles), I. 103.
Danyel (John, prior of Lewes, 1446), II. 61, 62, 63, 87, 89.
Dapifer (Regis), I. 44, 45 *n*, 66, 83, 94 *n*; II. 117, 118.
—— (Radulfus), t. Conq. I. 45 *n.*
Dathan, I. 205.
Dauphiné, I. 6 *n*; II. 199.
—— (Ecclesiastical province of Cluni), I. 34.
Daurade (la), of Toulouse (priory), I. 36.
Daventry priory (N'hants), II. 111.
David I. (King of Scotland), II. 114, 117, 117 *n*, 118, 119, 188 *n.*
Davids (St.) (Bishop of, 1412), II. 56 *n.*
—— (Bernard, Bishop of, 1115), I. 67, 67 *n.*
Deacon (Cardinal—), I. 76, 89.
Deambulatorium angelorum, I. 19.
Deanery, II. 169 *sq.*
Débonnaire (John le, sacristan of Élincourt, 1401), I. 194.
Deburvai, II. 1[illegible]9.
Decania (*rural deanery*), II. 169 *sq.*
—— (*dean and canons*), I. 33.
Decima (*tithe*), I. 69, 70, 71, 72, 106*n*, 109, 214, 216, 217; II. 47, 48, 49, 134, 170, 171, 172, 184.
Decimæ (triennii). S. Tenths.
Deeds, Documents, Charters, S. Records.
Definitores (Diffinitores). S. Diffinitor.
Delbec (Walter), I. 73.
Delisle (M. Léopold), I. 3, 3 *n*, 5, 7, 8, 9, 43, 46.
Denarius, II. 159.
Denier d'or, I. 239, 244,[15]
Denis (St.) abbey of— (Seine), I. 6.
Denis (Saint— de Nogent-le-Rotrou, priory) (Chartres), I. 34.
Denis (Saint— de-la-Chartre, priory of, Paris), I. 135, 135 *n*, 188, 188 *n*, 189.
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—— (petition to be made—), II. 190.
—— (form of making—), II. 190.
Denization, S. Indenization.
Denizenship (charters of, or indenization), I. 31; II. 137 *n.*
Deodatus (de Septia), I. 110.
Déols (or Bourgdieu) (Indre) (abbot of), I. 31 *n.*
Dependencies. S. Foundations.
Derby (St. James's, Priory of), I. 32, 196 *table*, 198; II. 213.
—— (Visitation of, in 1279), II. 139.
Derby (Thomas Stanley, E. of, t. Ric. II.), I. 145.
—— (Earl of), S. Nottingham.
Derbyshire, I. 59.
Descorbis (John), I. 169.
Despencer (Geoffrey le), I. 106 *n.*
Deus, cui nunquam, II. 51.
Deus, cujus miseratione, II. 51.
Devon (Hugh, 2nd Earl of), I. 180.

[15] By letter, page I., 244, "deniers d'or" seem to be equivalent to gold florins.

Devonshire (Earl of [Baldwin de Redveriis]), II. 135 *n.*
Diaconia of St. Nicholas (Lewes) (*almonry*), I. 217; II. 48.
Diaconia Sancti Nicholai,[16] I. 217; II. 48.
Diaconus - Cardinalis (tituli Sancte Marie *in Via lata*), I, 89.
Didier (St.) (Sanctus Desiderius), II. 172.
Didonne (Saint George de—) (Charente - Inférieure), II. 146.
Die (St. Marcel de) (Valence), I. 35.
Dieresburch (*Daybrook*, Notts), I. 65.
Dieta (*one day's ploughing*), (due at certain times to the lord of the soil); *a day's work*, II. 184.
—— (*a day's journey*), I. 120.
Diffinitor, Definitor, (Diffinitores capituli generalis),[17] II. 23, 84, 145, 148, 154.
Digover (Dygoums), I. 217; II. 48.
Digne (Basses-Alpes) (diocese), I. 35.
Diocesan-bishops, II. 151.
Dionysius (Sanctus— de Carcere), I. 135. S. St. Denis-de-la-Chartre.
Directory (The French, in 179—), I. 40.
Dispensator, I. 106 *n.*
Ditchling (Suss.), I. 215, 216, 217; II. 48, 49.
Diva (William de, t. K. Stephen), I. 71, 72 *bis.*
Diva (Hugh de— Dyve), I. 69, 71 *bis*, 72.
Documents or Documentary evidences. S. Records.
Dodemere (Hunts) (? *Broadmoor*), I. 102.
Dolium (of wine), II. 144.
Dominic (St.), I. 86 *n.*
Dompierre (prior of, 1401), I. 181, 182, 185, 190, 192.
—— (prior of, 1298), I. 114.
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Dompna Petra (prior de), I. 185, 190.
—— (Reinaldus de), I. 114.
Domène priory (Grenoble), I. 35.
Domesday Survey, I. 59, 63 *n*; II. 168.
Donziaco (ecclesia de, in the rural-deanery of "Lourdon"), II. 183.
Donzy (Sainte Marie de—le Pré), I. 34.
Donzy (Saône - et - Loire) (Donzy - le - Pertuis? or Donzy-le-Royal?), II. 183.
Dorchester (Oxon.), I. 67 *n.*
Dormitory (Cluni), I. 20, 21.
Dorsetshire, I. 69.
Dostona (*Dunston*, Der.), I. 64.
Dover (Kent) (archdeaconry of), I. 74.
—— (Prior of), I. 94.
—— (Dovre), I. 184.
Doyflet (? *Byfleet*, Surr.), I. 117.
Draught-form (of agreement, contract, etc.), I. 136.
Droit-de-gîte, I. 138.
Drogo, I. 72.
—— (Simon Fitz—), I. 71.

[16] S. Spelman.

[17] Member of a General-Chapter, forming one of a "council" or "committee" entrusted with questions of reform, discipline, &c., and determining all matters in connection with the order; its decisions being accepted as final by the whole chapter.

Drôme, I. 238 *n.*
Drouet (Thibaud, prior of la Charité-sur-Loire), II. 33, 34, 38.
Dudley priory (Staff.), I. 32, 196 *table*, 197, 198; II. 137 *n*, 213.
Dudley family, I. 56 *n.*
Duke, S. Burgundy, Aquitaine, Normandy, Gueldres, Bretagne, Clarence, Bedford, York, Anjou, Somerset, Berri, Milan.
Dunbines (? Dun-les-Places, Nièvre), II. 183.
Dundintuna (*Doddington*, Kent), I. 72.
Dundonald (Alexander Stewart of), II. 118.
Dunecketuna (*Duncton*, Suss.), I. 71.
Dunfermline (Fife, Sco.), I. 118.
Dunkeswell (abbey of), Devon, II. 107 *n.*
Duno (Peter de, king's chaplain), I. 169.
Dunstable (Beds.), 1, 58.
Dunstanville (Reginald de), I. 69 *bis.*
—— (Alain de), I. 69, 71.
Durannus (mercator), I. 81.
Durham (Geoffrey Ruffus, Chancellor, Bishop of— 1133), I. 67, 67 *n.*
—— (William de Carilefo, Bishop of— 1080), II. 193, 193 *n.*
—— (Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of—t. H. II.), I. 105.
Dydonia, (in the diocese of Saintes), II. 146.

E.

Eagle (Honour of the) (Suss.), I. 63 *n.*
Easebourne (or Esebourne) nunnery (Suss.), I. 214, 218; II. 49.
Eastbourne (Suss.), I. 215, 216; II. 48.
Eastbridge (Kent), I. 74.
Eastburn (York.), I. 65.
East-Grinstead (Suss.), I. 216, 217; II. 48, 49.
"l'Eau bénite" (belfry-tower so named at Cluni), II. 222.
Eboracensis (*of York*), I. 66, 67, 118; II. 17.
Ecclesia parochialis, I. 196 *table.*
Eckentuna (*Eckington*, Suss.), I. 72.
École des Chartes, I. 43.
Écu d'or, I. 181 *n*, 199 *n.*
—— de la couronne, I. 199 *n.*
Écu au soleil, I. 199 *n.*
Eduensis (*of Autun*), I. 113.
Edward (King) (the Confessor), I. 250, 251.
—— (vision of), I. 61, 62, 251, 251 *n.*
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—— II. (King), I. 115, 118 *n*; II. 150, 150 *n*, 153; (court of at Pontefract in 1322), II. 153.
—— III. (King), I. 121, 122, 180 *n*; II. 6 *n*, 204, 206.
—— IV. (King), II. 91, 93, 93 *n.*
—— V. (King), II. 86, 93 *n.*
Edward (Prince) [Edw. I.], II. 110, 132 *n.*
Edyngham (Thomas, clericus, public notary), I. 56.

Elemosinarius (*Almoner*),[18] I. 81; II. 122, 148.
Elincourt (Sainte Marguerite d') (Picardy), I. 34, 194, 194 *n.*
Elincuria (ecclesia Sancte Margerete de), I. 194, 194 *n.*
Elizabeth (Queen) (consort of Edw. IV.), II. 93, 93 *n*, 131 *n.*
Elinham, S. Elmham.
Elman, S. Elmham.
Elmham (Thomas, prior of Lenton), II. 16, 17, 21, 21 *n*, 22, 24, 198, 198 *n*; (treasurer of St. Augustine's at Canterbury), II. 198 *n.*
Ely (Nigel, Bishop of— 1133), II. 188, 189 *n.*
—— (Eustace, Bishop of— 1197), I. 86, 87, 92, 95; II. 199.
—— (Bishop of—), 149 *n.*
—— (Geoffrey Ridel, Bishop of— 1174), I. 105.
Ely (cathedral), I. 86 *n.*
Elyensis (Heliensis) (*of Ely*), I. 87, 92, 95, 98, 105.
Emblem (or mark) of notary, I. 113, 117, 134, 218; II. 52, 66, 69.
Emperor Baldwin, of Constantinople, 1246), I. 21.
—— (Henry IV. of Germany, 1056-1106), I. 24.
—— (Otto IV. of Germany, 1208-1218), I. 86 *n.*
—— (Henry V. of Germany, 1106-1125; married to the Princess Maud), II. 105.
—— (Sigismund or Sigmund) of Germany, 1411-1437), II. 17.
—— (Wenzeslaus, 1378-1400), I. 199; II. 18.
Emperor (Constantine of Rome [the Great]), II. 206 *n.*
Empress Maud (or Matilda), I. 18, 68; II. 72, 72 *n*, 78, 78 *n*, 79, 104, 105.
—— (death of), I. 10; II. 103.
England (Cluniac foundations in), I. 36, 39.
England (Ecclesiastical province of Cluni), I. 36, 37, 38.
—— I. 4, 6, 13.
Enguizo (chamberlain), I. 81.
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Epidemic (sickness in 14—), I. 238, 240.
Equerry, I. 229; II. 8.
Erarium (*treasury; exchequer*), II. 77.
Eringeham (*Heringham*, Suss.), I. 70.
Esebourne nunnery (Suss.), (Prioress of), I. 218.
Espinacia (William de, prior of Montrotier), I, 135, 135 *n.*
—— (William de, constable of Cluni), I. 155.
Esprit (Saint) (Commander of the order of the), II. 231.
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Esquire, II, 8.
Esseborna (*Eastburn*, York), I, 65.
Essefort, I. 64.
Essenduna (*Estden*, *Eastden*, *East-Dean*, Suss.), I. 73.
Essex (Geoffrey Fitz Peter, Earl of, 1199), II. 107, 107 *n.*
—— William de Mandeville, E. of), II. 107 *n.*
Essexia (Robert de) (Robert d'Essex), I, 69, 70; (gave

[18] Had the supervision of the daily distribution of alms.

Prittlewell to the monks of Lewes), I. 70.
d'Esté (Renaud). S. Abbots of Cluni.
Eston (*Easton*, N'hants), II. 133.
Estotebieta, II. 133.
Étienne de Boulogne. S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— de Berzé. S. Abbots of Cluni.
Étienne (Saint, de Nevers, priory), I. 37.
Eu (Earl of [Henry de Ewe, Count of Ewe; or his son John]), I. 69.
—— (E. of—), I. 241 *n*.
Eucharist, (case of gold for the reservation of the), II. 224.
Eudes, S. Odo.
—— de la Périère. S. Abbots of Cluni.
Eudo (Duke of Burgundy), I. 13.
Eugenius IV. S. Popes.
Eusebius (works of), II. 225.
Eustace (son of King Stephen), II. 188, 188 *n*, 227.
Eutrope (Priory of St.— de Saintes)[19], I. 35; II. 212, 212 *n*.
Evangelium (*New Testament*), II. 124.
Everwykscira (*Yorkshire*), I. 50.
Evesham (battle of), II. 132 *n*.
Évreux (Eure) (Bishop of, 1245), I. 21.
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—— (Archdeacon of), I. 93 *n*.
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Excuse (Excuses) (for non-attendance at Chapters-General), II. 129, 145 *bis*, 148, 152, 154, 155, 201, 202.
Exeter (St. James' Priory at) [Saint James'-without-Exeter], I. 32, 196 *table*, 198; II. 135, 211.
—— (Visitation of, in 1279), II. 135.
Exportation (of money or bullion out of the kingdom prohibited), I. 210; II. 54.
Eynsham abbey (Oxon), I. 63.
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F.

Fabri (Hughes). S. Abbots of Cluni.
Faillefeu (or Faillefoc) (Digne), I. 35.
Faith (St.) parish, Lond., I. 137, 157, 171, 171 *n*.
Fakestuna (*Folkestone*, Kent), I. 73.
Falemere, S. Falmer.
Falemeta (*Falmer*, Suss.), I. 45, 217.
Falmer (Suss.), I. 45, 217; II. 48.
Farendon, Faryngton, Farringdon, I. 180 *n*.

[19] The church of St. Eutrope of Saintes, was made subordinate to Cluni, and granted in 1081 to St. Hugh, its abbot, by William, Count of Poitou and Duke of Aquitaine ("Gall. Christ.," VI., 1094).

Farendon (Sir William de, 1376), I. 180, 180 *n*, 182; (Constable of Bordeaux and Aquitaine), I. 180 *n*.
Faringdon. S. Farendon.
Farlegh, or
Farleigh, S. Farley.
Farley (Wilts) (cell to Lewes), I. 30, 31, 37, 196 *table*, 197; II. 126, 137, 210.
—— (Visitation of, in 1279), II. 137.
Fautrières (Henri de). S. Abbots of Cluni.
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Faye (Touraine), I. 187.
Fécamp (Seine-Inférieure), (Prior of), I. 69 *n*.
Felbridge (Suss.), I. 7 *n*, 71.
Felbrigg (Sir Simon), I. 137, 190, 192, 194, 195, 219, 230, 249; II. 6, 9; (his stall-plate as K.G. at Windsor), I. 195 *n*.
—— (Sir George), I. 194 *n*.
Feltbruge (Suss.) (*Felbridge*, near East Grinstead), I. 7 *n*, 71.
Ferdinand I. (King of Castile), I. 13, 14 *n*, 15, 15 *n*.
Fergaunt (Alan) [The Red], II. 189 *n*.
Fettiplace (John), I. 200.
Feversham abbey (Kent), I. 77, 78 *n*.
Ficelo (Gentilis de, notary), I. 113; (his mark or emblem), I. 113.
Fidelium, II. 51.
Fides (Sancta, virgo), I. 157, 171 *n*.
Fidès (Saint— de Longueville priory) [Rouen], I. 37.
Figeac, abbey of (Lot), I. 36; II. 129.
Fijaco (John de, scutifer), I. 135.
Fitz-Alan (Walter, High Steward (or Stewart) of Scotland; founder of Paisley abbey), I. 36 *n*; II. 112, 114, 115. S. Stewart.
Fitz-Alan (or Arundel) (Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury), I. 148.
—— (John, Lord Maltravers), II. 61.
—— (family of), I. 87 *n*.
Fitz-Alured (William), I. 72.
Fitz-Azo (Adam), I. 81.
Fitz-Baldwin, I. 69.
Fitz-Boselin (William), I. 73.
Fitz-Brian (Ralph), I. 70.
Fitz-Drogo (Simon), I. 71.
Fitz-Geoffrey (John), I. 105 *n*.
Fitz-Gerard (Baldwin), I. 69.
Fitz-Gilbert (Richard), I. 71.
Fitz-Haming (Richard), I. 72.
Fitz-Hamon (or Hamo) (t. Rufus and Conq.), II. 192, 194, 194 *n*.
—— (Robert, Lord of Gloucester), I. 66 *n*.
Fitz-Hardwin, I. 73.
Fitz Hermer, I. 73.
Fitz Hugh de Munford, I. 74.
Fitz John (Eustace) (t. H. I.), I. 94 *n*; II. 108 *n*.
Fitz-Kane (Savaric), I. 70.
Fitz Muroch (John), II. 149.
Fitz Peter (Geoffrey; Chief Justiciary), I. 86, 92; II. 107, 107 *n*.
Fitz Ralph (William, clericus), I. 102.
—— (William), I. 105.
Fitz Randolph (Herbert), I. 72.
Fitz Richard (Roger), I. 94 *n*; II. 108 *n*.
—— (Gilbert), I. 69, 70.

Fitz Richard (Hugh, de Claiendona) [? *Clayhidon*], I. 65.
Fitz-Robert (Simon). S. Simon de Wells.
—— (Alan), I. 71.
Fitz Roger (Robert, justice itinerant, 1201), I. 94, 94 *n*; II. 108.
Fitz Rou (Alan), I. 71.
Fitz Swaine (Robert, t. H. II., founder of Prittlewell, in Essex), II. 151 *n*.
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Fitz Thomas (Robert), II. 149.
Fitz Wibert (Benedict), I. 70.
Fitz Winemer (Walter), I. 62.
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Flanders (Baldwin, Count of), (1204), I. 86 *n*.
—— (Count of), II. 228.
Flandre (Hérold de, Bishop of Valence, 1220), II. 228.
Floranges (Bartélemy de). S. Abbots of Cluni.
Florence (gold florin of), (t. Ric. II.), I. 129, 137, 137 *n*, 138 *n*, 139, 151, 174, 181, 194, 195; (its equivalent), I. 181 *n*, 194, 196.
Florin (gold, of Florence), I. 129.
—— or franc (of gold), I. 146.
Flory (Sancti, dominus episcopus), I. 187, 189, 190.
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—— (Diocese of), I. 35.
—— (St.) (abbey of), I. 187 *n*.
Folkintona (*Folkington*, Suss.), I. 72.
Fonds Latin (Bibl. Nat.), I. 4; II. 167, 185, 197; S. Records.
Fonds Latin (des Nouvelles Acquisitions), I. 4, 5; II. 167, 185; S. Records.
Foot (French), I. 21 *n*.
—— (English), I. 21 *n*.
Forester (Philip), I. 140.
Forez (Comte de, 1245), I. 21.
Form (of admitting a prior to office), I. 112, 113, 114.
—— (of indenization of alien priories), II. 190.
—— (of oath on installation of a prior), I. 111, 112, 113.
—— (of acknowledgment on payment of annual pension), I. 147.
—— (of resignation or renunciation of the office of prior), II. 68.
Forsyth (Forsythe) (Thomas de, priest), II. 159, 160, 161, 165, 166, 216.
Foston (near Newark) (Linc.), I. 54.
Fotheringhay (N'hants) college (suppressed t. Edw. VI.), II. 6 *n*.
Foundation-charter (of St. Pancras of Lewes), I. 44, 45.
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Foundations; (subordinate houses, religious—), I. 23, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 39, 59 *n*, 196 *table*; II. 208 *sq*.
—— (English Cluniac—) I. 32, 196; II. 208.
—— (Scotch Cluniac—), I. 32, 196; II. 208.
Framlingham castle (Suff.), II. 86, 86 *n*.
Franc (of gold), I. 146. S. Florin.
—— (French, t. Edw. III., and Ric. II.), 137, 138 *n*.
—— I. 182.
France (Ecclesiastical province of Cluni), I. 33, 37, 38.

France (Cluniac foundations in), I. 29, 33, 34, 35, 39.
France (Kings of). S. Kings.
—— (National Library of), I. 7; *passim*.
France (Jean de—). S. Berri.
—— (Guillaume de). S. Abbots of Cluni.
Franche-comté, I. 6 *n*.
Francis I. (King of France), II. 228.
Francis (St.) (Order of), I. 86 *n*.
Franciscans, I. 119.
Franks (History of the), I. 7.
Frayshenetο (Ponset de), I. 117.
Fredebertus, I. 73.
Free-quarters, free-living, I. 138.
French Academy, I. 27 *n*.
Friars (White-) (Carmelites), II. 156.
—— Black, II. 119.
Friars preacher, II. 119.
Fronde (civil wars of the), I. 27 *n*.
Fulger, I. 93.
Furnum, or Furnus (*baking oven*), II. 169, 173, 175, 180.

G.

Gacicurte [*Gassicourt*] (Seine-et-Oise), II. 122.
—— (John, prior of—1262), II. 122.
Galeta maris (sort of *galley* or small *sea-going vessel*), I. 71.
Galicia, I. 13.
—— (Kings of), S. Alfonso; Ferdinand.
Galilee, I. 86 *n*.
Ganagobie (Priory of, in Provence), I. 35, 135, 135 *n*.
Gant (Robert de, Chancellor), I. 63 *n*.
Gap (diocese of) (Hautes-Alpes), I. 34.
Gardiner (Ralph), I. 160.
Garston (John, clericus), I. 56.
Gascogne (Ecclesiastical province of Cluni), I. 35.
Gascons (guard of), II. 151.
Gassicourt (Mantes; Seine-et-Oise), I. 35; II. 122.
Gatton (Surr.), I. 70.
—— (Herfredus de), I. 70.
Gaudiaco (William de, dean of St. Germain-l'Auxerrois in 1414), II. 4.
Gaule (Rois de la—), I. 6 *n*.
Gaunt (John of) [Duke of Lancaster], I. 124, 143; II. 31.
Gauthier de Châtillon, S. Abbots of Cluni.
Gauzon (abbot of Baume), I. 12 *n*.
Gaya (*Gaye*, diocese of Troyes), II. 66.
Gaye (St. Marie de—), I. 34.
—— (deanery of) [Marne, c. de Sézanne], II. 66.
Gelasius II. (Pope) (tomb of, at Cluni), I. 17.
Geminiano (Leonardus de Sancto), I. 110.
Gemmeticensis, I. 15 *n*.
General-Chapter, S. Chapter.
Geneva (Robert, Count of) (Clement VII.), II. 18.
Genève (diocese), I. 35.
—— (St. Victor de), I. 35.

Gengoux (Saint - le - Royal) (Saône-et-Loire), II. 168, 181, 226.
Geoffrey (sub-prior of Lewes, 1411), I. 218.
Geoffroy d'Amboise. S. Abbots of Cluni.
Geoffroy (grand-prior of Cluni, 1019), I. 28.
—— (grand-prior, 1075), I. 28.
George (St., ad Velum Aureum), I. 76.
George (St.) (feast of), II. 111.
—— (St.) of Dydonia (priory), II. 146.
Gérald de Ratisbonne (grand-prior of Cluni), I. 28.
Gérard (cardinal-deacon, 1142), I. 77.
Gerdestuna (*Garstone*) (?Norf.), I. 73.
Germain (Saint-l'Auxerrois), II. 4 *n.*
Germain (Saint-des-Prés), I. 8.
Germanus (Sanctus-Autissiodorensis), II. 4, 4 *n.*
Germany, I. 6, 12, 29, 39; II. 18.
—— (Ecclesiastical province of Cluni), I. 36.
—— (Cluniac foundations in), I. 36.
Germany (Emperors of). S. Emperor.
—— (Imperial House of) (1887), II. 19.
Germunvilla (Adam de), I. 71.
Gernun (William), I. 106.
Gérold, S. Abbots of Cluni.
Giffard (Robert) (t. Conq.), I. 44, 45 *n.*
—— (William, founder of Waverley, 1128) [Bishop of Winchester], I. 79.
Giffard (Béranger; Gautier; Osberne), I. 45 *n.*
Gigny (priory[20]) (Lyon), I. 33; II. 129.
—— (Bernon, abbot of), I. 10.
Ghisnes (*Guines;* Pas-de-Calais), (Count de), II. 189 *n.* S. Vere.
—— (Beatrix, Countess de), II. 189 *n.*
Gilbert (Richard Fitz), I. 71.
Giraud, S. Abbots of Cluni.
Gisla (filia Vitalis), I. 70.
Glanville (Gilbert de, Bishop of Rochester, 1185), I. 93 *n.*
—— (Ralph de, t. Hen. III.), I. 105.
—— (William de, 1113), I. 198.
Glasgow (diocese of), II. 160; I. 36.
—— (Bishop of, 1233). S. Bondington.
Glasguensis (*of Glasgow*), II. 85, 160, 208.
Glastonbury (Somer.), I. 77, 78.
—— (Henry de Blois, abbot of), I. 78; II. 78, 81.
—— (abbot of), II. 227.
Glastonbury clock, II. 223 *n.*
Glastonia (*Glastonbury*), II. 78.
Glottingis (*Glating*), I. 70.
Gloucester (archdeacon of), I. 93 *n*; II. 108 *n.*
Gloucester (Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of, t. R. II.), I. 145.
—— (Robert, Earl of) [Robert de Caen], I. 66, 66 *n.*
—— (Robert Fitz Hamon, Lord of), I. 66 *n.*
—— (William, 2nd E. of), I. 66, 66 *n*, 67, 82, 82 *n.*

[20] Founded as an abbey; reduced to a priory in 1155 ("Gall. Christ.," IV., c. 219).

Goderich Castle (Heref.), I. 137.
Goderus (presbiter), I. 70.
Godricus (presbiter), I. 70.
Gonterius, (Gounter, Gunter) (King's Secretary, H. IV., 1400), I. 185.
Gontier (grand-prior of Cluni), I. 28.
Goodman (John, of Lewes, notary), II. 45.
Gonzo (cardinal-priest, 1142), I. 77.
Gothic rite;—ritual, I. 14 *n.*
Gothie (marquis of), I. 10.
Goths (the Christian—, in Spain), I. 14 *n.*
Gournay-sur-Marne (Priory of St. Mary of, Paris), I. 38.
Grace (law of), I. 18.
Grafaam (*Graffham* or *Greffham*, Suss.) I. 70.
Grand-almoner (of France), II. 230, 231.
Grand-prior of Cluni, I. 28, 29.
—— (of St. Denis), II. 229.
Graner (Geoffrey) (monk of Lenton), I, 209, 226, 232, 236.
Grant (of Cluni estates in fee simple), II. 9.
Grantcurt (Walter de, 1207), I. 94, 94 *n.*
Granteon (Odo de), I. 189.
Grantzon (Sir William de), I. 171 *n.*
Gray (or Grey) (John de, Bishop of Norwich, 1200), I. 93, 93 *n.*
—— (Archbishop of Canterbury), I. 93 *n.*
—— (William, bishop). S. Lincoln.
Greathead (Robert [or Grosseteste], Bishop of Lincoln, 1235), II. 111, 111 *n.*
Grey of Groby (Sir John), II. 93 *n.*
—— Elizabeth [Woodville], II. 93 *n.* S. Elizabeth (Queen).
Grey (or Gray) (John de, t. K. John, 1199-1201), II. 108, 108 *n.*
Greentreet (Peter, monk of Lewes), I. 257.
Gregory of Tours, I. 7, 251 *n.*
—— (St.) II. 104 *n.*
Gregory VII. (Pope). S. Popes.
—— IX. ,, S. Popes.
—— X. ,, S. Popes.
—— XI. ,, S. Popes.
—— XII. ,, S. Popes.
Grenestede (*East Grinstead*, Suss.), I. 71 *bis.*
—— (hundred of), I. 71.
Grenoble (diocese), I. 35.
Grento (? *Grent*) (a benefactor to Lewes priory), I. 72, 73.
Grimboc (*Grimbroc*, Suss.), I. 71.
Grinstead (Suss.) (one of the Sussex hundreds in ancient times), I. 71.
—— (East—, Suss.), I. 71, 115, 216.
Grosne (the river on which Cluny borders), I. 10.
Grossus (Vitalis), I. 70.
Gruteham (*Greatham* or *Gretham*, Suss.), I. 71.
Gruteners (near Bletchingly in Surrey), I. 71.
Guarellus (Henricus), I. 81.
Guazo (Archdeacon), I. 81.
Gueldres (Arnold, Duke of), II. 163 *n.*
—— (Mary of) [Q. of James II. of Scotland], II. 163 *n.*[21]

[21] She was niece to Philip (the Bold), Duke of Burgundy.

Gueldres (William, Duke of, 1386), I. 194 *n.*
Guerres (Ricardus de), I. 73.
Guido (dean of la Charité-sur-Loire), I. 113.
—— (cardinal-deacon, 1142), I. 76.
—— (cardinal-priest, 1142), I. 77.
Guienne roi d'armes, I. 260; II. 1, 2.
Guillaume I. S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— II. d'Alsace. S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— III. de Pontoise. S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— IV. d'Igé. S. Abbots of Cluni.
Guimolvestona (Herbert de), I. 65.
Guise (House of—) [four consecutive members, abbots of Cluni], II. 228, 229, 230.
Guise (Claude de). S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— (Cardinal de) [Charles de Lorraine]. S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— (François de), II. 229.
—— (Henri, duc de), II. 229.
—— (Francis, duc de), I. 26 *n.*
—— (Claude de), I. 26 *n.*
Guissnart (Nicholas, prior of Dompierre, 1402), I. 192.
Gundreda de Warenne, S. Warenne; (her signature to Lewes priory foundation charter), I. 44.
Gunnora (Countess), I. 45 *n*; II. 192.
Guy (grand-prior of Cluni), I. 28.
Guyam (Chevaigniacum supra—) (*Chevagny-sur-Guye*) (Saône-et-Loire), I. 169.
Guyenne (herald-king-of-arms), I. 257, 260; II. 1, 2, 258, 260, 261, 262.

H.

Haddon (Der.) (Avenel of), I. 65.
Hainault (Rolland de). S. Abbots of Cluni.
Hallata[22] (Sanctus Christoforus in—) (*St. Christophe en Hallatte*), I. 126. S. Hallate.
Halatte (Oise), (the forest of—, in ancient Picardy), I. 126.
Hamewuda (*Holmwood*, Surr.), I. 71.
Hamilton (Lord Claude),[23] II. 113.

[22] This priory, in the forest of *Halatte* (Oise), in the diocese of Beauvais, was situated between Senlis and Pont St. Maxence. There is (or was) another forest of the same name in Normandy (Pays de Caux; Seine-Infèrieure), but the former is here indicated. As to this, the "Bibliotheca Cluniacensis" has the following (col. 1719):—"Prioratus S. Christophori in Hallata, ad duas leucas prope Senlis, Belvacensis diocesis, ubi debent esse, Priore non computato, septem monachi. Est ibi unus officiarius perpetuus, scilicet sacrista."

[23] John Hamilton, the last regular abbot of Paisley, natural brother to James, Duke of Chatelherault, when promoted to the See of St. Andrew's, in 1546, resigned his post in favour of Lord Claude Hamilton, third son of James, Duke of Chatelherault, his nephew. The appointment, as titular abbot of Paisley, was afterwards confirmed by Pope Julius III. in 1553 [Record in possession of John, fourth Earl of Dundonald].

Hammes (Hammes-Say or *Hamsey*, Suss.), I. 56, 56 *n*, 61 *n*.
Hamon, S. Fitz-Hamon.
Hampton-in-Arden (Warw.), I. 73.
Hamsey (Suss.), I. 56 *n*.
Hamtona in Ardene (*Hampton in Arden*) (Warw.), I. 73.
Happisburgh (Norf.), I. 73. S. Apesburga.
Hardi (or Hardy) (Henriot), I. 169.
Hardham (Suss.), S. Heringham.
Hareng (Ralph de) (*Harenc*), I. 69, 70.
Harlay, I. 8.
Harpelai (*Harpley*, Norf.), I. 73.
Haslo (*Hadlow*, Kent; or *Hadlow St. Mark*, Suss.), I. 71.
Hastings (Battle of), I. 29.
Hauterive, S. Alta Ripa.
—— William de) (de Alta Ripa), I. 69.
Havart (Messire Georges), II. 219.
Haverholme priory (Linc.), I. 67 *n*.
Havresham (*Heversham*), I. 65.
Haxiholma (*Axholme*, Linc.), I. 73.
Haydon (John, armiger, living within the diocese of Norwich), II. 69.
Hayley's MS. (error in), II. 37.
Heacham (Norf.), I. 51, 88, 88 *n*.
Heastbruge (*Eastbridge*) (Kent), I. 74.
Hebdomada Passionis (*Passion-week*), I. 257.
Helen's (St.) (I. of W.), I. 32, 196 *table*, 197; II. 137 *n*.
Helgotus (of Badsworth and Cotes), I. 65.
Hemmigii (Ricardus filius). I. 72.
Henri-Quatre, S. Henry IV. (King of France).
Henri de Beuvron. S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— de Faultrière. S. Abbots of Cluni.
Henry I. (King of England), I. 13, 13 *n*, 14, 15, 15 *n*, 45 *n*, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63 *n*, 65, 66 *n*, 67, 68, 75, 77, 78, 82, 84, 85, 101, 104, 110; II. 29, 77, 103, 104, 105, 106, 187, 188, 199, 200.
Henry I. (completed basilica of Cluni), I. 15, 57; II. 77.
—— (completed church of St. Marie-du-Pré at Rouen), I. 57.
—— (buried at Reading), I. 57.
—— (his character), I. 58.
—— (extent of his religious foundations), I. 58.
—— (his gifts to Cluni), II. 77.
Henry II. (King), I. 10, 29, 79, 82, 83, 84; II. 29, 78, 81, 103, 104, 105, 106, 227, 144 *n*, 188, 200; (charters of), I. 82, 83.
Henry III. (King), I. 102, 103, 104, 123, 170; II. 78, 122, 205.
Henry IV. (King), I. 137, 143, 170, 177, 181 *n*, 190, 194, 195, 199, 219, 222, 236, 255, 256; II. 6, 6 *n*, 8, 156.
Henry V. (King), I. 75, 124, 194, 255; II. 5, 8, 9, 15, 19 *n*, 22, 156, 198 *n*.
Henry VI. (King), I. 123, 124; II. 7, 58, 59, 69, 71, 72, 74, 76, 159.
Henry VIII. (King), II. 131 *n*.

Henry IV. (Emperor of Germany), I. 24, 60 *n*; II. 104, 105; (married Princess Maud, d. of Hen. I.), II. 105.
Henry III. (King of France), I. 24.
—— IV. (King of France), II. 62 *n*, 229 *bis*.
Herald, S. Northampton; Guyenne.
Herberde (Johannes) (Herbert), I. 217.
Herbert, S. Losinga.
Hercham (Norf.) (*Heacham*), I. 51, 88.
Herding (*Harding*), I. 72.
Hereford (Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of, 1366), I. 172 *n*.
Heringham (Suss.), I. 70.
Heriz (*Herries*) (Gaufridus de— de Staplefort [*Stapleford*, Notts and Derby]), I. 65.
—— (Robertus de— de Esseborna [*Eastburn*, York.] et de Offecroft [*Offcote*, Der.]), I. 65.
Herkele (or Horkselle). S. Horksley (Parva).
Herman (grand-prior of Cluni), I. 81.
Hertfeld (*Hartfield*, Suss.), I. 72.
—— (Hundred of), I. 72.
Herveius (*Hervey*), I. 65.
Hesdinco (Ern. de), I. 67.
Hexham (Battle of), II. 69.
Hezelon (prebendary of Liege; one of the architects of Cluni basilica), I. 12.
Hiemalia (*winter-crops*), II. 175, 178.
Hildebert of Mans; (his comparison of Cluni basilica), I. 19.
Hildebrand (St.) [Pope Gregory VII.], I. 24.
—— (grand-prior of Cluni), I. 29.
Hippolyte (St.) (deanery of), II. 173.
Hispania (Ispania), I. 113.
History (Scripture—; general—; —of the order of Cluni), I. 6 *n*.
Hoathly (West) (Suss.), I. 215; II. 48.
Hobeldod (John), I. 180 *n*.
Hocalawa (*Highlow*, Der.), I. 64.
Hokelond (*Oakland*, Surr.), I. 216; II. 48.
Holland (John). S. Huntingdon.
Holme priory (Dor.), I. 32, 196 *table*, 198; II. 123, 136, 213.
——(Visitation of, in 1279), II. 136, 136 *n*.
—— (Geoffrey, Prior of, in 1262), II. 123.
Holme (East) (Dor.), II. 136 *n*.
Holmwood (Surr.), I. 71.[24]
Holte (John, rector of Hamsey, 1417), I. 56, 56 *n*.
Holy Land, II. 228.
Holy See, I. 148; II. 205.
Homilies, II. 225.
Homines, I. 55, 65, 101, 102.
Honofrius (St.) (St. Onuphre),[25] II. 99, 229.
Honorius II. (Pope). S. Popes.
—— III. ,, S. Popes.
—— IX. ,, S. Popes.
Honour of the Eagle (Suss.), I. 63 *n*.
Hoo (Thomas, armiger) (living in the diocese of Chichester), II. 69.

[24] A chase belonging to the Earls of Warenne.

[25] One of the churches of Rome giving title to cardinal-priests or deacons; thus, Jean de Lorraine was cardinal-deacon of St. Onuphre.

Horham (magister William de), II. 201.
Horksleigh, S. Horksley.
Horksley (Parva) (Essex), I. 199.
Horksley Priory, I. 196 *table*, 199; II. 143, 211.
—— (Visitation of, in 1279), II. 143.
Horses (English) (their excellence in 1441), I. 188, 186, 237.
—— (Parts of England celebrated for their breed), I. 237.
Horton (Kent) (*Monks' Horton*) priory, I. 30, 31, 184, 185, 196 *table*, 197, 209; II. 124, 144, 210, 211.
—— (Visitation of, in 1279), II. 144, 144 *n*.
—— (Visitation of, in 1275-6), II. 124.
Hospital (of St. Nicholas, at Lewes), I. 214.
—— of St. Mary for lepers, (at Reading), I. 58 *n*.
—— of lepers (at Chartres), I. 58 *n*.
Hospital (of St. John of Jerusalem), II. 16.
Hospitallers (Knights'). S. Knights.
Hostellarius,[26] II. 124.
Hostelry, I. 181.
Hostiensis (*of Ostia*), I. 76.
Hôtelerie (Cluni), I. 21.
Houppa (Amorati de, prior of St. Mary-du-Pré), II. 99.
Houppellande, I. 252, 252 *n*.
Houston, I. 65.
Howard (family of, Dukes of Norfolk), I. 87 *n*.
Huardus, I. 70.
Hubaldus (presbiter-cardinalis), I. 77.
Hubert-Walter (Archbishop of Canterbury, 1193), I. 86, 87, 87 *n*, 92, 93 *n*; (his charter), I. 87.
Hugh I. (St.). S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— II. S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— III. S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— IV. de Clermont. S. Abbots of Cluni.
Hugh V. d'Anjou. S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— VI. de Courtenay. S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— VII. Fabri. S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— (grand-prior of Cluni, 1078), I. 28.
Huguenots, I. 6, 7, 8; II. 221, 225, 229.
Huissant (Peter de, prior of Horton [Monks' Horton], 1401), I. 184.
Humbert (grand-prior of Cluni), I. 28.
Humet (Humez) (Richard de, Constable of Normandy), I. 83, 83 *n*, 85.
Humphraville (Gilbert, 1419), II. 9 *n*.
Hunald (grand-prior of Cluni), I. 28.
Hunechild (Kent), I. 74.
Hungerford (Walter, Lord, 1432), II. 9 *n*.
Huntingdon, I. 58.
—— (John Holland, 2nd Earl of), I. 200.
—— (John Holland, 1st Earl of) (1399), I. 181 *n*.

[26] Acted as "host" in respect of strangers and pilgrims, providing them lodging and entertainment.

Huntingdon (Gilbert, Archdeacon of) (1237), I. 103.
—— (Henry of), I. 67 *n*, 78.
Hurstpierpoint (Suss.), I. 215, 216; II. 48.
Huss (John, rector of Prague university; burned 1415), II. 18.
Huwingiis (Ricardus de), I. 70.
Hybernia (Lord of), I. 115; II. 39, 47.
Hyldefonsus, S. Alphonso.
Hypotheca, S. Ypotheca.

I.

Incarnatum Verbum (*The Incarnate Word*), (anno Verbi Incarnati), (the years of the Christian era so described), I. 101.
Indenization (naturalization) of alien-priories, II. 190.
—— (form of), II. 190.
Indiction, S. Pontifical Indiction.
Indigenous, II. 137 *n*. S. Denizen.
Indre-et-Loire, II. 56 *n*.
Inèz (Princess of Aquitaine), I. 14 *n*.
Infallibility (of the Pope), I. 24.
Infirmaria monachorum, I. 217; II. 48.
Infirmary (Cluni), I. 21.
Innocent II. (Pope) S. Popes.
—— III. „ S. Popes.
—— IV. „ S. Popes.
—— V. „ S. Popes.
—— VI. „ S. Popes.
—— XI. „ S. Popes.
—— XII. „ S. Popes.
Inquisitor (St. Dominic, 1st), I. 86 *n*.
Inspeximus-charter, I. 46, 106.
Inspeximus (of charter of Henry II.), I. 104, 106.
Inspeximus (or Vidimus) (of 2nd foundation charter of Lewes priory), I. 46; II. 30.
—— (of confirmation charter of 2nd E. of Warenne), I. 53, 54.
Installation (of a prior), I. 111, 112, 113.
Instauramentum, or Instauratio (*Farm stock; dead* and *live stock*, especially the latter), II. 176, 177, 178, 181, 182, 183.
Institution (of a prior to his office), I. 111, 112, 113.
Instructions (confidential). S. Records.
—— (for Cluni commissioners in England), I. 181-187, 187-196; II. 73, 162.
Instrumentum, I. 187 *bis*, 188, 210, 242; II. 45.
Investiture, I. 24.
Irchingfield (Heref.), I. 137.
Ireland, I. 176.
Ireland (Lord of), I. 103, 115, 151, 219; II. 9, 106.
Iron crown (of Italy), I. 40 *n*.
Isidore (Priory of St., in Spain), I. 38.
Issoire (Puy-de-Dôme), I. 189 *n*.
Ispania, II. 172.
Italy (Ecclesiastical province of Cluni), I. 36, 38.
Italy, I. 4, 12, 39.
Itère de Miremande. S. Abbots of Cluni.
Ives (abbot). S. Yves.

J.

Jacques I. de Cosan, S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— II. d'Amboise, S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— III. de Roi, S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— de Vény d'Arbouze, S. Abbots of Cluni.
Jacques (Saint, de Pontido, priory), I. 36.
James, S. Jacques.
James II. (King of Scotland), II. 159, 163, 163 *n*.
James III. of Aragon, I. 118 *n*.
James (St.) priory, near Exeter (St. James-without-Exeter), I. 32, 196 *table*, 198, 237; II. 135, 135 *n*, 211.
James (St.) (Visitation of, in 1279), II. 135.
James (St.), of Derby; (a cell to Bermondsey), I. 32, 196 *table*, 198; II. 139, 213.
—— (Visitation of, in 1279), II. 139, 140.
James (St.) of Dudley (cell to Wenlock), I. 32, 96 *table*; II. 137 *n*.
—— S. Paisley.
Jangulfus Sanctus, II. 179.
Jangulfo (Decania de Sancto [*Saint-Gengoux-le-Royal*]), II. 179.
Jean-sans-Terre, II. 106, 106 *n*.
Jean I. du Pin, S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— II. de Cosan, S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— III. de Bourbon, S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— IV. de Lorraine, S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— IV. de la Magdelaine, S. Abbots of Cluni.
Jeanne II., II. 58.
Jeroboam, I. 204.
Jerome (St.) (missal of), II. 224.
—— (Life of), II. 225.
Jerome (of Prague), II. 19.
Jerusalem (Patriarch of), II. 228.
Jerusalem, Sicily, and Naples (René, king of), II. 58, 59; (anecdote of), II. 59.
Joan of Navarre (Q. of Hen. IV.), I. 199.
Joan of Arc, I. 85 *n*.
Joan (Princess) (d. of Edw. III., m. to Lord Talbot), I. 137.
Joceaux (Peter de, prior of Lewes, 1329), II. 122; II. 186.
Johanna (Jeanne [Jéhanne]) de Tamworth, I. 143.
John (St.) the Evangelist (of Pontefract), I. 32, 37; II. 150.
John (King of England), I. 66 *n*, 86 *n*; II. 106, 107; (excommunicated), I. 86 *n*; (his charter to Lenton), II. 106.
John I. (King of Portugal), I. 201, 202.
John (St.) (Roger de), I. 69, 70.
John (St.) (Church of— *subcastro*, at Lewes), II. 86, 87.
John (St.) Chrysostom (psalter of), II. 224.
John (St.) of Jerusalem (Knight of the Order of), II. 16.
John (Mount St.—) (Preceptory of the Knights' Hospitallers), II. 20.
John of Gaunt. S. Gaunt (Lancaster).

John XXI. (Pope). S. Popes.
—— XXII. „ S. Popes.
—— XXIII. „ S. Popes.
John of Newcastle (*de Novo Castro*) (Prior of Lewes), I. 111, 111 *n.*
—— de Monte Martino (Prior of Lewes, 1309), I. 121, 121 *n.*
—— S. Jean.
Joigny (Reinhold II., comte de), I. 78 *n.*
—— (Alice [de Blois] de), I. 78 *n.*
Joscerand (grand-prior of Cluni), I. 28.
Jouranvault, I. 6.
Jubilate (introit), II. 36, 145 *bis*, 148, 154, 164.
Jubilate (*Dominica*—), (The *third Sunday after Easter*), II. 36.
Judgment (painting of Last—), I. 21.
Jugallum, S. Jugatum.
Jugatum[27] (an *Acre of land*), II. 183.
Julius III. (Pope), S. Popes.
Jumiège (Jumièges) (William de), I. 58.
Justicia (mellis) (Justa), (*pot* or *jar* of honey; of variable capacity and quantity), II. 179, 181.
Justiciarii, or
Justices itinerant (in Norf., 1285), II. 145.

K.

Kachestona (? *Caxton*), I. 73.
Kahannes (*Kahaignes*,[28] *Cahaignes*) (Hugh de), I. 71, 72.
—— (William de), I. 71, 72.
Kaisneto (Roger de, of Graffham),[29] I, 70.
—— (Hugh de; Ralph de), I. 70.
Kane, I. 70 (Kaines).
Kanefeld (*Canfield*, ? Essex), I. 73.
Kantia (*Kent*), I. 74.
Karitate (Petrus de—[*Charité-sur-Loire*] prior of, 1298), I. 114. S. Charité.
Karlentona (*Carlton*, Norf.), I. 73.
Katherine (Princess of Valois, Q. of Hen. V.), II. 19, 19 *n.*
Katus (Brummanus—), I. 73.
Kelso (Roxburgh), II. 117, 118, 119.
Kenebroc (*Cranbrook*, Kent), I. 73.
Kent (Hubert de Burgh, Earl of, 1227), I. 94, *n.*
Kent (Thomas Holland, E. of, 1397 [Duke of Surrey]), I. 145, 181 *n.*
Kersall or Kershall Priory (Lanc.), (Notts), I. 32, 196 *table*, 198; II. 106.
Kilquyt (or Kylquyt) (John, preceptor of Knights' Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem), II. 16, 20.
King (of England). S. Alfred; Edward the Confessor; William I.; William II.; Henry I.; Hen. II.; Hen. III.; Hen. IV.; Hen. V.; Hen. VI.; Hen. VIII.; Stephen; John; Edw. I.; Edw. II.; Richard II.; Edw. V.
King (of France). S. Charles le Simple; Raoul; Louis IX.; Hen. IV.; Henry III.; Charles VII.; Charles V.; Charles VI.; Louis XIV.; Louis XV.; Louis XI.; Philippe le Bel; Francis I.
—— (of Portugal), S. John.
—— (of Norway), S. Olaf.
King (of Spain). S. Alphonso; Sancho; Ferdinand; James; Charles.
King (of Sicily, Naples, and Jerusalem). S. René.
King (of Scotland). S. David I.; Malcolm III.; Malcolm IV.; Alexander II.; Alexander III.; William the Lion; Robert Bruce; James II.; Robert II.
King's Equerry, I. 200.
Kings of the Latin Empire, II. 104, 105.
—— of the Franks, II. 104, 105.
Kings (Book of) [Judah], I. 204.
Kingston-juxta-Lewes (Suss.), I. 214, 217; II. 48.
Knight-Hospitaller (of St. John of Jerusalem), II. 16, 20.
Knight-Banneret, I. 195 *n.*
Knights' Templars, I. 58 *n*, 118 *n.*
Knollys (Walter), I. 196.
Koran (or Alcoran), I. 23 *n.*
Kotes, S. Cotes.
Kylquyt (John) (Preceptor of the Knights of St. John), II. 20.
Kynnersley (Thomas) (of the order of the Carmelites), II. 156.

L.

Laci (Robert de, t. Rufus), II. 151 *n.*
—— (Ilbertus de, t. Stephen), II. 189, 189 *n.*
Lackland, S. John (King), II. 106, 106 *n.*
Lacumba (Alricus de), I. 72.
Lacy (John de, Constable of Chester), I. 105, 105 *n.*
Ladies (nunnery of White—), I. 105 *n.*
Lagrand priory (Gap), I. 34.
Laisiacum, II. 168.
Laisy, II. 168, 169.
Lalière (Philbert de) (commissioner in 1457 from Cluni to Hen. VI.), II. 73.
Lambeth (Surr.), I. 87, 93, 95.
Lancaster (Thomas, Earl of, beheaded 1322), II. 150, 151, 153.
—— (Henry, E. of), II. 153.
—— (John of Gaunt, Duke of), I. 144; II. 31.
Landri (Henri de) (grand-prior of Cluni), I. 29.
Langania (*Langney*, Suss.), I. 71, 217.

[27] Jugalli (in the text) is apparently intended for "*jugati.*" Jugatum, a measure of land, is given as synonymous with "*arpent;*" and again, as much land as a yoke of oxen can plough in one day, rendering it about an English acre.

[28] These names appear to be identical with Hugh and William de Cahaignes; the former mentioned as a benefactor to Wilmington priory in Sussex; the latter, whose wife was Gunnora (S. S.A.C., iv., 42, and ix., 151 *n.*). The Chenes or Cheneys derive from Cahaignes.

[29] Gave to Lewes priory the tithe of Graffham.

Langfranc (St.) (Archbishop of Canterbury, 1070; *ob.* 1089), I. 48.
Langara (*Langar*, Notts), I. 64.
Langney (Suss.), I. 214, 217; II. 48.
Langport, I. 72.
Langres (Haute-Marne) (Bishop of, 1245), I. 21.
Languedoc, II. 73 *n.*
Lanzo (first prior of Lewes), I. 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54.
Lasné (equerry or esquire to Sir Gilbert Talbot), I. 135, 145, 147, 154, 156, 157, 158, 161, 165, 166, 167, 168, 173.
Lastane, I. 71.
Lateran Council. S. Council.
—— II. 205, 206.
—— Church, II. 205.
—— (Church of St. John—), II. 205.
—— Palace, I. 90; II. 206 *n.*
Latin Manuscripts (Cluni), I. 5; II. 185, S. Records.
Latin Empire (Kings of the), II. 105.
Latini Reges, II. 104, 105.
Latran, S. Lateran.
Laurence (St.) (priory of—of Orleans), I. 114.
—— (Hugh, prior of, 1298), I. 114.
Laurentius (Sanctus— in Lucina), [*S. Lorenzo in Lucina*].[30] I. 107, 108.
Laurentius (Sanctus-Aurelianensis) *St. Laurence of Orleans*), I. 114.
Lausanne (diocese), I. 36.
Lavenne, nunnery (Auvergne), I. 38.
Law (civil—; canon—) I. 9 *n.*
Law (against the transport abroad of money), I. 210.
Layrac (priory of) (Condom), I. 35; II. 146.
Layre (St. Christopher of, nunnery in Spain), I. 38.
Lease-for-life (of certain manors); (terms and conditions of), I. 125-134, 153-169.
Lecompte (countersign of, in 1453) II. 219.
Leffi, I. 71, 72.
Legate of the Holy See, I. 67*n*, 75, 77, 148.
Leicester (archdeacon of), II. 111 *n.*
Leicester (Parliament held at, 2 Hen. V., 1414), II. 5, 5 *n.*
Leicester (Robert de Beaumont, 1st E. of, 1103), I. 44, 45 *n.*
Leicester (Robert de Beaumont, 2d E. of), I. 83, 83 *n*, *bis.*
Leicestershire, II. 18.
—— I. 63 *n.*
Lemovicensis (*of* or *belonging to Limoges*), I. 117.
Lenthal (Sir Rowland) II. 61, 61 *n.*
—— (Margaret [sister of Thomas, 11th E. of Arundel]), II. 61, 61 *n.*
—— (Edmund), II. 61, 61 *n*, 63.
—— descent, II. 61.
Lenton (Priory of the Holy Trinity of) (Notts), I, 32, 37, 57, 59, 62, 64, 83, 184, 185, 193, 196 *table*, 198, 232; II. 15, 16, 17, 32, 54, 57, 106, 122, 126, 130, 154, 155, 198, 200, 202, 209, 213, 214.
—— (Visitation of, in 1262), II. 122.

[30] One of the churches of Rome giving title to cardinal-priests.

Lenton (Priory of the Holy Trinity of) (Notts), (Visitation of, in 1275-6), II. 126, 127.
—— (Visitation of, in 1279), II. 140.
—— (Geoffrey, Prior of, in 1341), II. 154.
—— (P. prior of), II. 155.
—— (Thomas Elmham, prior of). S. Elmham.
Leo X. Pope. S. Popes.
Leo of Ostia, I. 24.
Leodiensis (*of Liege*), I. 134.
Leominster nunnery (Suss.), II. 193.
Léon (King of), I. 13.
Leper, S. Hospital.
Lescaw (Richard de), II. 149.
Letaldus, I. 81.
Letcombe-Regis (Berks), I. 32, 74, 75, 78, 84, 83, 85, 104, 125, 127, 129, 130, 143, 151, 153, 158, 162, 178, 182, 190, 191, 193, 195, 196, 212, 219, 223, 244, 246; II. 3, 8, 9, 11, 25, 29, 74, 78, 100, 134, 187, 200.
Lethus (Willelmus), I. 72.
Letter (of proxy and attorney), I. 185, 187, 211; II. 71, 84, 99.
—— (of credence), II. 110.
—— (of excuse, for absence from general-chapter), II. 201, 202.
Letters Patent, I. 219, 229; II. 5, 9, 62 *n.*
—— (of protection and safe conduct), II. 19; I. 186, 187.
Leu (Saint— d'Esserent, prior of) (Beauvais), I. 34.
Leuwinus de Crotteberga (? *Crowborough*), I. 72, *bis.*
Leventhorpe (John) (1432), II. 9 *n.*
Lewes (Priory of St. Pancras of), I. 30, 32, 36, 43, 46, 56, 58, 69, 86, 88, 96, 122, 174, 185, 194, 196 *table*, 198, 198 *n*, 214, 215; II. 26, 122, 137, 144, 186, 198, 208.
—— (Visitation of, in 1262), II. 122.
—— (Visitation of, in 1279), II. 143, 144.
Lewes (Priory of). S. St. Pancras.
—— (Monks of), I. 73, 91, 98.
—— (number of the brethren in 1279), II. 143.
Lewes (Priory) (exempt from all taxes), I. 74.
—— (dispute as to nomination of its prior), I. 86.
—— (endeavour to raise it to the rank of an abbey), I. 207, 208, 209.
Lewes (Hospital of St. Nicholas at), I. 214.
Lewes (Battle of), II. 110.
—— (castle), I. 49.
Lewes (Johannes de, notary), II. 52.
Lewknor (family), I. 56 *n.*
Lézat (abbey of, in diocese of Pamiers), I. 36.
Lhinars (*Linards*, Haute-Vienne) [or Charente], I. 117.
Libra Turonensis (*livre tournois*), II. 26, 29, 159, 159 *n.*
—— (Sterlingorum) (*pound sterling*), I. 182; II. 159.
Library (National of France), I. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9; II. 167, 185, 197, 203.
—— (of Cluni), I. 2, 3, 6, 8; II. 221.
—— (Vatican—, Rome), I. 3.
——(Carmelite, Lond.), II. 156.
Licentiate-in-law, I. 56.

Licentiatus (in decretis), I. 56; II. 73.
—— (in legibus), II. 89.
License (to negotiate, etc.), I. 219.
Lichfield (chapter of), II. 140.
—— (Dean of), I. 106, 106 *n*.
Liége (diocese of), I. 38.
Lieudieu, I. 8 *n*.
Liger (river *Loire*), II. 99.
Lihons-en-Sangterre (Amiens), I. 34.
Limoges, I. 117.
Linby (Notts), I. 64.
Lincoln (cathedral), I. 16 *n*.
Lincoln, I. 59, 66, 68; II. 187.
Lincoln (Bishop of [Alexander], 1131), I. 59, 63.
—— (Alexander, Bishop of, 1123), I. 67, 67 *n*; II. 188.
Lincoln (Robert de Cheney, or Querceto, Bishop of, 1147), I. 82, 82 *n*.
—— (William Grey, Bishop of, 1431), II. 56.
—— (Bishop of, 1235). S. Greathead.
Lincoln (Earl of [John de Lacy]), I. 105, 105 *n*.
Lindebeia (*Linby*, Notts), I. 64.
Lingonis (Willelmus de), I. 113.
Lisieux (Calvados) Archdeacon of), I. 93 *n*.
Littere salvegardie, I. 187. S. Letters of protection.
—— salvi conductus, II. 19.
Liturgies (doctrine or theory of), I. 9 *n*.
Livre Tournois, II. 26, 29, 159.
Livings, 196 *table*. S. Benefices.
Loders priory (Dor.), I. 31, 191.
Loisy (Loisiacum) (Saône-et-Loire), II. 168, 169.
Lollards, II. 17, 18 *n*, 19.
Lombard (Peter, the writings of), II. 225.
Lombardy, I. 6, 29.
London, I. 59, 66, 68, 69, 70; II. 187.
—— (William de St. Marychurch, Bishop of, 1198), I. 93, 93 *n*.
—— (Gilbert, Bishop of, 1131), I. 69.
—— (See of), I. 74.
—— (Lord Mayor of), II. 210.
Longoponte (Odo de), I. 114.
Longpont (Sainte Marie de—) (Paris), I. 34, 111, 114.
—— (Odo, prior of, 1298), I. 114.
Longueville (St. Fidès de—, priory) (Rouen), I. 37.
Lordon,[31] II. 168, 182, 183, 184.
Lords in Council (Scot.), I. 197.
Lorraine (Jean de), S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— (Charles de), S. Guise; Abbots of Cluni.
—— (Louis de), S. Guise; Abbots of Cluni.
Lorraine (René, duc de), II. 228.
—— (Isabella de), II. 58.
Lorraine (ducal house of), I. 26 *n*.
Losinga (Herbert, Bishop of Thetford and Norwich), I. 60, 60 *n*.
Lotharingia (*Lorraine*), II. 99.
Louis IX., King of France (St. Louis), I. 21.

[31] Lordon is possibly intended for "Gordon," "Gordun" (*Gourdon*, Saône-et-Loire) (district of Châlon); unless it be the "Decanatus Lurduni" of the Bibl. Clun. (col. 1754), when *Louhans* (Saône-et-Loire) might be implied.

Louis XIII., do., I. 27 *n*; II. 229.
—— XIV., do., I. 24, 27 *n*; II. 230.
—— XI., do., II. 69; (ransomed Margaret of Anjou), II. 69.
—— XIII., do., I. 125.
Louis II. (King of the two Sicilies), II. 58.
Lourdin (Bourdin) de Saligny, I. 252, 252 *n*.
Loup (Saint—), S. Lupus.
Lourdon castle (near Cluni), II. 62, 62 *n*, 159, 160.
Lovaigne (or Louvayne) (Sir Nichole de, seneschal of Ponthieu), I. 172 *n*.
Loventona (Suss.) (? *Lovente*), I. 70.
—— (Ricardus de), I. 70.
Low-Countries, II. 228.
Luca (Aldebrand de), I. 113.
Lucas (Magister scholarum de Lewes), I. 107, 110.
Luci (Richard de, Chief Justiciary, t. Hen. II.), I. 83, 83 *n*, 105.
Lucina[32] (Sanctus Laurentius in) (*S. Lorenzo in Lucina*), I. 107, 108.
Luçon (Vendée), (Bishop of), I. 27 *n*; II. 228.
Lugdunensis (*of Lyons* or the Lyonnais), I. 81.
Lugdunensis (Magister Willelmus), I. 81.
Lugdunum (*Lyon; Lyons*), II. 206.
Lupus (Sanctus de Asserento) [*Asserois*], I. 127.
Lurdinium (*Lourdon*) (castrum de Lurdinio prope Cluniacum), II. 66.
Lutegareshale (*Ludgershall*, Wilts), I. 71.
Lutterworth (Leic.), II. 18.
—— (Rector of). S. Wycliffe.
Luxemburg, I. 27 *n*.
Luxemburg (Anne of, Queen of Richard II. of England), I. 199.
—— (Sigismund of—, Emperor of Germany), II. 17 *n*, 19.
Lyon (Rhône), II. 84, 206.
—— (Archbishop of, in 4th century), II. 84 *n*.
—— (cathedral of), II. 223.
—— (Archbishop of, 1245), I. 21.
Lyon (Ecclesiastical province of Cluni), I. 33, 37, 38.
—— (diocese of), I. 37.
Lyonnais, I. 6 *n*.
Lyons. S. Lyon.

M.

Mâcon (Saône-et-Loire) (diocese of), I. 37, 40.
—— (dean of), II. 84.
—— I. 10, 40 *n*.
Magdalena (Johannes de, grand-prior of Cluni, and prior of la Charité-sur-Loire), II. 99, 228.
Magdelaine (Jean de la), II. 99, 228; (vicar-general to John de Lorraine; elected abbot of Cluni; superseded by Francis I.), II. 99. S. Abbots of Cluni.
Magister (in sacra pagina) (*doctor-in-theology; doctor of divinity*), I. 135.

[32] Church of Rome giving title to cardinal-priests.

Magna Charta, I. 94 *n*.
Maïeul (St.). S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— (statue of, in Cluni basilica), II. 223.
Maingerius, I. 72.
Mainmot (family), II. 87.
Major prior (de Cluniaco). S. Grand-prior of Cluni.
Majus or Martini Monasterium [*Marmoutier-les-Tours*], I. 52; II. 56, 56 *n*.
Mala Herba (Radulfus), I. 65.
Malcolm IV. (King of Scotland), I. 36 *n*; II. 117 *bis*, 117 *n*.
—— III. (King of Scotland), I. 60 *n*; II. 118.
Malet (Gilbert, seneschal, t. H. II.), I. 85, 85 *n*.
Malfet (? Malet) (William), I. 72 *bis*.
Malo Passu (Prioratus de), II. 211.
Malo Lacu (Peter de), I. 105, 105 *n*.
Malpas priory (Mon.) (cell to Montacute), I. 32, 196 *table*, 198; II. 211.
Mandatory epistle (of Peter the Venerable, on the death of the Empress Maud), I. 10; II. 103, 104, 105.
Manors (English, of the abbey of Cluni), S. Estates (Cluni).
Mans (Sarthe) (diocese of), II. 193 *n*.
Manserus, S. Bisset.
Manso (Gerard de, notary), I. 117.
Mantellus (Thurstan), I. 62.
Manton (Rut.), I. 58, 67, 125, 127, 129, 139, 143, 151, 155, 158, 162, 182, 191, 193, 195, 196, 212, 220, 223, 244, 246; II. 3, 8, 9, 11, 74, 78, 100, 214.
Mantua (diocese), I. 36.
Manuscripts (of Cluni), I. 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 9 *n*, 10; II. 224, 225. S. Acquisitions; Fonds; Cabinet; Collection; Records.
—— (Latin; Paris), I. 5.
—— (Additional; Paris), I. 5, 9; II. 203.
—— (Additional; Brit. Mus.), I. 8, 8 *n*, 9, 9 *n*.
Marca sterlingorum, II. 159.
Marcel (Saint— de Die) (Drôme), I. 35.
Marcel (Saint) (priory), diocese of Châlons, I. 33; II. 194.
Marcelleio (ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ de), II. 194.
Marcha argenti, I. 184.
—— (Mark), II. 125, *passim*.
Marcie (ecclesia de), II. 183.
Marcigny (priory) (Autun), I. 33; II. 129.
Margaret (Princess, of Anjou). S. Anjou.
—— of Austria (Princess) (d. of Emperor Maximilian, b. 1480; ob. 1530), II. 228.
Margravate of Brandenburg, II. 18.
Maria (Sancta, in Dominica), I. 77.[33]
—— (Sancta, in Porticu), I. 77.[33]
—— (Sancta, in Via lata), I. 89.[33]
—— (Sancta—de Vico Anglico), I. 65.[34]
—— (Beata, de Prato), II. 99.

[33] Churches giving title to cardinal-priests and deacons.

[34] The first and last word of this compound name indicate plainly "Angle," "Ingle," or "Engle," on the one hand, and "wike," "ton" [toun], and perhaps "bye," on the other. We are unable to identify a combination of any such existing name, as "Inglewick" or "Englewick"; so by corruption assume probably the place to have been *Engleton* (Staff.); *Ingleby* (Linc.); *Endlewick* (bailiwick, Ashdown Forest, Suss.); *Ingleton* (York.); or *Inglewhite* (Lanc.). The earlier dedication of any of the respective churches to St. Mary, might solve the matter.

Marie de Médicis, II. 20, 229.
Marie Stuart (Queen), I. 7.
Marie (William de Sancte— ecclesie), I. 93 *n*.
Marie (Sainte— de la Charité-sur-Loire) (priory), I. 34, 37 *n*, 52, 179; II. 33, 99, 111, 114, 115, 125, 151, 193, 227, 228.
—— (Sainte, de Gaye) (Troyes), I. 34.
—— (Sainte, du Pré) (Rouen), I. 57, 58 *n*.
—— (Sainte, de Vico Anglico[34]), I. 64.
Marini (Johannes) (notary), II. 66, 67.
Mark of silver, I. 184.
Mark (or emblem of public notary), I. 114, 117, 134, 218; II. 52, 66, 69.
Marmoutier-les-Tours (Indre-et-Loire), II. 56.
Marsac (Cluniac nunnery of) (Clermont), I. 38.
Marshal (Earl), II. 143.
—— (in 1276-7), II. 127. S. Bigod.
Martel (Charles), I. 26 *n*.
Martel (Wm., t. K. Stephen), I. 83, 83 *n*.
Martigny (Autun) (Saône-et-Loire), I. 113.
Martin V., Pope. S. Popes.
Martin (St.) (Bishop of Tours), II. 56 *n*.
Martin (St.— of Layrac, priory), II. 146.
—— (St.— de Séez), II. 192, 193.
Martin (St.— de Tours), II. 228.
—— (church of St., of Tours), I. 105 *n*.
Martin (Martinus) (cardinal-priest under the title of St. Stephen, 1142), I. 76.
Martin (Saint— de Layrac) (Condom), I. 35.
—— Saint — des - Champs (Paris), I. 34, 37 *n*, 58 *n*, 179, 185, 186, 188, 205, 246; II. 27, 28, 134.
Martin (Saint— d'Auchy) (or Aumale) (Rouen), I. 63, 63 *n*.
—— (St—, Deanery of), II. 176.
Martin (Dominus Hugh) (Odo), 170.
—— (Hugh), 171.
Martin-le-Grand (St.) (Lond.), I. 93 *n*, 230 *n*.
Martio (Hugh de), I. 113.
Martyrdom (of St. Pancras), I. 215.
Mary (St., of Clifford), I. 37.
—— (of Thetford), I. 32, 37.
Mary, St. des Prés (N'hampt.), I. 30.
Mary (William de St.), I. 93, 93 *n*.
Mary St.— S. Ratès, Najera, Gournay - sur - Marne, Barbézieux, Longpont, Nanteuil, Donzy-le-Pré.
Mary (St. Magdalen, of Farley), I. 37.
—— (Altar of, in priory church of St. Pancras), II. 37, 62.
Mary of Gueldres (Queen of

James II. of Scotland[35]), II. 163 *n*.
Mary (Princess) (Queen of England), II. 86 *n*.
Maseraio (decanus de) (? *Mazeray*, Charente-Inférieure), I. 114.
Mass (for the dead), II. 50.
—— (of the Blessed Virgin), II. 124.
—— (High—), II. 124.
—— (Requiem—), II. 51.
Mass, II. 76. S. Missa.
Masses (to be celebrated for the dead), II. 51, 55, 104, 124.
Mathei (Johannes) (Jean Mathieu), II. 39, 66.
Matilda (Queen of William the Conqueror), I. 18, 43, 44, 49, 57, 58 *n*, 59, 60, 61, 62; II. 72, 72 *n*, 192, 199; (her gift of a chasuble to St. Hugh of Cluni), I. 18 *n*, 30, 72 *n*.
—— (Queen of Henry I.), I. 60, 60 *n*, 61, 62, 65.
—— (Empress). S. Maud.
—— (Queen of King Stephen), II. 188, 138 *n*.
—— S. Maud.
Matisconensis diocesis (diocese *of Mâcon*), II. 66, 88 *passim*.
—— (Decania Sancti Martini —*Saint Martin-de-Mâcon*) (Saône-et-Loire), II. 176.
Mauclerk (Walter, Bishop of Carlisle), I. 105.
Maud (or Matilda) (Q. of H. I.). S. Matilda.
—— (Princess). S. Maud (Empress).
Maud (Empress), I. 18, 37, 57, 59, 59 *n*, 62, 66 *n*, 68, 77, 78; II. 72, 77, 78, 103, 104, 105, 135; (her gift of a candelabrum, and certain church-bells, to the basilica of Cluni), I. 18; II. 72, 78; (her death, and prayers offered up for her), II. 104, 105; (exact image of her father), II. 105.
Maugere (Bishop of Worcester, 1199), I. 93, 93 *n*.
Maundeville (or Mandeville) (William de, t. H. II.), I. 105.
Maur (Saint) (Paris) (*St. Maur des Fossés*) (Benedictine community of), I. 5.
Maurice (Mauritius) (Chancellor, t. Conq.), I. 44, 45 *n*.
Mauziacum, II. 171.
Maybole (Ayr.), I. 32, 197.
Mayence, II. 198.
Mayeul (St.). S. Abbots of Cluni.
Mayeul (St.) (priory of) (Pavia), I. 36.
Mazarin (cardinal), I. 8, 25, 25 *n*, 27 *n*. S. Abbots of Cluni.
Mazille (Saône-et-Loire), castle near Cluni, II. 62 *n*.
Measure (standard Cluni—), II. 169, 171.
—— (Troy—), II. 170, 171.
Measures (French— 1149), II. 169 *n*, 170 *n*, 171 *n*, 173 *n*, 179 *n*.
Meaux (Seine-et-Marne), (diocese), I. 34, 37.
—— (Comte de), I. 78 *n*.
Mechyng (Methyng) (*Meeching*, Suss.) (*hodie*, Newhaven), I. 214, 217; II. 48.

[35] This Queen, after James II.'s death, is not very favourably recorded on the score of chastity. (D. Gestis Scotorum, VI. c. 19.)

Medecine (works on), I. 9 *n*.
Médicis (Marie de) [Regent of France], II. 229.
Meeching (Suss.), II. 48.
Meiseri, II. 175.[36]
Melebiria (Dor.) (*Melbury*, Melbury-abbots), I. 69.
Meledunum, II. 172.
Mellent (Comes de) [Robert de Bellomonte, E. of Leicester], I. 63, 63 *n*. S. Meulan, Meulent; (his grant to Lenton priory), I. 65.
Melodum, II. 172.[37]
Melton (Norf.), I. 73
Memeringes (ecclesia de) (? *Ménétreuil*, Saône-et-Loire), II. 178.
Memoranda (for guidance of abbatial-visitors of the Cluniac order), II. 83.
Mendham (Suff. and Norf.), priory (cell to Lewes), I. 30, 37, 196 *table*, 197; II. 210.
Mensura (Cluniaci), II. 169, 171.
—— Torniacensis (Mensura Tornaci), II. 170, 171.
Mercureio (Guido de), I. 169.
Meredona (*Merdone*) (Suss.), (Mereden, Marden), I. 70.
Meretona (*Merton*), I. 73.
Merwald (King), II. 137 *n*.
Meschinus (Nivernensis), I. 81.
Meslirs, I. 70.
—— (Robert Fitz Morin de), I. 70.
—— (Fulk de), I. 70.
Methyng, S. Meeching, Mechyng.
Metz (Lorraine) (Bishop of), II. 228.
Meulan, or Meulent (Comte de, E. of Leicester), I. 44, 45 *n*, 63, 63 *n*.
Meure (Burgundy), I. 8 *n*.
Mica,
Micha, Micheia, II. 169.
Michael (Mount St., priory), I. 191 *n*.
Michel (Dom Anselme le), I. 8.
Mierio (Bertrand de), I. 117.
Milan (Galeazzo, Duke of, 1366), I, 172 *n*.
Milburga (St.) (of Wenlock), I. 32, 37, 111 *n*, 196 *table*, 197; II. 112, 193, 201, 202.
—— (of Paisley), I. 32, 36, 196, 196 *table*, 197.
—— (St.), II. 137 *n*.
Mildred (St.) (Bread St., London), II. 67.
Milliaco (Johannes de), I. 110.
Milo, I. 70.
Miremande (Itère de). S. Abbots of Cluni.
Mirin (St.), of Paisley, I. 196 *table*, 197; II. 85, 112, 165, 166, 198.
Miserere mei, Domine (introit), II. 104, 105.
Missa *pro defunctis*, II. 210.
Missa cum nota, II. 210.
Missa, II. 76. S. Mass.
Mission, I. 30.
—— (from Cluni to Hen. VI.), II. 71, 72.
Missionaries, I. 12.
Missionary monks, II. 128.
Mitre (conferred on Paisley), I. 197.
Mitred abbot, II. 159.
Moissac (abbey of) (Cahors), I. 8 *n*, 21 *n*, 36; II. 129.

[36] Meiseri is stated to have been united to Cavariacum (? *Cherizet*); or, may possibly be the Maysiriacum of the Bibl. Clun. (col. 1756) (? *Misérieux*, Ain).

[37] Melodum may be *Melay* (Saône-et-Loire) near Marcigny; or possibly *Mâlain* (Côte-d'Or).

Moissac (abbot of), I. 29; II. 129.
Monachatus (*monastic calling*), I. 70.
Moneta (Cluniacensis) [*currency* or *money of Cluni*), II. 169.
—— (Torniacensis or Tornacensis—, or—Tornaci), (—*of Tournay*), II. 171.
—— (Cabilonensis—) [*of the Châlons mintage*], II. 170.
—— nigra [black money, or *Turneys*] (*monnaie Tournoise*), II. 159.
—— bona, II. 159.
—— (Turonensis—), S. Tourneois.
Moneti (Monete) (John), II. 46, 57.
Money (Mem° on French and English), II. 159, 204.
—— S. Moneta.
Monks of Cluni (their number), I. 22, 23, 23 *n*; (their first appearance in England), I. 48; (of Cluni's different dependencies; their number), I. 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38; (commissioners sent from Cluni to petition and remonstrate with Hen. VI.), II. 71.
Monogram (of public notary), I. 111, 114, 117, 134.
Monogram (to Papal Bulls), I. 76.
Montacute priory (Som.), I. 30, 31, 32, 37, 184, 196 *table*, 198, 232; II. 32, 57, 122, 123, 130, 133, 134, 136, 148, 149, 201, 202, 209, 212.
—— (Visitation of, in 1262), II. 123.
Montacute priory (Som.), (Visitation of, in 1275-6), II. 125, 126.
—— (Visitation of, in 1279), II. 133, 134.
—— (Gilbert, prior of, 127—), II. 133.
—— (John, prior of, 1319), II. 148.
—— (John Gyot, eleemosynarius of, in 1319), II. 148.
Montboissier (Armand de, grand-prior of Cluni), I. 29.
Montdidier (Sainte Marie de, priory), (Amiens), I. 37; II. 130, 131, 131 *n*.
Monte Bertoldi (decania de) (? *Montberthault*, Côte-d'Or), II. 179, 180.[38]
Monte Martino (John de, prior of Lewes) (1325), I. 121.
Monte Cassino (Badia di—) (*Mont-Cassin*) (Mons Cassinensis), I. 24.
—— (Theobald, abbot of), I. 24.
Montfaltrel (Norman de), I. 65.
Montfort (Simon de, 2d E. of Leicester), I. 105; II. 189 *n*; (killed at Evesham, 1265), I. 105.
Montgomeri (Roger de, Earl of Shrewsbury and Arundel) [Comte de Bellême and d'Alençon], t. Conq., I. 30, 197; II. 192, 193, 200; (founder of Wenlock, Shrewsbury, &c.), II. 192; (his charter to Cluni), II. 193, 200.
—— (Adelaide de), II. 192, 193.
—— (Hugh de, E. of Shrewsbury), II. 193.

[38] In the "Bibliotheca Cluniacensis" (col. 1707), it figures in the diocese of Lyon, and as such, might be near Savigny (Rhône) (Mons Bertodi; Mons Bertrandi).

Montgomeri, Robert [de Bellême], II. 193.
Montierneuf (or Monstierneuf) (de Poitiers, abbey), I. 35.
Montihéry (Milo III. de) [Vicomte de Troyes], I. 78 *n*.
—— (Lithuise - Adèle) [de Blois] de, I. 78 *n*.
Montrotier (priory of, in Lyonnais), I. 135, 135 *n*.
Moors (of Spain), I. 14 *n*, 86 *n*.
Moreau (Jacob Nicholas), I. 3.
—— (Collection—, Cabinet—), I. 3, 5, 196 *n*; II. 203.
Moren (or Moreu) (Thomas, abbot of Paisley, 1418), II. 198.
Moreton (William, Earl of), t. H.I. (founder of Montacute), I. 198.
Moretuein. S. Morton.
Morin (Robert Fitz—) 1. 70.
Morinensis (diocesis) (*of the* ancient *see of Thérouanne*), I. 134.
—— (episcopatus, diocesis), (Bishopric *of Thérouanne;* afterwards of St. Omer.)[39]
Moritonio (Comes de), I. 69, 70.
Mortaigne, S. Mortain, Moreton.
Mortain (E. of), I. 69, 70.
—— (William, E. of), I. 30.
Mortain (Stephen, comte de, et de Boulogne), I. 78 *n*; S. Stephen (King).
Mortality (among the Cluni brethren),[40] I. 22, 33.
Mortimer (Roger de) [R. de mortuo mari], I. 44, 45 *n*.
Mortimer (Hugh, of Richard's Castle co. Heref.), I. 137, 170 *n*.
—— (Joan) [d. and h.], I. 137, 170 *n*.
—— (Robert de) (his coat), I. 170 *n*. S. Arms.
—— (Hugh de), I. 171 *n*.
Morton (Notts), I. 64.
—— (Robertus de), I. 65.
Motisfont (Augustinian priory of) (Hants), II. 108 *n*.
Mount St. John (York) (Preceptory of Knights' Hospitallers), II. 20.
—— (Commendator or preceptor of), II. 20.
Mount St. Michael priory (Corn.), I. 191 *n*.
Moustier-Ramey, or Moutier-Ramey monastery (Diocese of Troyes) (*Arremarense Monasterium*), II. 29 *n*.
Movables ("Thirtieth" of) (tax t. H. III., 1237), I. 103.
Mowbray (John, E. of Nottingham), II. 86. S. Warenne.
—— (Anne) [d. and h.], II. 86.
—— family, I. 86.
Moyse (Moses), I. 204.
Mozac abbey (Clermont), I. 35; II. 129.
Mozarabic rite; ritual, I. 14 *n*.
Much-Wenlock. S. Wenlock.
Mundon, II. 80.

[39] St. Omer was bishop of Thérouanne, circa 639. Louis II., Count of Flanders, in 1379 obtained the appointment of a bishop to the then vacant see, but it did not survive the year 1553, when Charles V. of Spain took the town by assault, and so effectively destroyed the place, that the bishopric was transferred to St. Omer.

[40] Irrespective of subsequent sickness, one period of great mortality among the brethren at Cluni, commenced in 1346, and lasted for three years, before which time the number of them had been 260 monks (S. Bibl. Clun., col. 1705).

Munford (*Monford*) (Hugh de), I. 74.
—— (Adelina de), I. 74.
Münster, I. 28 *n.*
Mur d'enceinte, I. 19.
Murat (Bego de, prior of St. Mary of Ganagobie), I. 35.
Music, II. 209, 209 *n.*
Mylle (Edmund), II. 69; (ancestor probably of the Mylles of Westbourne, in rape of Chichester).

N.

Najera (Calahorra; Castile, Sp.), I. 8 *n.*
—— (Priory of St. Mary of), I. 8 *n*, 38; II. 129.
Namnetensis Episcopus (*Bishop of Nantes;* Bretagne), (Loire—Inférieure), I. 85.
Nanteuil (Meaux) (Saint Mary of), I. 34.
Nantua (Lyon) priory, I. 33; II. 129.
Naples (King of), II. 69. S. Jerusalem; René.
Napoléon (reported answer of, to municipality of Cluny), I. 40 *n.*
Napton (*Knapton*) (Richard, prior of Northampton), 1412), I. 232, 237.
Narbonne (Aude) (Archbishop of), II. 228.
Narthex (or ante-church), I. 12, 13, 13 *n*, 17, 17 *n*; II. 222, 228.
Nasal (to helmet of Norman period), I. 83 *n.*
Natalis Domini (*The Nativity; Christmas Day*), II. 50, 170, 179, 183, 184.
Natawudham, I. 72.
National Library of France, I. 2, 6, 8, 9.
Naturalization (of alien priories), S. Indenization.
Naturalization (Charter of), I. 31, 125.
—— (Form of petition for), II. 190 *n.*
Navarre (Joan of, Queen of Hen. IV. of England), I. 199.
Nelond (Thomas, prior of Lewes, 1416-1429), II. 30, 42, 46, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 198 *bis;* (his brass in Cowfold-church), II. 37; (death of), II. 37.
—— (John), II. 37, 51, 55.
—— (Margaret), II. 37, 51, 55.
Nesta (Princess of Wales), I. 66 *n.*
Netherlands, I. 27 *n.*
Nevers (St. Étienne de, priory) (Nièvre), I. 37.
—— (diocese), I. 34.
Nevetumbra (*Newtimber*, Suss.), I. 71.
Nevill or Neville (Ralph de, Dean of Lichfield), I. 106, 106 *n*, 108, 108 *n.*
Neville (Edward, 1st Lord Bergavenny, *ob.* 1476), II. 86, 89, 91.
Neville (George, 2nd Lord Bergavenny), II. 88.
—— (his crest; buried in Lewes priory church), II. 88.
Neville family, II. 87.

Newbridge (William of), I. 79.
Newburgh (Henry de, t. K. Rufus, *ob.* 1123), II. 129 *n.*
Newcastle (John of) (prior of Lewes), I. 111, 112.
—— (Simon de), I. 122, 123.
New College (Oxford), I. 230.
Newebota (*Newbold*, Der.), I. 64.
Newethorp (*Newthorpe*, York.), I. 64.
Newhaven (Suss.). S. Meeching.
Newstead abbey. S. Novo Loco.
Newtimber (Suss.), I. 71.
Nicholas III. (Pope). S. Popes.
Nicholas (St.) (Hospital of, at Lewes), I. 214.
—— (St.) (Diaconia of), I. 217.
Nicolas (St.— in Carcere), I. 77.
Nideravenna (*Netheravon*, Wilts.), I. 72.
Niger (Alan, 2nd Earl of Richmond), (1089), II. 189 *n.*
Nîmes (Gard.) (diocese of), I. 34.
Nivernais, I. 8 *n*, 81.
Nivernensis (*of* or *belonging to Nevers*) (Nièvre), I. 81.
Noble (gold coin), II. 54.
Nogent-le-Rotrou, S. Rotrou.
Norey or Norreys (Geoffrey, sub-prior of Lewes, 1411), I. 202, 215, 218.
Norfolk (Duke of York and—), II. 93. S. York (Richard Plantagenet).
—— (John Mowbray, 5th Duke of) (1461, *ob.* 1474), II. 86, 88, 89, 91, 93 *n.*
—— (Earl of). S. Bigod.
Norfolk and Suffolk (Vicecomes of) (t. Hen. II., Richard I. etc.), II. 108 *n bis.*
Norfolk (Dukes of), I. 87 *n.*
Normandy (Richard, Duke of), I 45 *n.*
—— (Duke of), I. 82, 83, 84, 103.
Normandy (Duke of). S. Henry I. (King).
—— (Duke of) (Robert Curthose), I. 57.
Normannesburg, Normannesberch, alias South Rainham (Norf.), I. 196 *table*, 197.
Northampton herald, I. 181 *n.*
Northampton (Geoffrey of), II. 123.
Northampton (Priory of St. Andrew of), I. 30, 31, 196, *table*; II. 37, 57, 123, 125, 202.
—— (Visitation of, in 1262), II. 123.
—— (Visitation of, in 1275-6), II. 125.
—— (Visitation of, in 1279), II. 132, 133.
Northampton (betrayed to the Royalists t. H. III.), II. 132 *n.*
Northamptonshire, I. 63 *n*; II. 111 *n.*
Northaw (Simon), II. 33.
Northlode (Henry), I. 160.
Northwick (John) (notary), I. 218.
Norway, II. 49 *n.*
Norwich (See of), I. 74.
—— Castle, I. 59.
Norwich (Bishop of). S. Thetford.
—— (Bishop of, 1200) (John de Grey), I. 93, 93 *n.*
—— (John of Oxford, Bishop of, t. H. II.), I. 105.
Nota (*chant; plain chant; vocal music*), II. 209, 209 *n*, 210, 211, 212.

Notarial emblem (1298), I. 114.
Notarial Vidimus (1417), I. 46 *sq.*
—— (1411), I. 215.
Notarial (exemplification, attestation, protocol, &c.), I. 112, 117, 138, 141, 142, 153, 214, 215, 218; II. 45, 66, 69.
Notarius (regius;—imperialis), I. 153.
Notary (Public), I. 114, 117, 142, 160, 161, 218; II. 45, 66, 69, 214.
—— (Attestation of), I. 114, 117, 142, 218; II. 45, 66, 69.
—— (Monogram or emblem of), I. 111, 114, 117, 218; II. 66, 69.
Nottingham, (its commerce restricted during fair-time, t. John), II. 107.
Nottingham (John Mowbray, E. of) (created E. of Warenne and Surrey), II. 86.
Nottingham and Derby (Earl of) [William Peverell], I. 59; II. 189 *n.*
Nottinghamshire, I. 59.
Nova Cella (ecclesia de) (*? Neuvelle*, Haute-Saône; or *? Neuve-Celle*) (Haute-Savoie), II. 176.
Novati (Robert de), I. 111, 111 *n*, 112.
Novices, I. 203; II. 22, 114.
—— (quarters or domicile of, at Cluni), I. 21.
Novo Castro (John de, prior of Lewes), I. 111.
Novo Loco[41] (Canonici de) (*Newstead*, Notts), II. 106; (grant of Henry II. alluded to), II. 106.
Noyon (Oise) (diocese of), I. 34.
Nytimber (or Newtimber), (Suss.), I. 71; II. 61 *n.*

O.

Oath (of allegiance and supremacy), II. 205.
Oath (taken by a prior on assuming office), I. 111, 112, 113; II. 43; (form of oath), I. 112.
Oblatio, II. 175.
Octava (Octaba), S. Pasche.
Octavianus (cardinal-deacon under the title of St. Nicolas in Carcere), I. 77.
Oculi mei (introit), II. 147.
Odilon (St.), S. Abbots of Cluni.
Odo de la Périère, S. Abbots of Cluni; Ode.
—— de Largery (grand-prior of Cluni), I. 28.
Odo (Bishop of Bayeux) (t. Conq.), II. 193.
Odon or Odo (de domno Martino), I. 70.
Offecroft (*Offcote*, Der.), I. 65.
Offerenda (*offering* or *oblation*), II. 170, 183.
—— (offerende) (*gifts* and *alms* for the support of the clergy; church-fees or dues payable by custom), II. 176, 181, 182.
Offord-Cluny (Hunts), I. 32, 58, 67, 74, 101, 102, 103, 125, 127, 129, 139, 143, 151, 153, 158, 162, 182, 190, 191, 193, 195, 196, 212, 220, 223, 244, 246; II. 3, 8, 9, 11, 74, 78, 100, 214.
Offord-Cluny (Hunts), (*Homines* or tenants of), I. 100, 102, 103.
Ok (John, prior of Lewes), I. 192, 193, 194.
Olaf (King of Norway), II. 49 *n.*
Olave (St.) (Church of, Southwark), II. 49, 49 *n*, 50, 55.
Olavi (ecclesia Sancti), II. 49, 55.
Olenai, II. 171.
Oliver (Geoffrey) (monk of Lewes), I. 209.
Olna, S. Holme.
Olveston (Leic.) (abbot of), I. 198.
Omnipotens Sempiterne Deus, II. 51.
Omnipotens Sempiterne Deus, qui vivorum, II. 51.
Omptuna (*Ompton*, Notts), II. 132.
Ondeby (Thomas, armiger), I. 224.
Oratorium (*choir*), II. 180.
Order of Cluni, I. 9 *n*, 12, 12 *n*, 14, 23, 54, 114, 164, 196; II. 63, 83, 105, 111, 151, 198; (privileges and franchises of), I. 116, 119.
—— (reformation of), I. 22, 23.
Order of Citeaux (or Cistercian), I. 23, 31, 39, 39 *n*, 40, 106 *n*; II. 114.
—— (of Calatrava), I. 11.
—— (of Avis), I. 11.
—— (Benedictine or of St. Benedict), I. 24, 29, 135.
—— (Mendicant), II. 119, 150.
—— (Carmelite), II. 156.
—— (of the Knights of St. John), II. 20.
Order (of Tiron), I. 58 *n*; II. 119, 121.
—— (Augustinian), II. 106, 134.
—— (of St. Francis), I. 86 *n.*
Orderic Vital (Ordericus Vitalis), I. 23, 58; II, 192, 193.
Ordinarius (the *Ordinary*); (diocesan), II. 132, 134.
Orens (Saint— priory) (Auch), I. 35.
Orgo (James), I. 169.
Orleans (Maid of), I. 143 *n.*
Orleans (St. Laurence of— priory), I. 114.
Ormesby (William de, t. Edw. II.), I. 115.
Oroze (Paul) (history by), I. 7; II. 225.
Ostia (Leo, cardinal, Bishop of), I. 24.
—— (Bishop of, 1073), I. 28.
—— (Bishop of, 1142), I. 76.
—— (Bishop of, 1701), II. 230.
Ostilli (William de), I. 85.
Otiosa animalia (domestic *animals* [such as foals, calves, sheep, swine, &c., &c.] *not used in husbandry;* all live-stock (on a farm) not employed as beasts-of-burden); ("*non-working*" *animals*), II. 171.
Otto IV. (Emperor of Germany), I. 86 *n.*
Otto (Cardinal-deacon under the title of St. George ad Velum Aureum), I. 76.
Otway (John), II. 45.
Ouen (St.) of Rouen, II. 230.
Overton (Stephen, rector of Clayton, 1417), I. 56, 56 *n*, 218.
Oxford (New College), I. 230 *n.*
Oxford (John of). S. Norwich.
Oxfordshire, I. 63 *n.*

[41] In Sherwood Forest; founded by Henry II. in 1170 in penance for the murder of Thomas à Becket.

P.

Padolirone (diocese of, Mantua), I. 36.
Pagaham (William de—[*Pageham, Pagham*, Suss.]), I. 70.
—— (Richard de—), I. 70.
Paganus (Robertus—de Basefort [*Basford*, Notts]), (subsequently *Pakyns*), I. 51, 65.
Pagina (Magister in sacra—) (*Doctor in theology; Doctor of divinity*), I. 135.
Painting (mural, in basilica of Cluni), I. 19; II. 222.
—— (of Last Judgment), I. 20, 21 *n*.
Paisley (abbey of St. Mirin of), I. 32, 36, 36 *n*, 196 *table*, 197; II. 85, 112, 113, 118, 119, 149, 165, 166, 208, 210 *n*, 214.
—— (Roger, abbot of—, 1325), II. 149.
—— (James de Yrwyner, monk of, in 1325), II. 149.
—— (Thomas, mitred abbot of) (1448), II. 159, 160.
Paisley (made an abbey, 1245), II. 112.
—— (received the mitre), II. 112.
—— (founded by Walter Fitz Alan), II. 112, 117, 118.
—— (foundation-charter of), II. 117, 117 *n*.
—— (Lady chapel at), II. 113.
—— (Walter, prior of—, 1240), II. 113.
Palace (Westminster), II. 15.
—— (Abbot's—at Cluni), I. 2 *n*.
—— (Vatican—; Lateran—), II. 206.
Palfrey (Palfredus), I. 111, 112, 145, 145 *n*, 148, 182, 188, 237, 239, 241.
Palestine, I. 57.
Palmarum (dominica) (*Palm Sunday*), II. 153.
—— (festum in Ramis—) (*Feast of Palms*), II. 147.
—— (Rami—) (*Palm Sunday*), II. 147.
Pamiers (Ariége) (diocese of), I. 36.
Pampeluna, diocese of (Spain), I. 39.
Panale, II. 173.[42]
Pancras (St.),[43] I. 49, 50, 51, 68, 74, 86, 87, 99, 106, 111, 112, 182, 210, 214.
—— (martyrdom of), I. 192, 215.
—— (feast of—), I. 140, 146, 162, 163, 182.
Pancras (Cluniac priory of St.—at Lewes), I. 30, 31, 32, 36, 44, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58, 62, 68, 74, 86, 87, 88, 99, 111, 162, 196 *table*, 197, 215, 216; II. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 47, 61, 65, 66, 67, 92, 122, 129, 186, 200, 208.
—— (confiscated), I. 31.
—— (its foundation charter), I. 44, 45.
—— (Vidimus of its 2d foundation charter), I. 46-57.
—— (patron-lord of—), II. 86.
Pannage, II. 171, 171 *n*.
—— (right of), II. 171, 171 *n*.
Pannagium, II. 172, 173. S. Pannage (Right of).

[42] Ancient French measure, about equivalent to the *boisseau* [bushel].

[43] The emblems attributed to St. Pancras are a drawn sword and stone. (Heiligenbilder.)

Papal Schism, I. 77; II. 17. S. Schism.
—— Brief, S. Brief.
—— Bull, S. Bulls.
—— Legate, S. Legate.
Paplewich (Papelwike) (*Papplewick*, Notts), I. 64; II. 106; (given by Henry II. to the Augustinian canons of Newstead), II. 106.[44]
Paray (deanery of) (Autun), I. 33; II. 129.
Paris, I. 2 *n*, 34, 38, 144, 145, 209, 251; II. 3, 21, 155.
—— (Bishop of—, 1245), I. 21.
Parisius, I. 135, 209, 251; II. 3, 21, 155.
Parl (William) (King's equerry, t. H. IV.), I. 200.
Parliament (held at Leicester, 2 Hen. V.), II. 5, 6.
Paroy, I. 8 *n*.
Pasca, S. Pascha.
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[44] A cave is here known as "Robin Hood's stable."

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[45] Distributed provisions on certain days, above the common allowance.

[46] A revolution or cycle of fifteen years in reckoning time, the first year being termed "Indiction I." Established by the Emperor Constantine, *circa* 313.

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[47] Here described as in the diocese of London, t. K. Stephen.

[48] One of former provinces of France, and the smallest.

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75. On the jurisdiction of the Cluniac order in England ... ... II. 22-24
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77. Letter of Thomas Nelond, Prior of Lewes ... II. 31-33
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118. Chartulary B.—extract from, relating to Henry of Winchester, and the inquisition emanating from him, as to the value of certain Cluni income ... ... II. 168-184
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—— (Alan) (Niger) (2d E. of—), II. 189 *n*.
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Rocetre (Salomon de—clericus), II. 134.
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—— (Church of), I. 118.
—— (Doctrines of), II. 18, 19.
—— (Court of—), I. 106; II. 224.
—— (Court of—), I. 80; II. 32.
Rompon (on the Rhone) priory (Viviers), I. 34.
Ronnes (ecclesie de—) (? *Ronno*, Rhône), II. 178.
Rose (or *wheel*-) window (Cluni), I. 20, 20 *n*.
Roses (wars of the—), II. 69.
Rota[53] (to Papal Bulls), I. 76, 76 *n*.
Rothomagensis (*of* or *belonging to Rouen*), I. 67.
Rothomagus (*Rouen*), II. 77, 104.
Rotintuna (*Ruddington*, Notts), I. 65.
Rotrot (Rotroc) (Comes—), (*Rotrou, 2d Earl of Perche*; 1110),[54] I. 69, 70.
Rotrou, I. 34.
—— (Nogent-le—) (Eure-et-Loire; formerly the chief town of Perche-Govet, or Lower Perche), I. 34.
—— (2d Earl of Perche [Perch]), I. 69, 70.
Rou (Ralph Fitz—), I. 70.
Rouen (Seine-Inférieure), I. 37, 58, 58 *n*; II. 77, 81, 103, 104, 105.
—— (Archbishop of—1757), I. 28 *n*; II. 231.
—— (Archbishop of — [Hugh de Boves]), I. 58 *n*, 67 *n*.
Rouvroy (Charles de—), (or de Sancto Symone), de Berbezillo), II. 99.
Roxburgh, I. 224; II. 118.
Royalists (t. Hen. III.), II. 132.
Roydent (Draco or Droco—, prior of St. Loup of Asserois) (or Asserans) (Geneva), I. 127.

[51] According to the text, in Grinstead hundred (?)

[52] Distributed provisions on certain days above the common allowance (*Pittancer*)—or—the claustral official who distributes or has charge and general oversight of the convent's alimentary stores and provisions.

[53] Seems probably to be in intimate connection with the former "Rota Romana," or tribunal so called.

[54] Son of Arnulph of Hesdin, 1st E. of Perche, by Maud, natural dau. of Hen. I. (lost at sea with her brother William). (Heylyn.)

Rueil (priory of—) (Meaux), I. 37.
Rufus (William II., King of England), I. 43, 44.
Rufus (Geoffrey—, Bishop of Durham, 1133), I. 67.
Ruffus, S. Rufus (Bishop).
Ruith (ecclesia de—) [? *Ryes, Rhies*; or ? *Rother, Rotherfield*], I. 73.
Rule (of St. Benedict), II. 79.
Rule (religious), I. 33 *n.*
Ruddington (Notts), I. 65.
Runnymede (Surr.), I. 94 *n.*
Rupe (Prioratus de—), I. 198, 198 *n.*
Rutinton, I. 85 *n.*
Rutland (Dean of Stamford and—), I. 198 *n.*
Rutlandshire, I. 58.
Ryston (Norf.), I. 73.

S.

Sabinensis (episcopus) (— *of Sabina*), I. 76.
Sabina (Bishop of—), I. 76.
Sacraments (the seven), I. 18.
Sacrista (Sancti Martini), I. 186, 188, 189; II. 27.
—— (Thomas— de Bermondeseia), I. 184.
—— (Nicholaus — Abbatisville), I. 187.
Sacristan,[55] I. 81, 111, 111 *n*, 112, 184; II. 27, 30, 40, 44, 124.
Safe-conduct (Salvus conductus), I. 124, 135, 136, 187, 235; II. 19, 130.
Saford (*Seaford*, Suss.), I. 71; parochially united with Sutton (Suthtona).
Saint Agatha; Saint Andrew; Saint Mary; &c., &c., S. Agatha; Andrew; Mary, &c., &c.
Saintes, (Charente—Inférieure) (diocese of), I. 35; II. 212 *n.*
Saintonge (Ecclesiastical province of Cluni), I. 35.
Sagiensis (*of Séez*), I. 85.
Saligny (Lourdin (*Bourdin*) de—), I. 251, 252, 252 *n*, 253.
Salisbury (Roger, Bishop of—, 1102), I. 59, 63, 66 *n*, 67, 69, 72; II. 188.
—— (Bishop of—, 1142), I. 82, 82 *n.*
—— (Bishop of—, 1194), I. 93 *n.*
—— (Dean of—), I. 86 *n.*
—— (Archdeacon of—), I. 67 *n.*
—— Reginald, archdeacon of—, t. H. II.), I. 85.
Salisbury cathedral, I. 16 *n.*
Salles (Cluniac nunnery of—) (Lyon), I. 38.
Salvagardia (*Safe-conduct*); (littere salvagardie; *letters of protection or safe conduct*), I. 188.
Salvus-conductus, S. Safe-conduct.
Saône, I. 84 *n.*
Saône-et-Loire, I. 10 *passim.*
Sancho (King of Castile and Leon), I. 14, 14 *n*, 15 *n.*
Sancto Johanne (Roger de—[St. John] t. Stephen), I. 70.
Sanctus, S. Saint.

[55] Had charge of the holy vestments and utensils, and the treasure.

Santonensis (*of* or *belonging to Saintes*).
—— ecclesia.
Saracens, I. 84 *n.*
Saturnin (Saint—du Port-sur-le-Rhône) (Uzès), I. 34.
Saulve (Saint—de Valenciennes) priory (Cambrai), I. 34.
Sauxillanges priory (Clermont), I. 35, 189; II. 129.
Savaric, S. Savaricus.
Savaricus (filius Kane), I. 70.
Savericus (elemosinarius), I. 81.
Savigniacensis (*of Savigny*).
Savigniacum (*Savigny-sur-Grosne*, Saône-et-Loire) (or, *Savigny-sous-Beaune*, Côte-d'Or), II. 180.
Savina (Sancta—), I. 76.
Saviour's (St.), of Bermondsey, I. 32, 197; II. 194, 201 *bis.*
—— (of Torre), II. 107 *n.*
Savoy (Constance of—), II. 227.
Say (William de—), II. 107 *n.*
—— (Beatrice de—), II. 107 *n.*
—— (Galfrid de—t. H. III.), I. 94, 94 *n.*
Say (family of), I. 56 *n.*
Scalariis (Harduinus de—),[56] I. 73.
—— (Stephen de—), I. 73.
—— (Hugh de—), I. 73.
Scaldefort[57] (*Shalford*, Surr.), I. 70.
Scambium (*Exchange*) (Parisiense—; Londoniense—), I. 129, 154, 162.
Sceketuna (*Skeyton*, Norf.), I. 73.
Schism in the Papacy (Great Western Schism), I. 75; II. 17, 18.
—— (Origin of—), II. 18.
Schutzbrief (*Letter of protection or safe-conduct*), II. 19.
Scotch Cluniac foundations, I. 32, 36, 37, 196; II. 208.
Scotia, I. 225; II, 33, 47, 119, 120, 161, 163, 165, 210.
Scotie Senescallus, II. 114, 117, 118.
—— (Justiciarius—), II. 119.
Scotland, I. 36, 225; II. 30, 47, 116, 159, 161, 163, 198, 210 *n.*
—— (High Steward [Stewart] of—), II. 117, 118, 119.
Scotland (Kings of), S. David I.; Malcolm IV.; William the Lion; Alexander III.; Alexander II.; Robert I. (Robert Bruce); Robert II.; James II.
Scotland (Ecclesiastical province of Cluni), I. 36.
—— (Vicar-general over the order in), I. 225; II. 30, 33, 47.
—— (Cluniac foundations in), I. 32, 36, 196.
Scots (Mary, Queen of—), I. 7.
Scrope (Henry le—, governor of Calais, 1366), I. 172 *n.*
Scutifer, I. 135, 136.
—— (domini Regis) (*esquier*), I. 229, 230, 231, 242.
Scutum, I. 181, 182, 184; II. 166; (its value), I. 181 *n.*
—— (gold), I. 181 *n*, 196 *table.*
Seaford (Suss.), I. 71.

[56] Doubtless the immediate progenitors of William de Scalariis, 8 John, and Richard his son, t. H. III.—William and Hugh de Scalariis accounted for the scutage of Wales, 10 John (Madox, Exchequer).

[57] Did not the text specify Surrey, we should otherwise have thought "*Scalford*" (Leic.) to have been here indicated, which manor "Scaldeford" is shown, t. H. III., to have been held by James de Audeley (Madox).

Seal (of Sir William Porter), I. 246, 247, 257.
—— (of Talbot of Richard's Castle), I. 137, 170, 170 *n.*
—— (of Jean de Bourbon, abbot of Cluni), S. Arms.
—— (of Duke of Normandy [Hen. II.] to grant to Robert, 2d E. of Leicester), I. 83 *n.*
Seal (conventual—of Lewes) (1401,1411), I. 192, 194, 214, 215, 218; II. 45, 47.
—— (of abbey of Cluni) (1432), II. 3, 52, 88.
Seal (conventual—of Horton priory) (in custody of three of the brethren), II. 125, 211.
Seal impression, I. 222.
—— (Writ under Privy—), I. 219.
Seburc, *Seabeach*, Suss.; (or *Seabrook*, Bucks), I. 72.
Secretarius Regis (viz., of Hen. IV. of England), I. 185.
Sector (*mower; reaper*), II. 179, 182.
Secular priest, I. 199.
Sedan (Ardennes) (Prince of—), I. 27 *n*; II. 230.
See (Holy), I. 14, 14 *n*, 75; II. 205.
—— (vacancy of—in 1417), I. 46.
—— (Legate of—in 1138), I. 75, 77.
—— (Priory of St. Pancras placed under protection of—, and absolved from its allegiance to Cluni), II. 92.
Séez (or Sées) (Orne) (Bishop of—t. H. II.), I. 85, 85 *n.*
—— (Ivo, Bishop of—, t. Conq.), II. 192.
—— (St. Martin-de—), II. 192, 193.
Sequinus, I. 81.
Semur (St. Hugh de) (grand-prior of Cluni), I. 28.
—— (Hugh de—), I. 13.
Sencler, II. 51, S. Seyntcler.
Seneschal, I. 59, 66 *n*, 85 *n. bis*, 94 *n*, 172 *n*; II. 116, 117, 185.
—— (of Poitou), I. 94 *n.*
Senescallus (Scotie), I. 114, 117, 118, S. Steward, Stewart.
Senlis (Oise) (diocese of—), I. 34.
—— (Bishop of—1245), I. 21.
Senlis (Simon de—), I. 30.
—— (Simon-de—), I. 30.
Senonensis (*of Sens*)
Sepewica (Shepelake, *Shiplake*, Suss.), I. 70.
Septia (Magister Deodatus de—), I. 110.
Sepultura, *Burial-fee* (*burial fees*); (*customary due* to the clergy *on burials*), II. 180, 181, 182.
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Seven (gifts of the Spirit); seven (cardinal virtues); seven (sacraments), I. 18.
Seyntcler (Thomas—[Saint—Clere, Sencler]), II. 51.
Seysset (William—, prior of Crespi, 1402), I. 192, 193.
Shalford (Surr.), I. 70.
Sherwood (Notts), II. 106.
Shiffner, I. 56 *n.*
Shouldham priory (Norf.), II. 107 *n.*
Shrewsbury (Roger de Montgomeri, Earl of—), II. 137 *n*, 192.
—— (Hugh, 2d E. of—), II. 193.

Shrewsbury (priory of, monastery of—), I. 30; II. 192.
Sicily, S. Jerusalem (King of).
Sicily (Louis II., King of—), II. 58.
Sickness (in 14—), I. 238, 240, 258. S. Mortality.
Sigismund (or Sigmund) of Luxemburg, (Emperor of Germany, 1411-1437), II. 17.
Signald (grand prior of Cluni), I. 28.
Silvester, I. 81.
Silviniacensis (*of Souvigny*, in Auvergne), I. 237.
Simon (Charles de Rouvroy *al.* de Saint—), II. 99.
Simon (Earl—, t. Stephen), I. 63, 63 *n.*
Simon de la Brosse, S. Abbots of Cluni.
Sire (John—, clericus), I. 160.
Sirewode (*Sherwood forest*, Notts), II. 106.
Sisteron (Basses - Alpes) (diocese of), I. 35.
Sitthreia (*Surrey*), I. 70.
Sixtus IV. (Pope), S. Popes.
Skeyton (Norf.), I. 73.
Slevesholme priory (Norf.), I. 30, 196 *table*, 197; II. 213.
Slewsham, S. Slevesholme.
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Slusham, S. Slevesholme.
Smedefelda (*Smithfield*, Lond.), I. 70.
Smithfield (Lond.), I. 70.
Soberia (*Sudbury*, Suff. and Essex), I. 70.
Socamannus, (*tenant holding by socage-tenure*), I. 73, 74.
Soilli (Henry de—[Sully]), II. 188.
Soissons (Aisne) (diocese of), I. 34.
Soliaco (Rodolfus de—), Rodolphe de Sully, S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— (Henry de — [Sully, Soilli]), II. 188, 227.
—— (Henry de—, abbot of Glastonbury), II. 227.
Solidus, I. 184; II. 159.
Somerst (Edward, Duke of—t. H. VIII.), II. 136 *n.*
Sotulares corrigiati[58] (sort of *boots* or "*leggings*" for riding, fastened with thongs or leathern strings), II. 125, 126 *bis.*
Soucillanges, S. Sauxillanges.
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—— (Cluniac foundations in—), I. 6, 29.
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Spirit (gifts of the), I. 18.
Stables (Cluni), I. 21.
Stafford (Richard—prior of Lenton, 1412), I. 232; II. 31, 32.
—— (John—, prior of Wenlock, 1412), I. 232.

[58] In 49 Hen. III. the "*sotulare*," figures (in Hugh de la Penne's Queen's Wardrobe accounts), as a sort of "legging" for women (Madox, Exchequer, p. 630).

Stalls (of Cluni choir or sanctuary), I. 232; II. 223.
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Stamton (Henry de—), I. 115.
Stancius, (cardinal-priest in 1142, under the title of St. Savina), I. 76.
Standard-bearer, I. 180*n*; II. 8.
Standeda (*Stanstead*, Suff.), I. 74.
Stanesgate (Essex) (cell to Lewes), I. 30, 31, 196 *table*, 197; II. 212.
Stanegata (*Stanesgate*, Essex), I. 70.
Stanford, S. Stafford.
Standford (Suss.), I. 50.
Stapleford (Notts.), I. 65.
Star (Morning—of the Reformation), II. 18.
Stedeham (*Stedham*, Suss. near Midhurst), I. 71.
Stephen (King of England), I. 7, 59 *n*, 60, 63 *n*, 66 *n*, 68, 69, 74, 75, 77, 78, 78 *n*, 82, 83 *n*, 85, 104, 190; II. 29, 187, 188, 200, 201.
Stephen (Earl—), II. 189 *n*.
Stephen (St.), I. 76.
Stephen of Boulogne, S. Abbots of Cluni.
Steward of Scotland, S. Stewart.
Steward (Senescallus), I. 59, 66 *n*; II. 117, 119.
Steward, S. Stewart.
Stewart (Lord High—of Scotland), I. 116, 117, 118, 119.
Stewart (Robert the—, son of Marjory, d. of King Robert Bruce), II. 119.
Stewart (descent of the family of), II. 113, 117, 118, 119.
Stewart (Walter the—) (Walter Fitz-Alan), Lord High Stewart [Steward] of Scotland; founder of Paisley abbey; *ob.* 1177, and buried at Paisley, I. 36 *n*; II. 112, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119*n*.
—— (Alan, son of Walter Fitz Alan), Dapifer Regis Scotie, t. William the Lion [Lord High Stewart], *ob.* 1204, and was buried at Paisley, II. 118.
Stewart (Walter Fitz-Alan), High Steward of Scotland, (said to be the first who caused his office of "Stewart" to become the surname of the family[59]); Justiciary of Scotland 1231; *ob.* 1246, and was buried at Paisley, II. 114, 117, 118, 119.
—— (Alexander—) (High Stewart of Scotland) (Alexander Stewart of Dundonald?; [Crawfurd, p. 8]); *ob.* 1283, II. 118.
—— (James—), (High Stewart of Scotland) (appointed one of the Governors of Scotland on the death of Alexander III.); *ob.* 1309, and was buried at Paisley, II. 118.
—— (Robert the—, King of Scotland [Robert II.]), II. 119.
Stoctuna (*Stockton*), I. 70.

[59] He was a benefactor to the Cistercian abbey of Balmerinoch, founded by Alexander II. of Scotland; giving to it "*terras suas in Burgo de Perth*" [Register of Balmerinoch in Bibl. Jurid. Edin.; Crawfurd's History of the Stewarts, 1710.] Nevertheless, he also founded for Cluniac monks a cell to Paisley at Dalmulin in Kyle (Paisley Cartulary).

Stockio (Thomas), I. 218.
Stotingea, I. 72.
Strete (or Street) (Suss.), II. 61 *n*.
Straton[60] or Stratton (Adam de, 127—), II. 132, 138.
Strigni, II. 172.
Stuart (Royal House of—), II. 117 *sq*.
Stuart (Stewart) (family of—), I. 197; II. 112, 116, 117, 118, 119, 137 *n*.
Stuteville (Geoffrey de— t. Stephen), I. 73.
—— (William de—t. Hen. II.), I. 85, 85 *n*.
Suamberga (*Swanborough*, Suss.), I. 45, 49, 214; II. 48.
Subcamerarius, I. 168.
Subcellerarius (*sub*—or *undercellarer*),[61] II. 122.
Subordinate foundations, II. 84, S. Affiliations.
Suche (Robert), II. 51.
Sudsexia (*Sussex*), I. 70.
Suelle (*Sulehay*, N'hants), II. 133.
Suessionensis (*of* or *belonging to Soissons*), I. 134. S. Soissons.
Suffolk, I. 59.
Sully (Rodolphe de—), S. Abbots of Cluni
Suppression (of religious houses, t. Hen. VIII.), II. 99.
—— (of alien priories), I. 31; II. 5-15.
—— (Act for the—) (2 Hen. V.). II. 5, 6.
Suriz (Rogerus), I. 73.
Surrey, I. 69, 70.
Surrey (Earl of—), S. Warenne (W. de), I. 49.
—— (Earls of), II. 61.
Sussex, I. 69, 70.
Suthtona (Suthtuna) (*Sutton*, Surr.), I. 70.
—— (Rambertus de—), I. 71.
Sutton (Surr.), I. 70.
Swanborough (Suss.), I. 45, 49, 214, 217; II. 14, 48.
Switzerland, I. 4.
Symon (Saint) (Simon) (Aisne), II. 99.
—— (Saint) (Charles de Rouvroy, *al.* de—), II. 99.
Sympyl (Thomas), II. 149.
Syria (St.) (or St. Caricus) (Cornw.) priory, I. 32, 196 *table*, 198.

T.

Table (of Cluniac foundations), I. 196.
Tabula (*Rubric; rituale; manuale*); (*Notice-board*, or table), II. 208, 209, 210.
Tain (Drôme), I. 238, 238 *n*, 241.
Taisi (*Taizé*, Saône-et-Loire), II. 168, 183.
Talbot (Sir Gilbert, of Richard's Castle), I. 135, 137, 139, 140, 145; (consanguineus Regis), I. 158, 171; (lessee of the Cluni

[60] In 1265 Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle, presented to the Barons of the Exchequer Adam de Stratton to act for her in the Exchequer of Receipt. In an entry Memor., Rot. 7, he is styled "Clericus" (Madox, p. 733). In the same year John de Wyndesore conveyed to Adam de Stratton the office of "ponderator" in the Exchequer.

[61] The cellarer procured provisions for the convent.

estates in England), I. 137, 145, 150, 169, 170, 178; (armorial seal of), I. 137, 170, 170 *n*; (counterseal [monogram] of), I. 170.
—— (Gilbert—, 3d Baron Talbot of Goderich Castle), I. 137, 171.
—— (Richard—), I. 137.
—— (Gilbert, 1st Baron—), I. 137.
—— (Gilbert, 7th Baron—), I. 137.
Talbot (Gilbert—of Irchingfield), I. 137.
Talbot (Joan [Tamworth]), I. 137, 150, 171, 172, 182, 188.
Talbot (Gilbert —, Justice-itinerant, 1261), I. 70.
Tamworth (Sir Nicholas—), I. 125, 128, 133, 143, 151, 171, 171 *n*, *bis*, 172, 172 *n*; (captain of Calais 1371), I. 172 *n*.
—— Joan (or Johanna) [afterwards Talbot], I. 125, 126, 128, 133, 137, 143, 151, 171, 171 *n*, 172, 182, 188.
Tangemera (*Tangmere*, Suss.), I. 70.
Tarentaise (Ecclesiastical province of Cluni), I. 34.
Tarere (Peter de—), I. 169.
Tarnayo (prioratus de—), S. Ternay.
Taunton (archdeacon of), I. 149.
Tempera (painting *in*—,) on apsis-cupola (Cluni), I. 19; II. 222, 223.
—— (painting of Last Judgment *in*—), I. 21, 21 *n*.
Templars (order of), I. 11.
Tenth (annual—in 1345), I. 31.
"Tenths (Three years"—of ecclesiastical benefices; tax, 51 Hen. III.), II. 110, 111.
Ternay (Isère) (c. de Saint Symphorien-d'Ozon) (priory of), II. 66.
Terny (William—clericus), I. 141.
Térouanne (Bp. of—[62]), S. Morinensis episcopus.
Tewkesbury (Glou.) (battle of —in 1471), II. 69.
Thame (Oxon.), I. 67 *n*.
Theobald (archbishop of Canterbury, 1138), I. 82.
—— (archdeacon of Cluni), I. 190.
Theologia (doctor in—), I. 128. S. Pagina.
Theology (of Middle Ages), I. 9 *n*.
Thérouanne [62] (Térouanne), (Bishop of, &c.), S. Morinensis.
Thesaurus,[63] II. 29, S. Trésor.
Thetford priory (Norf.), I. 30, 32, 37, 59, 60, 61, 115, 116, 184, 196 *table*, 198; II. 16, 37, 57, 109, 122, 123, 128, 129, 142, 189, 199, 200, 201, 211, 212.
—— (Visitation of, in 1262), II. 122, 123.
—— (Henry, sub-prior of, 1262), II. 122.
—— (Thomas, chamberlain of, 1262), II. 122.
—— (Visitation of, 1275-6), II. 127.
—— (Thomas, prior of, 1276), II. 128.

[62] The patron-saint of Thérouanne was St. Omer.

[63] Depository of a convent's valuables, including the muniment room of its charters, deeds, &c.

Thetford priory (Norf.), (Visitation of, 1279), II. 142.
—— (petitioned to be made denizen, t. Edw III.), II. 142, 190.
Thetford (Prior of—1237), I. 103.
—— (Vincent, prior of), I. 116; II. 142.
—— (W. de Ventadour, prior of, 1308), I. 116, 117.
—— (prior of, 1412), I. 232.
—— (Thomas, prior of, 1276), II. 129, 143.
Thetford (Bishop of—and Norwich), I. 60 *n*.
Thibaud I. (de Vermandois), S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— II., S. Abbots of Cluni.
Thibout, I. 125.
Thiers abbey (Clermont), I. 35; II. 129.
Thilbord, I. 125.
"Thirtieth of all movables," (tax. t. Hen. III., 1237), I. 103.
Thomas (abbot of Paisley), II. 214, 215.
Thomas (the Archbishop), II. 194 *n*, S. York.
Thomas de Bermondeseie (sacristan), I. 184.
Thomas (St.) (chantry of—, Pontefract), II. 151.
Thomas (St.) (Hill, Pontefract), II. 150.
Thorn (*Thorne*, Suss.), I. 72.
Thorp (Serlo Blundus de—), I. 65.
Thorp (*Thorpe*, Notts), I. 65.
Thorp (John de—), I. 115.
Thwaytes (William—armiger) (within the diocese of Chichester), II. 69.
Tiburtinus mons, I. 77; II. 78, 81.
Tickford priory (Bucks), II. 213.
Tickhill (York.), II. 108 *n*.
Tillington (Suss.), I. 71.
Tinchebray (*Tinchebrai*, Orne), I. 57.
Tiron (Bernard de—), I. 58 *n*; (his religious community), I. 58 *n*.
—— (the order of—), II. 121.
Tithe (decima), I. 106, 106 *n*, 109, 214.
Tixover (Rutland.), I. 58 *n*, 67, 125, 127, 129, 139, 143, 151, 153, 158, 162, 182, 191, 193, 195, 196, 212, 220, 223, 244, 246; II. 4, 8, 9, 11, 74, 78, 100, 214.
Todwick (York.), II. 125.
Toledo (capture of), I. 13, 14 *n*.
Tombstone (Henry, abbot of Bermondsey 1412), I. 232, 237.
Tornac (priory of) (Nîmes), I. 34.
Tornacensis or Torniacensis (mensura) (moneta) (*standard measure of Tournay; money of Tournay*), II. 169, 170, 170 *n*, 171.
Tornacensis (Sanctus Martinus —), St. Martin *of Tournay*, II. 193.
Tornacum, Torniacum (*Tournay*), II. 169, 170.
Torre (St. Saviour of—) (Dev.), II. 107 *n*.
Totnes priory (Dev.). I. 31.
Tour (de la Justice) (Cluni), I. 20 *n*.
—— (des Archives) (Cluni), I. 20 *n*.
Tour-d'Auvergne (Emmanuel de la—), S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— (Henri - Oswald —), S. Abbots of Cluni.

Tour-d'Auvergne (Henri de la —, vicomte de Turenne), I. 22.
—— (Frédéric-Maurice de la —, duc de Bouillon), I. 27 *n.*
Tour-d'Auvergne—Lauragais, (Comte de la), I. 22.
Tournois (French money struck at Tours), II. 159 *n.*
Tournay, II. 169, 170 *n.*
Tournus (Saône-et-Loire) (abbot of), II. 230.
Tours (Indre-et-Loire), I. 105 *n.*
—— (St. Martin de—), II. 228.
—— (Gregory of—), II. 225.
—— (St. Martin, bishop of 375), II. 56.
Tower (belfry—at Cluni), I. 17, 20; II. 222.
—— (lantern—at Cluni), I. 20.
Towic (? *Todwick*, York.) (estate belonging to Bermondsey) II. 125.
Towton (York.) (battle of, in 1461), II. 69.
Transepts (of Cluni basilica), I. 20.
Transubstantiation (doctrine of), II. 18 *bis*, 206 *n.*
Treasurer, S. Sacristan.
Trecensis (*of* or *belonging to Troyes*), I. 235; II. 66.
—— moneta,[64]—diocesis, (*of Troyes*, in Champagne), II. 66.
Treva (*Treford*, *Treyford*, Suss.), I. 71.
Trecestre (*? Towcester*, N'hants), II. 64.
Trent, S. Council.
Tribute (or pension, to the mother-house), I. 181. S. Apportus.
Tricenary (*Tricénaire*), II. 104 *bis*, 104 *n*, 105.
Trinity (Priory of the Holy—of Lenton), I. 32, 37.
Trody (Philip), I. 160.
Trivy (William—of Cluni, notary public), I. 154, 161, 169 *bis*.
Trésor (*Treasures; precious possessions*) (Inventory of the—of Cluni), II. 222, 223, 224, S. Relics.
Troyes (Aube) (diocese of), I. 34, 235; II. 19, 19 *n*, 29.
Troyes (Théobalde, comte de—), I. 78 *n.*
—— (Milo, vicomte de—), I. 78 *n.*
Trumpetona (*Trumpeton*, Kent), I. 214, 217; II. 49.
Tudenham (Thomas—miles, living within the diocese of Norwich), II. 67, 69.
Tunstale (Hunts) (*Dunstall*), I. 102.
Tulintona (*Tillington, Tollington*) (Suss.), I. 71.
Turonensis (*of* or *belonging to Tours*); (*according to the standard weight of Tours*), II. 26, 29, 35, 56, 159.
—— libra (*livre tournois*); *Turney*, II. 29.
—— moneta (*Money of Tours* in France; *monnaie tournoise*), II. 159.
Turneys (or *black money*), II. 29, 159 *n.*
Turonensis (Majus Monasterium—), (Marmoutier-les-Tours) (Saint Martin de Tours), II. 56.
Turre (Stephen de—, seneschal of Anjou, t. Hen. II.), I. 85, 85 *n.*
Turonibus (Stephanus de—), I. 85.

[64] Trecensis; (according to the standard weight of Troyes) [*Troy weight*].

Turenne, I. 22; II. 230, S. Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne.
—— (anecdote in connection with), I. 22.
Turstinus, I. 64.
Twineham (Suss.), I. 217.
Twynem (Twynem, Twynham, Twinham, *Twineham*, Suss.), I. 217.
Tydentuna (Kent) (? *Tenterden*), I. 74.
Tympanum, I. 17.

U.

Ulfkitel, I. 73.
Ulna, I. 73, S. Holme.
Upmerindone (Upmerdone, Up-Marden, *Upmarden*, Suss.),[65] II. 49.
Urban II. (Pope), S. Popes; (his eulogy of Cluni), I. 41.
Urban III, S. Popes.
—— V, S. Popes.
—— VI, S. Popes.
Uzès (Gard) (diocese of), I. 34.

V.

Vacancy (of the Holy See), I. 46.
Vadimonium, II. 172. S. Vadium.
Vadium (*Mortgage; pledge; [promissory note]; debt*), II. 183.
Valbant, II. 132.
Valence (on the Rhone) (Drôme), I. 35, 238 *n.*
—— (Hérold de Flandre, Bishop of), II. 228.
Valencia, I. 38.
Valenciennes (St. Saulve—de) (Cambrai), I. 34.
Valete (*Bene*— ; Papal Bull cipher), I. 76 *n.*
Valle clusa (Prioratus de—) (Priory of *Vaucluse*), II. 73.
Vallibus (Hugh de—), I. 177.
Vallis clusa (*Vaucluse*), II. 73.
Van Eyck (painter), II. 59.
Vandrille (Saint—; abbey in the diocese of Rouen), S. Wandrille.
Varenna or Varenne, S. Warenne.
Varenne or Varennes (Saône-et-Loire) (parcel of Beaumont), II. 170, S. Warennes.
Vatican palace (Rome), II. 206.
Vatican (library), I. 3.
Vaucluse (priory), II. 73.
Vaud (Lausanne), I. 36.
Vaux-sur-Poligny (Priory of) (Besançon), I. 36.
Vellavie or Valaunie comes, II. 73, 80, S. Velay.
Velay (in Languedoc), I. 10; II. 73, 73 *n*, 80 *n.*
—— (comte de—), II. 80.

[65] The advowson was given by Lewes priory to Easebourne nunnery [S.A.C. IX., 6]. The manor is one of the four "Meredens" of Domesday, and has always been united with Compton. It is now known as *Marden-Up.*

Ventadour (William de—, dean of Carennac, 1308), I. 115.
—— (prior of Thetford), I. 115.
—— (Corrèze), I. 115.
Verder (John de—, monk of Lewes), II. 54.
Verdon (Bertram de—), I. 105.
Verdun (Meuse) (diocese of), I. 33.
—— (Bishop of—[Jean de Lorraine]), II. 228.
Vere (Robert de—, t. H. II., founder of Horton priory), II. 144 *n*.
Vere (Alberic de—, 1st Earl of Oxford [Count de Ghisnes], 1155), II. 189, 189 *n*.
—— (Alberic de—, 2d E. of Oxford), II. 189 *n*.
—— (Robert de—, 3d E. of Oxford), II. 189, 189 *n*.
—— (Robert de—, 5th E. of Oxford), II. 189 *n*.
—— (Aubrey de—, 20th E. of Oxford, 1702), II. 189 *n*.
Vergy (Doyenné of Saint-Vivant de—) (Autun), I. 33.
Vergy (or Vergey), (near Nuits, Côte d'Or) (in Burgundy), I. 33.
Vermandois (Raoul, comte de—), I. 78 *n*.
Vermandois (Elizabeth (Isabel) de—) [Beaumont], I. 45, S. Warenne.
—— (Thibaud de—), S. Abbots of Cluni.
Verziacum (*Verzé*; Saône-et-Loire, c. de Mâcon). S. Berziacum [Bibl. Clun. 1755.]
Vestibule, II. 222.
Vestments, I. 214, 215, 216; II. 48, 72, 127.
Vézelay (abbey) (Yonne), II. 142, 142 *n*, 143.
Veziliacum (or Vizeliacum), II. 142, 143, S. Vézelay.
Vexilliferus, I. 196 *n*; II. 8.
Via lata (Sancta Maria de—), I. 89.[66]
—— (Cardinal of St. Mary in—), I. 89.
Vicar-General (over the order of Cluni), I. 26 *n*, 30, 211; II. 22, 23, 30, 33, 34, 37, 99, 199.
Vicariatæ (literæ—) (litera vicariatus), I. 185, 186, 209.
Vicariatus, I. 209, 225, 232, 234; II. 57, 85.
Vicarius, II. 22 *bis*, 23, 33, 34, S. Vicar-general.
Vicecomes, II. 107, 108 *n*, 140, 141.
Vico Anglico (Ecclesia Sancte Marie de—) (—? of *Ingleby*, Der.), I. 64.
—— S. Maria (Sancta).
Victor IV., S. Antipope.
Victor (Saint — de Genève), priory, I. 35.
Victor (Saint—de Cey, nunnery) (Liège), I. 38.
Vindemia (*Vintage*; *vendage*), II. 179.
Vidimus, I. 46, 182, 186 *bis*; II. 29, S. Inspeximus.
Vidrinet (Bertrand de—), I. 117.
Vienne (Isère) (diocese of), II. 66.
—— (Ecclesiastical province of Cluni), I. 34.
Vienne (Archbishop of—1077), I. 31 *n*.

[66] Church in Rome giving title to cardinal-priests and deacons.

Vienne (Archbishop of—1715), II. 230.
Vienne (seat of 15th Œcumenical Council, 1311), I. 118 *n*.
Viennensis (*of Vienne*), II. 66.
Viliaco (ecclesia de—), II. 178.
Viliacum (? *Villy-le-Pelloux*, Haute-Savoie) (or, ? *Villy-le-Moutier*, Côte-d'Or), II. 178.
Villeneuve-lès-Avignon (Gard.), II. 59.[67]
Vincent, (prior of Bromholme, 1239), I. 198; II. 202.
Vincentius de Campis, S. Champs.
Vindemia (*Vintage*; *vendage*), II, 179.
Violanta (d. of Galeazzo, Duke of Milan), I. 172 *n*.
Viriaco (Richard de—, archdeacon of Cluni) (one of the mission to Hen. VI. in 1457), II. 73.
Viseu (Spain), I. 38.
Vision (of Edward the Confessor), I. 251.
Visitation (abbatial) (object of), II. 128, 151, 152, 154.
—— (of Cluniac houses in England), I. 9 *n*, 96, 138, 190, 225; II. 37, 57, 112, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 129, 130, 131-144, 146, 152, 153, 204, 208-213.
Visitation (of English Cluniac houses in 1262), II. 122, 123, 124.
—— (of Cluniac cells in 1275-1276), II. 124, 125, 126, 127.
—— (of English houses in 1279), II. 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144.
Visitation (episcopal), II. 151.
Visitors (abbatial — of the Cluniac order), II. 58, 83, 84, 122, 125, 126, 127, 130, 146, 198.
—— (Instructions for), II. 83, 84.
Vitalis (Ordericus—), I. 23.
Vitalis grossus, I. 70.
—— filia ejus (Grisla), I. 70.
Vivant (Saint — sous Vergy) (deanery of, in the diocese of Autun), I. 33.
Vivien (Grand prior of Cluni), I. 28.
Viviers (Ardèche) (diocese of), I. 34.
Voulte (priory of la—, Saint-Flour), I. 35.

W.

Wadley (Berks), II. 8.
Wadona (*Waddon*, Surr.), I. 73.
Wakefield (York), II. 69.
Walden (Thomas de—, t. H. V.), II. 156.
Waldron (Suss.), I. 215.
Walernus, I. 73.
Wales (Prince of—[Henry V.]), I. 128; II. 8.
Wallici (the *Welsh*; in rebellion t. Hen. V.), I. 237.
Walpole (Norf.),[68] I. 73, 214, 216, 218; II. 48, 49.
Wallond (La), (under Lewes Castle), (Suss.), I. 214, 216; II. 48.
Waltona (*Walton*, Norf.), I. 50, 88.

[67] There is here a magnificent tomb of Pope Innocent VI., who died in 1362.

[68] Rents in, given to Lewes Priory by more than one benefactor.

Walton (Norf.), I. 50.
—— (West), S. West Walton.
Wanberga (*Wanborough*, Wilts), I. 69.
Wandens (Vendans [Bibl. Clun. 1756]) (*Vandeins*, Ain, c. de Châtillon-sur-Chalaronne), II. 175.
Wandrille (Saint) [Saint Wandrille-Rençon; Seine Inférieure] (abbot of), II. 231.
Wangford (Suff.), priory, I. 32, 196 *table*, 198; II. 211.
War (wars) (civil and religious of France), I. 39; II. 221, 229.
—— (of the Houses of York and Lancaster), II. 69, 82.
War (Barons') (t. H. III.), II. 110.
—— (between England and France), I. 122, 138, 139, 147, 174, 190, 236; II. 5, 156.
—— (between England and Scotland), II. 159, 164.
Wardrobe (custos of the— t. H. III.), I. 94 *n*.
Wareham (*Wareham*, Dor.), I. 95; II. 136 *n*.
Warrant (for holding office of Vicar-General), II. 199.
Warenne (William de—) (Varenne), (1st Earl of Surrey), (*ob.* 1089), I. 30, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49, 54, 55; II. 31, 33; (foundation charter of), I. 44, 45, 46-56; II. 200; (seal of—), I. 47.
—— Gundreda de—), I. 44, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54; (her signature to Lewes Priory foundation-charter), I. 44; (buried in Lewes Priory), I. 51; (death of, alluded to), I. 51.
Warenne (William de—(2d Earl of Surrey) (*ob.* 1138), I. 45 *n*, 51, 53, 54, 55; (confirmation charter of), I. 54, 55.
—— (Isabel) (or Elizabeth) (Countess of— [Vermandois]), I. 45.
—— (Rainaldus de—), I. 51, 54, 55.
Warenne (William de Blois, 4th Earl of—*ob.* 1163), I. 87 *n*.
Warenne (Hameline Plantagenet, 5th Earl of—1202), I. 86, 87, 87 *n*, 92; II. 39, 186, 200.
—— (Isabel de—) I. 87 *n*, 92.
Warenne (William de—6th Earl of—*ob.* 1240), I. 92, 92 *n*, 94, 94 *n*.
Warenne (John, 8th Earl of—and Surrey) (*ob.* 1347), I. 121, 122; (letter from), I. 222; II. 50 *n*.
[*Earldom of Warenne and Surrey passed to the FitzAlans, and Howards, on death of foregoing earl.*]
Warenne (Thomas, Earl of—, Arundel and Surrey, *ob.* 1415), II. 63.
—— John Mowbray, Earl of—and Surrey [Earl of Nottingham, and 5th Duke of Norfolk], II. 86, 89, 91.
—— (Richard Plantaganet, Duke of York, created Earl of—in 1477); II. 93, 93 *n*.
Warenne (William de—) (founder of Slevesholme Priory in Norfolk), I. 197.
Warenne, Varenne (ecclesia de —), II. 176.
Warennes (*Varennes-le-Grand*, Saône-et-Loire, c. de Châlon; or, *Varennes*, Saône-et-Loire, c. de Mâcon), II. 170, 176.
Warmond (Cluniac monk), I. 30, 31, 31 *n*.

Warmond (or Warnier) (Grand Prior of Cluni), I. 28, 28 *n*.
Warnier (Grand Prior of Cluni), I. 28.
Warwick (Roger, Earl of—, t. K. Stephen), II. 189, 189 *n*.
Warwickshire, I. 63.
Watenoch, *Watnall*, (Notts), (Jocelinus de—), I. 65.
Waudeus (Wandens, Vendans) (*Vandeins*, Ain), II. 175.
Waverley (Surr.), (abbey of—; first Cistercian foundation in England), I. 79.
Waynflete (William—, Bishop of Winchester; Chancellor, 1456), II. 72, 72 *n*.
Wedetona (Wodetona) (*Woditon*), I. 216; II. 48.
Wefola (? *Welda*, (or Sompting Peverell), Suss.), I. 71.
Welingeham (*Wellingham*, Norf.), I. 73.
Wellestream,[69] I. 50.
Wells (Simon de—) (archdeacon of—, and Bishop of Chichester, 1199), II. 108, 108 *n*.
Wells (cathedral), II. 223 *n*.
—— (diocese of Bath and—), II. 45.
Welsh, S. Wallaci (rebels) (1412), I. 237.
Wenlock priory (Salop), I. 30, 32, 87, 111, 196 *table*, 197, 232, 237; II. 32, 37, 57, 112, 123, 133, 137, 137 *n*, 192, 193, 201, 209.
—— (Visitation of, 1262), II. 123.
—— (Walter, chamberlain of, 1262), II. 123.
—— (prior of, 1262), II. 123.
—— (Philip—of, in 1262), II. 123.
Wenlock (Visitation of, in 1275-6), II. 126.
—— (John, prior of, 1275), II. 124.
—— (Bernard, prior of, 1275-6), II. 133.
—— (Visitation of, in 1279), II. 137, 138.
Wenzeslaus (Emperor of Germany) (1378-1400), I. 199.
Werchesworda, I. 64.
Westcestre, I. 176, 177.
West-Hoathly (Suss.), I. 216, 217; II. 48, 49.
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Westminster (abbey of), I. 32, 101.
—— (Dean and Chapter of), I. 74, 75.
—— (abbot and convent of), I. 194.
Westminster palace, II. 15, 17, 198 *n*.
Westmorland (Ralph, 2d Earl of—), II. 86.
West Walton (Norf.), II. 50, 55.
Westwarde (*West Ward*, Ashdown forest, Suss.), II. 48.
White-Ladies (nunnery in Staffordshire), I. 105 *n*.
Wiberti (Benedictus, filius—), I. 70.
Wibert (Fitz), I. 70.
Wickham (Berks), II. 8, S. Wykham.
Wickingestona (*? Wigginton*, York.), I. 65.
Wickliffe[70] (Wiclif, Wycliffe), (John — reformer, 1324-1384), II., 17, 18, 18 *n*, 19.
Widealla (*Widiall* or *Wyddiall*, Herts), I, 73.

[69] ? Stream rising at Wellsland. (S. A. C., XVI., 250.)

[70] His remains were disinterred, and burned by order of the Council of Constance.

Wideford (*Widford*) (Essex?), II. 125.
Wigornia, I. 96.
Wilfricus (prepositus), I. 72.
Willelmus ("comes"), I. 44, 45, S. Rufus (William II).
William I. (King of England), I. 14 *n*, 28 *n*, 29, 30, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 59, 60, 61, 62; II. 77, 81, 104, 105, 192, 193, 194, 199.
William II. (King of England) (Rufus), I. 43, 49, 53, 57, 59, 60, 62; II. 131, 151 *n*, 192, 193, 194, 200.
William the Lion (King of Scotland), II. 118.
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William the Pious, 9th Duke of Aquitaine (founder of Cluni), I. 10; II. 76, 84.
William of Alsace (18th Abbot of Cluni), S. Abbots of Cluni.
William I., S. Abbots of Cluni.
William of Malmesbury, I. 58.
—— of Newbridge, I. 79.
—— of Jumiège (or Jumièges), I. 15 *n*, 45 *n*, 58; II. 192, 193.
William de Warenne, S. Warenne.
Willis (Browne—, antiquary), II. 86.
Wiltona (Herveus de—), I. 72.
Wiltesira, I. 69.
Wiltshire, I. 63.
Winchester (Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester; cardinal; abbot of Glastonbury; *ob.* 1171), I. 4, 7, 59, 66 *n*, 67, 67 *n*, 69, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82; II. 78, 78 *n*, 81, 81 *n*, 83, 167, 168, 188, 227, 228; (his charter and gift to Cluni), I. 77, 80; (inquiry instituted by, as to the resources of Cluni), II. 167-184.
Winchester (William of Wykeham, Bishop of— 1367; *ob.* 1404), I. 225, 230; (founder of Winchester College, and New College, Oxford), I. 225, 230, 230 *n*.
—— (Henry Beaufort; Bishop of—, 1405; cardinal and chancellor [Cardinal Beaufort]; *ob.* 1447), II. 31, 32, 72 *n*.
—— (William Waynflete, Bishop of— 1456; *ob.* 1486); II. 72, 72 *n*.
—— (William Giffard, Bishop of— 1100; founder of Waverley; *ob.* 1128), I. 79.
—— (Richard Tocliffe, Bishop of— 1173; *ob.* 1189), I. 105.
Winchester (Adam of—) (Prior of Lewes), I. 123.
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—— (Archdeacon of— 1140), I. 82 *n*.
Window (Rose—) (Cluni), I. 20.
Winebaldus, I. 81.
Windsor, I. 200.
Windsor Castle (constable of), I. 180.
Windsor "French," S. Chinon.
Winterburna (*Winterbourne*, Wilts), I. 69.
Wintoniensis (*of Winchester*), I. 80; II. 52.
Wistedena, I. 50.
Wivelsfield (Suss.), I. 216; II. 48.
Wong (le) (Hunts.) (? The Cottons), I. 102.
Woodville (Sir Richard—[Earl Rivers], Lord High Constable; beheaded 1469), II. 93 *n*.
Woodville (Elizabeth—[Queen of Edw. IV.]), II. 93, 93 *n*, 131 *n*.
Worcester, I. 26; II. 108.
Worcester (Maugere, Bishop of—1199), I. 93, 93 *n*.
—— (Walter de Cantelupe; Bishop of—, 1236), I. 105, 105 *n*.
Writ (under Privy Seal), I. 219.
Wybery (John—notary, clericus in diocese of Exeter), II. 69.
Wydeford (*Widford*) (Essex? Herts? Oxon?), II. 132.
Wykeham, S. Winchester (Bishop of).
Wyvelesfelda [71] (*Wivelsfield*, *Weevilsfield*, Suss.), I. 216; II. 48.
Wyngham (*Wingham*, Kent), II. 49.
Wyntoniensis (diocesis) (diocese *of Winchester*), II. 52.

Y.

Ylresworth (Robert), I. 202.
Ymmonte (Capella de—; Willelmus de—), I. 127.
York (Richard Plantagenet, Duke of—and Norfolk) [bro. to Edw. V.] (murdered in the Tower), II. 86, 93, 93 *n*.
York (Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Cambridge, Duke of — 1385; *ob.* 1402), I. 145.
—— (Edward Plantagenet, Duke of— 1402), II. 6 *n*.
York (Archbishop of—t. Conq. and Rufus) (Thomas), I. 59; II. 192, 194, 194 *n*.
—— (Thurstan, archbishop of — 1114) (became a monk at Pontefract), I. 66, 67.
—— (Thomas Fitz Alan, *alias* Arundel, Archbishop of— 1388), I. 149 *n*.
York (diocese), I. 37.
York and Lancaster (Wars of the Houses of—), II. 69, 73.
Ypotheca (Hypotheca) (a *pledge*), I. 214.
Ypothecare (to *pledge*, or give in security), II. 100.
Yrwyner (James de—, monk of Paisley 1325), II. 149.
Yspania (Martin de—phisicus), I. 113.
Yves de Poyson, S. Abbots of Cluni.
—— de Chassant, S. Abbots of Cluni.
Yves I. (Grand Prior of Cluni), I. 29.
—— II. (Grand Prior of Cluni), I. 29.
Yvo (monk, 1237), I. 103.
Yvo Quarel, I. 103.
Yvy (William), II. 52.

[71] Originally a chapelry to Ditchling.

CORRIGENDA.

[*It is desirable that the ensuing errors should be corrected before using the work.*]

Vol. I.

Page 5, line 3, for "Bourgoyne"* read "*Bourgogne*" (passim).
„ 29, „ 28, for "Pyrennean" read "*Pyrenean.*"
„ 30, „ 17, for "Roger" read "*William.*"
„ 65, „ 1, for "equarum" read "*aquarum.*"
„ 70, „ 17, after "Essessia" add (*Essexa*).
„ 72, „ 19, for "Eckentima" read "*Eckentuna.*"
„ 72, „ 22, for "Randulfii" read "*Randulfi.*"
„ 76, „ 10, for "perpetua" read "*perpetrata.*"
„ 76*n*, for "diplomacy" read "*diplomatics.*"
„ 189, „ 29, for "celsinie" read "*Celsinie.*"
„ 197, „ 24, for "Reinham" read "*Rainham.*"
„ 262, „ 28, for "Domino" read "*Domini.*"

Vol. II.

Page 51, line 4, after "Fidelium" dele "*et.*"
„ 69, „ 35, for "Lewis" read "*Louis.*"
„ 108, „ 13, for "Premonstrasian" read "*Premonstratensian.*"
„ 126, „ 17, for "Farleigh" read "*Farley.*"
„ 175, „ 16, after "Waudeus" add ("*Wandens*").
„ 203, „ 9, after "Lambert" add "*de.*"
„ 210, „ 22, for "Farleigh" read "*Farley.*"
„ 212, „ 26, for "Male" read "*Malo.*"

* By some unaccountable oversight, throughout the greater part of Vol I., the French name for "Burgundy" has been printed "Bourgoyne." There are some matters so inexplicable that no cause can be assigned for them, and unless the defective sight of a man in his 78th year may in this instance be the reason, this may be taken as one of them. Nevertheless, as the word simply refers to the "Burgundy" Collection, it is not a *misleading* error, and is, therefore, of no primary importance; moreover, the oversight is not so great as *primâ facie* might appear. Joinville in the thirteenth century writes "Bourgoingne," and Froissart does the same in the century next following. The orthography "Bourgoyne," or rather "Burgoyne," is found in charters drawn up in England in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

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